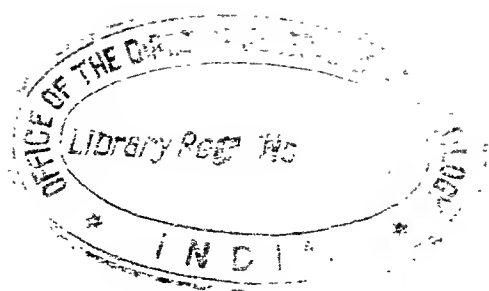


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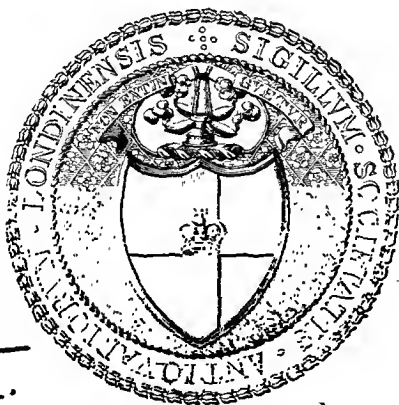
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CORRIGENDA.

Page 48, line 23,

For "Reverendissimun," read "Reverendissimi."

Page 61, note 1, line 4,

For "229," read "279."

Pages 186, 187, in title of left hand half of plan,

For "UPPER," read "LOWER" STOREY.

Page 214, line 3,

For "wood-lined wall," read "wood lined well."

Page 234, line 26,

For "mall pots," read "small pot."

Page 330, line 6,

For "Sinhalese," read "Singhalese."

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

SESSION 1905—1906.

Thursday, 30th November, 1905.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—Dode, in Kent. with some account of its little Norman church. By G. M. Arnold, F.S.A. 8vo. Gravesend, 1905.

From Harold Sands, Esq., F.S.A. :—Across the Jordan : Being an exploration and survey of part of Hanran and Janlan. By Gottlieb Schumacher. 8vo. London, 1886.

From the Author :

1. Tideswell and Tideslow. By T. N. Brushfield. 8vo. n.p. 1905.
2. Raleghana. part iv. The History of the World by Sir Walter Raleigh. By T. N. Brushfield. 8vo. n.p. 1904.

From the Author :—The glass in Ludlow church. By Henry T. Weyman. 8vo. Ludlow, 1905.

From the Trustees of the British Museum :

1. Reproductions of prints in the British Museum. New series. Part xiv. Specimens of line-engraving. By Italian Masters of the eighteenth century. Fol. London, 1905.
2. A guide to the manuscripts, printed books, prints, and medals exhibited on the occasion of the Nelson Centenary. 8vo. London, 1905.
3. Guide to an exhibition of mezzotint engravings, chiefly from the Cheylesmore collection. 8vo. London, 1905.

4. Guide to the antiquities of the early Iron Age of Central and Western Europe (including the British late-Keltic period) in the Department of British and Mediaeval Antiquities, British Museum. 8vo. London, 1905.
- From the Author :—Shrewsbury : A historical and topographical account of the town. By Thomas Anden. 8vo. London, 1905.
- From the Author :—Notes on Bermondsey Abbey. By N. F. Rebarts. 8vo. n.p. 1905.
- From the Author :—Geschichte der Familie Ammann von Zürich. Von Aug. F. Ammann. (With a portfolio containing reproductions of ancient documents.) 4to. Zürich, 1904.
- From the Authors :—Barrow digging at Martinstown, near Dorchester, 1903. By H. St. G. Gray and C. S. Prideaux. 8vo. Dorchester, 1905.
- From the Author :—The ancient crosses of Stortford. By J. L. Glasscock. 8vo. Bishop's Stortford, 1905.
- From the Author :—Paycocke's House, Coggeshall, with some notes on the families of Paycocke and Buxton. By G. F. Beaumont, F.S.A. 4to. n.p. 1905.
- From the Author :—Cambridgeshire Maps : an annotated list of pre-survey maps of the county of Cambridge, 1579-1800. By H. G. Fordham. 4to. Cambridge, 1905.
- From the Author :—Some materials towards a History of Wisley and Pyrford Parishes. By Rev. R. A. Bullen. 8vo. Guildford. n.d.
- From the Author :—Ice or Water; another appeal to induction from the scholastic methods of modern geology. By Sir Henry H. Howarth, K.C.I.E. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1905.
- From the British Academy :—Proceedings of the British Academy, 1903-1904. 8vo. London. n.d.
- From the Compiler :—Pedigree of Acworth of Bedfordshire, etc. : together with some notes on the genealogy. By W. A. Green. 4to. London, 1905.
- From the Author :—A guide to the museum of Roman remains at Cirencester. By A. H. Church, F.R.S., F.S.A. 9th edition. 8vo. Cirencester, 1905.
- From the Author :—Medals and memorials of the Irish volunteers of 1780 and 1797. By Robert Day, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. n.d.
- From the Author :—Further explorations in the regions of the prehistoric rock engravings in the Italian Maritime Alps. By C. Bicknell. 8vo. Bordighera, 1903.
- From the Trustees of the Hunterian Coin Catalogue Fund :—Catalogue of Greek coins in the Hunterian Collection, University of Glasgow. Vol. iii. Further Asia, Northern Africa, Western Europe. By George Macdonald. 4to. Glasgow, 1905.
- From the Compiler :—A list of some distinguished persons educated at Abingdon School, Berks, 1563-1855. By W. H. Richardson, F.S.A. 8vo. Abingdon, 1905.
- From the Compiler :—Short catalogue of incunabula remaining in Marsh's Library, Dublin. By Rev. N. J. D. White. 8vo. n.p. n.d.
- From Robert Richards, Esq., F.S.A. :—A digest of the parish registers within the diocese of Llandaff previous to 1836, together with a table of the Bishop's transcripts to 1872. 8vo. Cardiff, 1905.

From the Author :—The Civil War in Worcestershire, 1642-1646, and the Scotch Invasion of 1651. By J. W. Willis-Bund. 8vo. Birmingham and London, 1905.

From the Society of Arts :—Report of the Committee on leather for book-binding. 4to. London, 1905.

From the Author, William Andrews, Esq., F.G.S. :

1. Two addresses delivered to the Warwickshire Naturalists' and Archaeologists' Field Club, 1901 and 1903. 8vo. Warwick, 1905.
2. Recent progress in geological and archæological investigation in Warwickshire and neighbourhood. 8vo. Warwick, 1904.

From W. H. St. John Hope, Esq. :

1. Mount Grace Priory. By Rev. H. V. le Bas, William Brown, F.S.A., and W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. 8vo. n.p. 1905.
2. On the early working of alabaster in England. By W. H. St. John Hope. 8vo. London, 1905.
3. Note on the so-called tomb of the Countess of Athol in the cathedral church of Canterhury. By W. H. St. John Hope. 8vo. London, 1905.

From the Author, Rev. O. J. Reichel, F.S.A. :—

1. The earlier sections of "Testa Nevil" relating to Devon done into English with an index. 8vo. n.p. 1905.
2. The rise of the parochial system in England. 8vo. Exeter, 1905.
3. Sidelights on the work and times of a great west-country prelate in the twelfth century. 8vo. n.p. 1905.

William Gershom Collingwood, Esq., M.A., was admitted Fellow.

The TREASURER referred in suitable terms to the loss which the Society had sustained by the death of Mr. John Green Waller, whose venerable figure would be greatly missed from the Society's meetings.

On the suggestion of Sir EDWARD W. BRABROOK, C.B., it was unanimously resolved that a letter of condolence be written to Mrs. Edmunds, Mr. Waller's only surviving sister.

H. F. BIDDER, Esq., read a paper upon a burying ground of the early Anglo-Saxon period in process of excavation at Mitcham, Surrey. He said that there were few known Anglo-Saxon burying grounds in Surrey, the Mitcham one being the fourth of any importance; of these three were on the Wandle. At Mitcham the remains are found close to this river, and at present sixty-seven graves have been opened, varying in depth from 18 inches to 3 feet. The bodies are mostly laid east and west, with the feet to the east. Of the last nineteen graves excavated, seventeen were orientated, with an average direction 11° north of true east. A

knife is sometimes found at the waist, and a spear or javelin at the shoulder. In one case the spear seems to have been wrapped in a canvas-like material. Two swords have been found, accompanied in each case by a shield boss; also four gilt bronze saucer brooches, the fittings of a belt, amber and pottery beads, a tumbler and vase of glass, and two earthenware jars. In several cases a second skull has been placed in the grave, between the hands or across the ankles. In one or two cases two skeletons have been buried together, the one carefully laid out, the other carelessly buried on its face. In one of the most important graves a rude earthenware pot was laid on the knees; the contents of a pouch (including a key) were at the waist; while at the left side was a short sword, or perhaps a wand of office, of a well-known type. Between the knees a length of material had hung down, with three pairs of short bronze rods attached to it, one below the other. On the heel-bone was a straight piece of iron, perhaps a spur of a new type. In another grave a small coin of Constantius II. (*circa* 350 A.D.) was found. Of two north-and-south burials, one was definitely above an east-and-west interment. The other was the grave of a small woman who had been carelessly thrown in on her face between two warriors. The latter were laid east and west, one with shield boss and sword, the other with a spear. Dr. Duckworth, of Cambridge, considered that skulls from this cemetery submitted to him resembled the Anglian type.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH added the following remarks on the antiquities discovered in the Mitcham Cemetery:

"The cemetery that now seems to have been worked out by Mr. Bidder and his friends is of an extraordinary character, and well repays the labour bestowed upon it for many years past. Of the total number of interments 43 are indeterminate, while to judge from the associated objects the remaining 24 were equally divided between the two sexes. Headless skeletons and one with the skull between the knees were noticed in the cemetery on White Horse Hill, Berks: * and other examples might be adduced in connection with dismembered bodies at Mitcham.

The bones were generally very imperfect and decayed, and the expert evidence seems in favour of a large majority of males; if that is indeed the case we have here several exceptions to the rule that beads occur only in the graves of

* Davis and Thurnam, *Crania Britannica*, pt. ii. with plan.

women, and it should be remarked that in the inventory of this cemetery, no weapon is associated with beads. Indeed, the only ornament found with a male skeleton is the buckle with triangular plate (fig. 1), which is a common Kentish form evidently not confined to the feminine toilet, for a sumptuous example was found on the warrior in the famous barrow at Taplow. Weapons wrapped in linen fabric are known from richly furnished graves at Broomfield, Essex,* and Coombe, Kent.† The careless burial of a woman near a man who had been interred with care in the ordinary direction has been noticed in other cemeteries both in England‡ and France, and sacrifice at her husband's grave or self-immolation has been suggested in explanation.§

A marked difference exists between the two swords, which are of the usual two-edged type and of normal length, and the peculiar iron blade found in Grave 49 with the large pottery vase, iron-mounted pouch, chatelaine, keys, and other objects. As a short sword it would pass muster, but bears a close resemblance to a small group provided with an extension at the point almost like a second tang. At the tip of the Mitcham blade (fig. 2) may be noticed a slight thickening, and I cannot help thinking that a continuation formerly existed. The other objects in the grave correspond closely enough

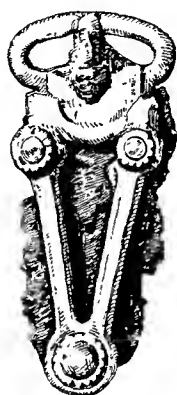


Fig. 1.
BRONZE BUCKLE FOUND
AT MITCHAM, SURREY. (†)

with the rich furniture of two graves at Sarre, Kent, discovered in 1860|| and 1863.¶ Of these two the second is the best authenticated, as the blade from the other was not well preserved; in both were found gold pendants on a necklace (coins and bracteates), pins, beads, iron knives, and fragments (of keys, shears, etc.), while the richly jewelled circular brooch found in 1860 corresponds to four found on the later occasion. A well-preserved blade of this character from Ozingell, near

* *Proceedings*, xv. 250.

† *Proceedings of the Bury and West Suffolk Archaeological Institute*. i. 27.

‡ As at Driffild, E. R. Yorks. (Akerman, *Pagan Saxondom*, 16), and at Brighthampton, Oxon (*Archaeologia*, xxxvii. 397).

§ As at Envermeu (Cochet, *Normandie Souterraine*, 1st ed. 266).

|| *Archaeologia Cantiana*, iii. 46, plates ii. iii. iv.

¶ *Archaeologia Cantiana*, v. 310.

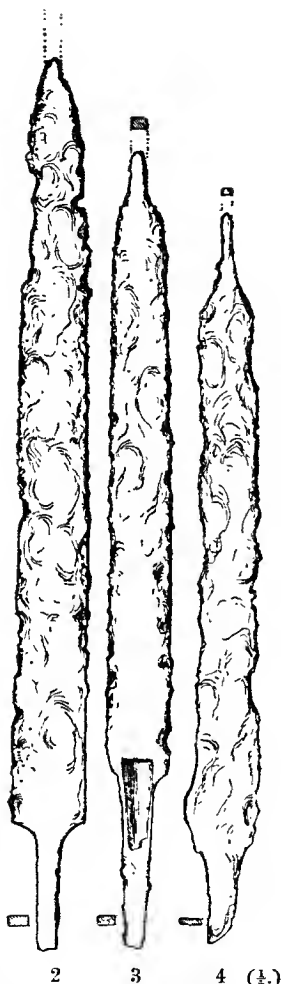


Fig. 2. IRON BLADE FROM MITCHAM, SURREY.

Fig. 3. IRON BLADE FROM CHESSELL DOWN, I.W.

Fig. 4. IRON BLADE FROM HERPES, DEPT. CHARENTE.

Ramsgate, was illustrated by Roach Smith* side by side with another (fig. 3) from a rich grave on Chessell Down,† Isle of Wight, and here again the points of resemblance are numerous. In the latter grave were five jewelled brooches, gold and silver finger rings (corresponding to silver ring at Sarre, 1863), bronze pail and two silver-mounted cups (corresponding to bronze bowl at Sarre, 1860), beads, iron key, and knife, crystal sphere in spoon with perforated bowl, and gold tissue, the three last-mentioned items occurring also at Sarre in the 1863 grave already mentioned. There are no details of the discovery at Ozingell (Osengal). I may add a specimen (fig. 4) found in the Merovingian Cemetery at Herpes, Charente,‡ where several articles of jewellery belonging to Kentish and Isle of Wight types have been discovered. If the Mitcham specimen belong to this group it is the sixth at present known; and though what evidence there is points to their use by women, their actual significance is as much a mystery as that of the crystal and spoon that were found associated in two instances. Châtelaines or girdle-hangers with bar-links are known from Rhenish Hesse,§ and were found, as at Mitcham, with remains of fabric in a barrow on Painsthorpe Wold, E.R. Yorks.||

* *Collectanea Antiqua*, vi. 147.

† Plan given in Hillier's *Antiquities of the Isle of Wight*. 29, cf. pp. 30, 35; but better in *Collectanea Antiqua*, vi. pl. xxviii.

‡ *Bulletin et Mémoires de la Société Archéologique de la Charente*, 1890-1, p. 181, and album of plates. The bulk of this collection has been acquired by the British Museum.

§ At Oberolm (Lindenschmit, *Handbuch*, pl. xxviii. fig. 3), and Selzen (*Collectanea Antiqua*, ii. pl. lvi. fig. 4).

|| J. R. Mortimer, *Forty Years' Researches*, pl. 35, fig. 281, p. 117.

The nearest parallel I can cite for the small square-headed brooches is one in the Town Hall at Croydon from a cemetery close by, which has other points of resemblance to the Mitcham discoveries; but the joint occurrence of circular brooches of the saucer type, those with applied plates, and those with pounced designs is fairly frequent in England, as at Kempston, Beds., and High Down, Sussex. The saucer-brooches (fig. 5) from Mitcham, however, bear no trace of the

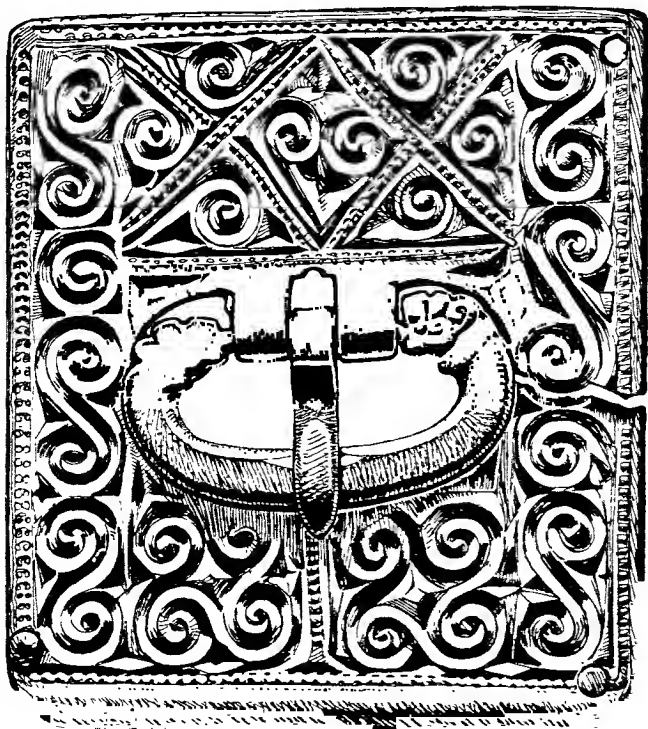


Fig. 6. LATE ROMAN BRONZE BUCKLE FOUND IN LONDON. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

characteristic animal ornament of the Anglo-Saxons, and their decoration is evidently borrowed from the deeply incised gilt scrolls of Roman provincial art in the fourth century, generally known as *Keilschrift** or *Kerbschnitt*. A fine example of

* See especially *Die Spätromische Kunst-industrie*. p. 154, by the late Dr. Alois Riegl.

this style from London (fig. 6) is here given for comparison, and the animal-head terminals of its buckle-hoop should be noticed as characteristic. These heads are sometimes arranged



Fig. 5.
SAUCER-BROOCH OF GILT BRONZE,
FROM MITCHAM, SURREY. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

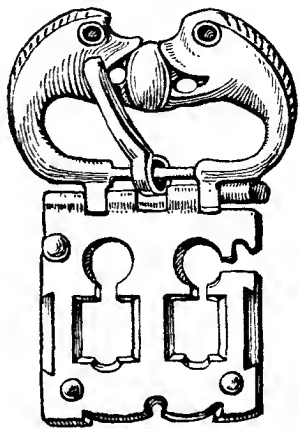


Fig. 7.
LATE ROMAN BROOCH FOUND AT
VERMAND, DEPT. AISNE. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

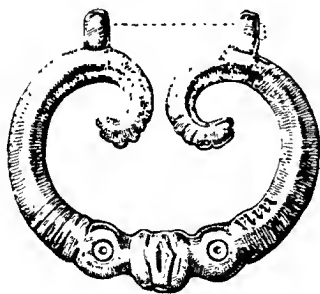


Fig. 8.
BRONZE BUCKLE FOUND AT
MITCHAM, SURREY. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

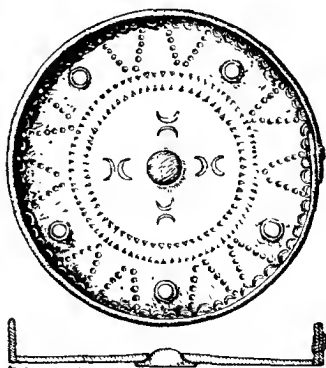


Fig. 9.
BRONZE-GILT BROOCH FOUND AT
EAST SHEFFORD, BERKS. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

in another way on the hoop (as an example from Vermand, fig. 7), and a prototype is thus afforded for the Mitcham buckle (fig. 8). The curling terminals of the latter are well

illustrated by Roman specimens from Hod Hill in the British Museum. The entire absence of Teutonic animal forms points to the first half of the fifth century as the date of the Mitcham cemetery, and the occurrence of a coin of Constantius II. (337-361) is in accordance with such a view, though in itself of little significance. The star pattern of one saucer-brooch closely corresponds to finds at Fairford, Gloucs., Leighton Buzzard, Beds, and Long Wittenham, Berks, all of which sites may well be included in the West Saxon area.

The remarkable fittings of a belt from what I think was a female grave (No. 45) are also reminiscent of Roman provincial art; and the cabochon settings of yellow glass may be best compared with those of a pair of brooches from East Shefford, Berks (fig. 9); these brooches are associated with remains of a somewhat later date than were found at Mitcham, but of much the same types.

It has been remarked by Mr. Bidder that the majority of graves pointed a little north of east, suggesting a greater number of deaths in the summer when the sun rose in that quarter. General Pitt-Rivers found the same variation in the Winklebury Hill Cemetery, Wilts, and offered the same explanation;* but I believe the contrary is the rule, as in the Frilford Cemetery excavated by Dr. Rolleston,† at Standlake,‡ and in Normandy.§ In any case it is unsafe to draw conclusions from such variations, as the bearing may have been taken from the setting sun, and the inference would then be the exact contrary.

In the extensive burials attributed to the Gallo-Roman population of the fourth century at Vermand (Dépt. Aisne), weapons were extremely scarce, and the orientation not uniform. At Mitcham arms are more common, and their presence shows a departure from the Roman practice, so that we must in all probability refer the cemetery to a Teutonic population. There is hardly a trace of Kentish influence, but several points of resemblance to discoveries in the upper Thames Valley, which seems to have been the earliest home of the West Saxons in this country. It was towards the close of the fifth century that the animal-motive was extensively adopted by the Teutonic peoples of Northern Europe: || and supposing Kent to be in other hands, we may

* *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, ii. 261.

† *Archæologia*, xlii. 420.

‡ *Proceedings*, 1st S. iv. 98.

§ Abbé Cochet, *Normandie Souterraine*, 1st ed. pp. 192, 266; see also Ed. Henry, *Antiquités et Monuments de l'Aisne*, pt. ii. 129.

|| Bernhard Salin, *Die altgermanische Thier-ornamentik*, 355.

readily conceive that the first halt was made in Surrey by bands of immigrants proceeding up the river. Agreeing as it does with Christian usage, the regular orientation of the graves might at first sight indicate either a settlement of Romano-British Christians in the fifth century or of converted Saxons in the seventh. As the date is fixed within certain limits by the finds, the second alternative is out of the question; and as very little is known of a pre-Augustinian Church in this country, it is safer to assume that the orientation had nothing to do with Christianity in the present case.

Taken in conjunction with the cemetery on the site of Edridge Road, Croydon, the Mitcham burials thus throw a good deal of light on the earliest Teutonic settlement of what is to-day the county of Surrey; and in conclusion I would congratulate Mr. Bidder and the other members of his family on their investigations and thank them cordially for the opportunity of visiting the site during the excavations, and of examining in detail the antiquities discovered.

Dr. GARSON said that the excavations had been conducted on the plan adopted by the late General Pitt-Rivers, and the greatest pains taken to keep the different levels distinct. The present series was remarkably uniform, and the site had been called a cemetery, though there was no distinct evidence of graves, in the modern sense of the word. Some skeletons seemed to have been deposited in trenches, and in some cases were so close together that it was hard to believe that the burials had been at different times. In one instance a flint arrow-head had been found buried in one of the vertebræ; and elsewhere a female skeleton was found lying as if the body had been thrown in face downwards. The bones were those of strong and robust persons, 5 feet 5 inches to 5 feet 9 inches in height, with skulls of mesaticephalic type, but did not closely correspond with the typical Saxon subjects he had examined from Wheatley, Oxon., the Mitcham skulls being smaller and not quite so massive. He hoped the ornaments would throw some light on the nationality of these early inhabitants of Surrey, as tribal names were wanted for the various skull-types.

Mr. GARRAWAY RICE remarked that the land in the vicinity of the Mitcham cemetery had been known for centuries in the Court Rolls of the Manor as Dead Man's Close.

Mr. Bidder's paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

Thursday, 7th December, 1905.

Viscount DILLON, Hon. M.A. Oxon, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author :—The Art of Attack, being a study in the development of weapons and appliances of offence, from the earliest times to the age of gunpowder. By H. S. Cowper, F.S.A. 8vo. Ulverston, 1906.

From the Author :—The Family of Mulock, By Sir Edmund T. Bewley. 8vo. Dublin, 1905.

From T. Cann Hughes, Esq., F.S.A. :—Photograph of door-way and sepulchral slabs at Caton Church, Lancashire.

It was also announced that the late Mr. John Green Waller, F.S.A., had bequeathed to the Society the following :

1. Portfolio of coloured drawings of mural paintings and other antiquities.
2. A series of monumental brasses from the 13th to the 16th century. Drawn and engraved by J. G. and L. A. B. Waller. fol. London. 1864.
3. Illustrations of Roman London. By Charles Roach Smith. (With Mr. Waller's original drawings inserted). 4to. London. 1859.
4. A series of cuttings from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, comprising papers on "Christian Iconography and Legendary Art" (with MS. revisions), by J. G. Waller; and *Wanderings of an Antiquary*, by Thomas Wright, F.S.A., 1850-1853.
5. *Caesarii Heisterbacensis monachi ordinis Cisterciensis Dialogus miraculorum*. 2 vols. 8vo. Cologne, Bonn, and Brussels. 1851.
6. *Li Miracoli de la Gloriosa Virgine Maria*. Venice. 1505 (imperfect copy). Bound with an imperfect copy of *Spiritual Praises*, in Italian, printed about 1500.
7. Nine bound volumes of archaeological pamphlets.
8. *Iconographie Chrétienne: Histoire de Dieu*. Par M. Didron. 4to. Paris. 1843.
9. Drawing of the Peacock Feast, from the Braunche brass at King's Lynn, Norfolk.
10. Two medals (electrotypes) :
 - (i.) John Kendal, 1480.
 - (ii.) Sir Richard Shelley, 1577.

It was resolved :

“That the special thanks of the Society be returned for so valuable a donation.”

The following were admitted Fellows :

Robert Alexander Stewart Macalister, Esq., M.A.
William Richard Lethaby, Esq.

It was announced from the Chair that on Tuesday, the 12th December, the Bristol City Council would be asked to decide the fate of the interesting old timber house known as the Dutch House, which stands at the corner of High Street and Wine Street.

On the suggestion of Mr. J. E. PRITCHARD, F.S.A., Local Secretary, the Executive Committee had approved of the following resolution, which was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

“The Society of Antiquaries of London hears that the Bristol City Council will be asked at their next meeting to determine the fate of the Old Dutch House.

The Society would point out that this building is unique in character, in that it is the only known example of a dwelling brought from Holland, and erected in this country. The building is a particularly interesting one, and the Society hopes the Council will hesitate before ordering its demolition.”

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., Director, read the following notes upon the discovery of a number of leaden grave crosses near the Grey Friars Monastery, Newgate Street, London :

“During the months of July and August last very extensive excavations were carried out upon the site of Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street. This hospital was erected and planned upon ground which prior to the suppression of the monasteries in the reign of King Henry VIII. had been the property of the Grey Friars or Friars Minors in London, where they had large monastic buildings and a splendid church.

Their house was situated in the north-western extremity of the City, and was bounded on the north by the Wall of London, on the south by Newgate Street and the Flesh Shambles, on the west by the premises of the Swan Inn, and

on the east by a lane rejoicing in the name of Foul or Stinking Lane, which, after changing its name more than once, was in 1843 known as King Edward Street.

From this it will be seen that the good friars were in a position to mortify the flesh, as a more unhealthy spot could hardly have been selected for them in all London. They must have been surrounded by horrible smells, for immediately over the City wall was the ditch, which probably was no better than an open sewer,* and on the east side they had the flavours of Stinking Lane, St. Nicholas Flesh Shambles, and Newgate Market, in which places the beasts were slaughtered and the offal left to rot in the open.

Now I purpose giving you a short account of these Friars Minors, or Franciscans as they were likewise called, which will be very brief as so little has been recorded of them.

The Chronicle of the Grey Friars states, that in the sixteenth year of King John, 1215. 'Thys yere beganne the Freers Minors in Ynlond,' and again in the seventh year of King Henry III., 1222, 'Thys yere came the Freeres Minors into Ynglond.' As to the manner in which they acquired this site I will quote the following particulars as a sort of introduction from the paper of Mr. E. B. S. Shepherd, on the 'Church of the Friars Minors in London,' read before the Royal Archæological Institute on 2nd April, 1902.†

In the year 1224, the eighth year of King Henry III., the Friars landed at Dover, being in all four clerks and five laymen. Of these, five were left behind at Canterbury and built there the first convent of the Friars Minors in England: the other four came on to London, and betook themselves to the Friars Preachers or Dominicans, and there remained for fifteen days. 'Afterwards they acquired for themselves by means of spiritual friends a certain house in Cornhill from John Travers, then Sheriff of London, and built there small cells which they occupied till the following summer; and they remained in the same simplicity without a chapel, because as yet they had not the privilege of building altars and celebrating the divine rites in their own places. But at this time there increased both the devotion of the citizens towards them and the multitude of the brothers; and therefore the city transferred them from that small and strait place to a place in the parish of St. Nicholas Shambles, and this was appropriated

* This town ditch, which was a receptacle for all kinds of refuse, was 200 feet wide and 40 feet deep, and according to the City records was filled up and levelled in 1553, a fact also recorded in the Chronicle of the Grey Friars.

† *Archæological Journal*, lix. 238.

to the commonalty of the City of London. The friars, however, according to the enactment of the rule had only the use of the land at the will of the lords thereof: and this was most devoutly assigned to them by John Iwyn, citizen and mercer of London.'

This statement summarises well enough all that is known of the settlement of the Friars Minors in London. The land given by John Iwyn formed the nucleus of the considerable convent which in the middle ages occupied much of the ground now covered by Christ's Hospital and Christ Church, Newgate Street.

The portion of the site to which my notes refer was excavated for the purpose of the enlargement of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; the remaining area has been acquired for the purpose of erecting new General Post Office buildings, the foundation stone of which was laid on 16th October last by His Majesty King Edward VII.

This, I must impress upon you, is a most important site to us, as not only shall we probably be in a position to examine the foundations of the old monastic buildings, but I hope we shall have the opportunity of discovering much of the foundations of the old wall of London, in continuation of the piece of wall that was laid bare at Newgate in 1903. It is therefore to be hoped that this interesting bit of London topography will be carefully watched by Fellows of our Society, and the results laid before us at a future date.

It is a matter of regret to me that owing to my absence from London I was unable to visit this site, but from authentic information received from Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Abrahams, and from reference to old maps, I have been able to make out the position of the cemetery or burial place, although there is no record of a cemetery or any burial place recorded for this site in the chronicle of the Grey Friars.

In Ogilby's Map of London 1677, upon the north side of the wall, therefore extra mural, a plot is marked as 'Hospital Churchyard,' lying quite near to the Town Ditch. Upon reference to 'ye Plat of ye Graye Friars,' A.D. 1617, from an unpublished drawing preserved at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, figured in the late Mr. John E. Price's paper 'on recent discoveries in Newgate Street,'* a gateway in the wall is shown, leading out of the great cloister of the Grey Friars towards St. Bartholomew's, and by turning to the right to the Hospital Churchyard.

* *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*, v. 403.

It was upon this site that upwards of 400 skeletons were found, many of which were well preserved, their hair even being found in position.

Many of these skeletons were found in boxes about 14 feet in length, which had entirely rotted away; these must have been bodies disturbed during the alterations of the monastery when Christ Church was built in the time of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and were placed several together in these boxes and reinterred outside in the Hospital Churchyard. According to Pearce's *Annals of Christ Church Hospital*, the old burial ground behind the writing school was used by prescriptive right as a resting place for the parishioners of Christ Church and the prisoners of Newgate, as well as for the inhabitants of the Hospital.

Apart from the spot where the boxes of skeletons were discovered, a large pit was found, beneath the foundations of old buildings. I unfortunately cannot give you measurements or make a proper section in consequence; but below these foundations the pit, upwards of 20 feet in depth, was met with in which reposed the skeletons, the base of the pit consisting of dirty grey gravel in which an amber-coloured glass cross, a bone draughtsman, and a small brass coin of Carausius was found, resting upon undisturbed London clay.

Mr. A. Abrahams informed me that through the courtesy of Mr. Nelson Wise he was able to visit the excavations on this site, where upwards of 400 skeletons had been in all discovered. He told me they were found in an oblong excavation measuring about 50 feet by 20 feet, situated close to the wall over the southern extremity of the St. Bartholomew's Hospital property, and extending partly beneath the old swimming bath of the Bluecoat School. This oblong excavation was probably 20 feet in depth, and a separate grave had been cut for each occupant; the bodies were laid one over the other with about a foot or more of earth lying between them, and they were arranged eight deep. The highest grave was about 8 feet from the surface of the ground. The sinking of the ground after these burials had rather brought the interments closer together. But from the nature of the soil it was clear that they had been separately interred, and were not cast into a pit all together as was usually the case in plague pits.

It was the general impression when the skeletons were found that they must have been buried there in one of the great plague years 1603 or 1665, but that idea could not be reconciled with the fact that this pit was upon the site of the playground and bath of Christ's Hospital School. Some of the earth and bones were examined in the laboratory of

St. Bartholomew's with the view of determining whether they could discern any plague germs, but they found none. These bodies had been simply interred in their coarse frocks, as no vestige of wood was found with them, but with them about one hundred leaden crosses were met with, possibly laid upon their breasts, but the actual position of the crosses I am unable to ascertain for certain, many of them being so much oxidized that they crumbled away. I am able to lay before you eighty-nine of these crosses in good preservation, varying in size from $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 2 inches. They are all perfectly plain, that is to say they are uninscribed.

This discovery appears to be the first time that any of these plain crosses have been recorded from London or England.

The only instances of absolution crosses that I have met with are in papers in *Archaeologia** by L'Abbé Cochet, where he records the finding of bodies interred in stone coffins at Bouteilles, near Dieppe, in March, 1856. In some instances he found the bodies lying on their backs, arms piously crossed, and holding an absolution cross of lead in the hand, upon which was inscribed or scratched upon them, the formula of the ordinary absolution. He places them at 1050 and 1150 A.D.

Then on the 15th March, 1855, Mr. Samuel Tymms, F.S.A., exhibited here some leaden crosses found at Bury St. Edmund's: they were lying upon the breasts of the skeletons in that part of the cemetery known as 'Cæmeterium Fratrum.' He said they were always found upon bodies buried without a coffin. He also stated that crosses were said to have been found upon bodies buried in stone coffins in 1791; these were all inscribed.†

On 17th June, 1858, Mr. J. Y. Akerman, Secretary of this Society, exhibited a mortuary leaden cross of the year 1136. This interesting example is of the plainest form, the limbs being nearly of equal length. It is inscribed on each face. On one side ANNO : Ab : INCARNACIONE : DÑI : M : C : XXX : VI. On the other OBIT CLARICIA II : NON. NOVĒBRIS : HORA TERCIA. It was found in a garden at Angers, and was $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length.‡

Another instance was the cross found in the chapel of St. Pancras in St. Austin's Abbey, Canterbury, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide,

* Vol. xxxvi. 266, and xxxvii. 37-38.

† See *Proceedings*, iii. 165-7. Another inscribed cross from Bury St. Edmund's was exhibited to the Society by Mr. Edmund Waterton, F.S.A., on 26th November, 1863. See *Proceedings*, 2nd S. ii. 301.

‡ *Proceedings*, iv. 212, 213.

4 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches high, and $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch thick, with a deeply cut transverse inscription in two lines: + BENEDICTVS SACERDOS, described by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope in his paper in *Archaeologia Cantiana** upon excavations at St. Austin's Abbey, Canterbury.

On the 1st December, 1904, Mr. W. Dale, F.S.A., by permission of the Rev. Canon Durst, exhibited an inscribed leaden grave cross found at Southampton; this was a large cross 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, discovered at a considerable depth in excavating for the foundations of the tower of St. Mary's Church in 1884.† It is a different class of cross from mine and belongs to the middle of the thirteenth century.

There appears no doubt at all to me from the evidence I have endeavoured to make clear that these crosses were found upon the bodies of friars who had died at the time of the terrible visitation of the Black Death, as they were found upon the bodies in a pit where they were all buried at the same time or within a few days. The crosses seem to have been roughly cut out of sheets of lead with shears or chisels previously hollowed and hammered, except in a few instances without being paired off evenly; they are uninscribed, and we have seen it was the custom to write a formula of the absolution upon them; but in our case the fact of the absence of elaboration or inscription points to there being a fearful epidemic of plague.

Upon referring to the Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London, we find the following entries: 23rd year of Edward III. (1348-1349) 'Thys yere was a gret pestelens in Yengland.' And another entry in the 35th year of Edward III. (1361) 'Thys yere was the second grete pestelens.' And another in the 13th year of Richard II. (1389) 'Thys yere was another grete pestelens in Yenglande.' Now here are three instances before us of this scourge all occurring in the latter half of the fourteenth century. It is stated that the Black Death appeared in London in the month of November, 1348, and it raged on until Pentecost 1349, and carried off an immense number of the population of London and of the country generally, and in some places nearly half. The monasteries it is stated suffered very heavily from the calamity. After duly considering these points I consider that these crosses belonged to members of the Friars Minors in London who had died of the Black Death in the great visitation of 1348-1349.

* Vol. xxv. 237.

† Engraving in *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xx. 169.

I have in all eighty-nine leaden crosses of various forms and sizes, some with long limbs and short cross limbs, whilst others have limbs of nearly even proportions. (See illustrations.) They vary in size from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length; upon some the outline of the cross appears to have been marked out upon the sheet of lead, with a sharp cutting instrument, and then hammered out. Upon many of the specimens the mark of the hammer is quite visible, the edges of most of them are very ragged and irregular, suggesting they were cut out by means of shears, chisels, or scissors. Many of the crosses curve to one side, that is to say, as regards the long limb of the cross. (For the reasons assigned to this see Professor Gowland's note, *post.*) There are only eight which may be considered to have been carefully cut and shaped, and those I suppose were the first made; after that we might presume the dead were so numerous that the crosses had to be made in a great hurry, hence their roughness. There are two specimens which seem to have been made of fragments of lead beaten together, indicating that their supply of the metal had been exhausted. I show five examples in the state in which they were found, uncleaned, and one of them is curled as found upon the body, the others having been in many cases smoothed out for mounting.

Some of the crosses appear to have upon them the impression of the textile of the coarse frocks of the friars: but this may have been caused by the lead being hammered out on a piece of some textile.

A bronze figure of our Lord, from a crucifix of very good work of the fourteenth century, height $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, was found with an interment.

From another part of the burial ground, on a separate interment just outside the city wall in the south-east corner of the site marked on Ogilby's map, 'Hospitall Churchyard' a brick foundation was found which may have well been the charnel house of the monastery. In it the remains of a wooden coffin and skeleton were found, and with it a small silver crucifix, height $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, together with two large letters hammered out of lead, a P and a S, also the figure 6; the letters are $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height and the figure 6 is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. These may probably belong to the sixteenth century. The letter C, height $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches, likewise made out of lead, was found with a skeleton in another grave; also in others the letter B, height 3 inches, and a leaden disk with three holes $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter pierced in it.

A large roughly cast object in the form of a cross, height $5\frac{2}{3}$ by $4\frac{2}{3}$ inches, is probably a lead dowel.

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LEADEN GRAVE CROSSES

Between pages 18 and 19.



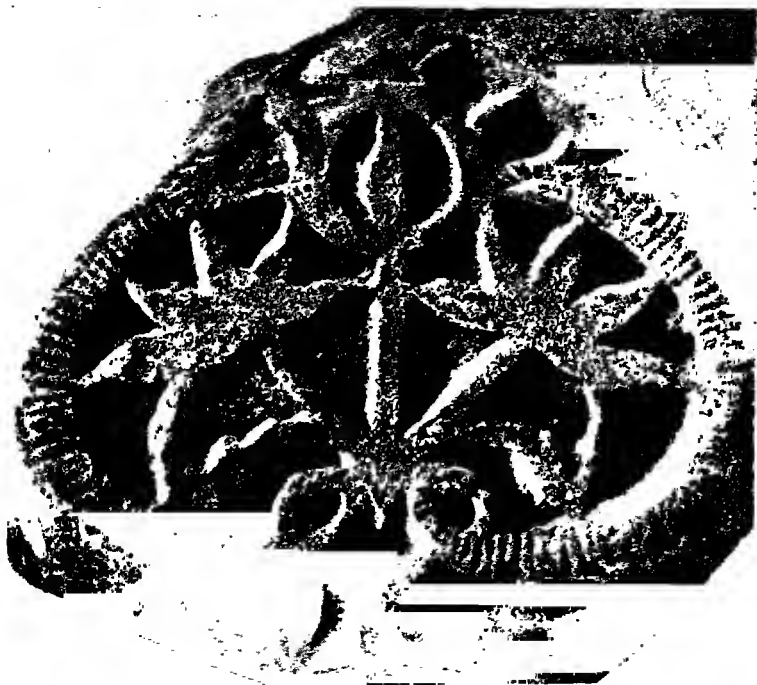
FOUND IN LONDON. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)



A bone cross with two short limbs, length 4 inches, and a small amber-coloured glass cross, 1 inch square, were said to have been found in the gravel at the bottom of the large pit.

From other parts of the excavations, the following were found:

A jug of buff-coloured earthenware, upper part covered with a light green glaze, handle and neck are broken off. It bears upon the front a medallion with the



STAMP (FULL SIZE) ON MEDIEVAL POTTERY FOUND IN LONDON.

arms of Henry VIII. date, early sixteenth century.
Height $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

A candlestick of Metropolitan slip ware. Sixteenth century.
Height 5 inches.

Other fragments of Metropolitan slip ware.

Seven pieces of a coarse brown glazed pottery ornamented with devices in relief; two represent a medallion containing a female head, another a fish, and another a

bird pecking at a bough; two are pomegranates, which fruit was the badge of Queen Catherine of Arragon, and one an oval badge representing a plant of the pomegranate, encircled by two snakes. (See illustrations.) The whole formed a remarkable composition, and probably belongs to the time of Henry VIII.

A stone mask, probably a piece of a gargoyle from the Grey Friars Monastery.

A brass ladle. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Seventeenth century.

A saucer of yellow glazed ware. Diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. *Circa* 1600.

Two black glazed ointment or ink pots. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

A bone draughtsman with concentric rings and circles. Diameter 2 inches. This was found in the gravel beneath the plague pit.

A square tile, polychromic. $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Sixteenth century.

A bronze buckle.

A whetstone. Length 3 inches. Sixteenth century.

A burnisher. Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Sixteenth century.

A whorl formed out of the top of a human femur. $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter.

A chessman, a knight, with ivory head upon a wooden stand. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

A bronze medalette, man with a donkey and a hand offering a crown; the donkey appears to be eating thistles. On reverse: a hand offering a crown to a man, clad in the style of the time of James I.: at his feet is a rose and a thistle. This may be a skit upon James I.

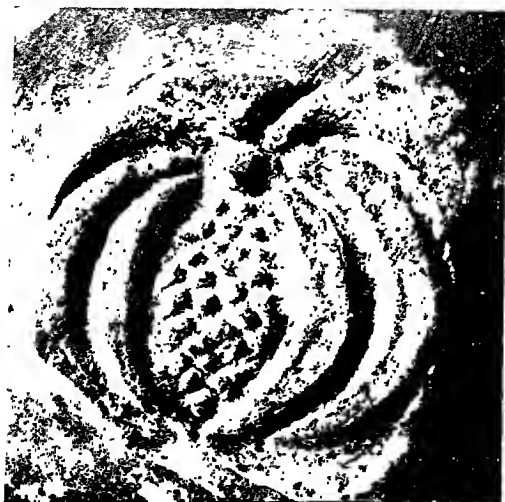
Three thimbles; buttons from Bluecoat boys' tunics, with the heads of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. upon them; various tokens: pins in brass: and a few tobacco pipes. Also an iron prickett candleholder, a horseshoe, etc., etc."

As Professor Gowland was unable to be at the meeting he wrote the Director the following note:

"I am very sorry I am unable to have the pleasure of being present at the Society of Antiquaries to-night, so I now send you a leaden cross which I have had made in my laboratory here, and which you will find to be practically identical with many of your specimens.

It was cut out with a chisel by hand from the sheet of lead which I also enclose, and was then hammered to its present thickness.





The curvature is due entirely to the mode of cutting. When one side has been cut free from the sheet, the cutting of the other forces the metal gradually to one side, and hence the curvature seen in the specimen.

I also send another one cut with shears, but in this case the *edges* are perpendicular and not sloping as in the chisel-cut specimen."

Since the reading of the paper, Mr. J. W. WILLIS-BUND has also made the following interesting statement about Franciscan houses :

"The places where I *know* that the Franciscans had their convents outside the walls are Worcester and Gloucester. I *believe* that they also were outside at Bristol and Shrewsbury. As to the last I am not so certain. I think one of the reasons must have been that they dealt with lepers, and it was even then part of the sanitary system to get lepers out of the town as soon as possible, otherwise it is difficult to see why the Black Friars and Dominicans were always inside, and the Minorites outside. I have not got any facts as to burials in any place but Worcester, and the friars certainly buried in the cemetery outside the walls at the time of the Black Death."

Mr. J. E. HODGKIN remarked that milled or sheet lead* was unknown at the time these mortuary crosses were made, and until the time of Charles II. He suggested that the crosses had first been cast in sand, as pilgrims' badges were, and the edges subsequently hammered out.

Mr. READ doubted if pains would be taken to hammer out lead so thin, especially at a time when a number of crosses were needed in a hurry. The fragments of pottery ranged from the sixteenth to eighteenth century: and large vessels, of which pieces were shown, were not known in a perfect state; they seemed to date from Tudor times. There was a tile from Flanders, and two tin-glazed ointment pots once white but now turned black.

The TREASURER drew attention to the occurrence of the eagle-and-child on shop-signs in old London: the other badge

* There is ample evidence that lead was regularly cast for roofing in the middle ages, *e.g.* the Pipe Roll for 28 Edward III. has among the charges of the 27th year (1352-3—1353-4) for works in Windsor Castle: "*fundacione jactacione et posicione . xx. carrat. plumbi super tectura Capelle Regis ibidem—vj. li.*" —W. H. ST. J. H.

shown had an eagle's claw, the badge of the Stanleys. The original Derby House stood on the site of Herald's College, and the eagle-and-child sign, found some time ago, came from Crooked Lane in the City, at the junction of King William Street and Cannon Street.

The CHAIRMAN referred to the horrors of the Town Ditch, and thought the period referred to in the paper was specially worthy of study. The Black Death of 1348-9 had enormously affected labour conditions in this country.

H. D. ELLIS, Esq., exhibited some further examples of Death's-head spoons, and some silver spoons of provincial makes, and read the following notes upon them :

"By your kind invitation I have the pleasure to exhibit three Old English Silver Death's-Head Spoons. One of these was exhibited at your meeting on the 25th of February last year, and a Member favoured me about a couple of months ago with a copy of the *Proceedings* of the Society on that date. With the paper then read was an illustration of the spoon so clearly executed that I was enabled from it to detect that the hall marks upon the spoon were inaccurately described. I mentioned this fact to the Member, and he brought it to the knowledge of the Exhibitor. I also mentioned the fact that I knew of two other similar spoons being in existence. Shortly after this a communication reached me to the effect that a desire had been expressed that, if possible, these two spoons should be exhibited to you in conjunction with the first, and I was favoured with an invitation to bring this about, if I should be able, and to offer a few remarks upon them. I need scarcely assure you that I responded to this invitation with the utmost gratification, and, having obtained the permission of the owners of the two spoons to exhibit them, I am here with them to-night at your hospitable bidding.

Death's-head spoons may be divided into two classes. First, spoons of ordinary fashion intended for domestic use, having engraved upon the bowl a death's head and the words 'Memento mori' or some similar admonition. These gruesome reminders of our mortality had probably a Puritan origin. They were not keepsakes or memorials of departed friends, but were designed to point a moral perpetually to the user. They can never have become exactly popular, one may suppose, and must at all times have been few in number, and most of these perhaps perished at the hands of the more

festive and less serious generation which succeeded the Puritan regime. Hence their rarity nowadays. The second class is represented by the three spoons now before you, which (unlike the ordinary domestic spoon, with a superadded engraving) were designed *ab initio* to embody the emblem of death, and were specially fashioned for that purpose. These spoons were not mere general reminders of our mortality but had a personal relation to some deceased individual. It is only to be expected that they are scarce. The Apostle spoons of christenings, which greeted the *début* of the novice upon the stage of life, might be joyously abundant, but not so the ghastly gift which marked the fall of the curtain of the invisible upon our brief mortal act. In respect to the bowl and the stem these three spoons do not differ materially from the ordinary flat-stemmed spoons of their periods, but their stems do not terminate in the usual double cleft which some writers call 'pied de biche or hind's foot,' and others 'trifid.' Instead of this, there is a torse or heraldic wreath which supports a roundel or plate, and upon the upper side of the roundel, that which in the passage of the spoon to the mouth is presented to the eye, is a death's-head minus the lower jaw. Along one side of the stem are cut the words 'LIVE TO DIE' and along the other 'DIE TO LIVE.' Permit me *en passant* to note an elegant concretion of this sentiment in an inscription upon a cardinal's tomb in Rome, 'Ut moriens viveret vixit ut moriturus.'

Spoon No. 1, which is the property of Mr. E. W. Stanyforth, bears in the bowl the town-mark of the City of York, and on the back of the stem are the date-letter, a capital E in script hand, for the year 1661-2, and the mark of the maker, John Plummer, viz., his initials.

Spoon No. 2, which is the property of Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, bears on the back of the stem the town-mark of York, the date-letter O, of the same cycle as the above-mentioned letter E, for the year 1670-1, and the mark of the maker, Thomas Mangy, viz., his initials.

Spoon No. 3, which is the property of Mr. H. H. Riley-Smith, bears in the bowl the town-mark of York, and on the back of the stem the date-letter V of the same cycle, for the year 1677-8, and the mark of the maker, Thomas Mangy, as above.

The prior-dated spoon of the three is slightly earlier in type than the others, and is devoid of the tongue upon the back of the bowl. It is also rather smaller, being in length 7 inches against the others' 7½ inches, and is of lighter proportions generally. Be it also noted that this was a transition period, when the Tudor and early Stewart slim-stemmed spoon was giving

way to the late Stewart broad-stemmed spoon, and the town-mark was being transferred from the bowl to the back of the stem. But the change was not yet fully established, and in these three instances we find the mark in the bowl of the earliest spoon, upon the stem of the next earliest, and again in the bowl of the latest.

These are the only three spoons of their class (and they form a class by themselves) which are known to exist, and they are all of York make. Mr. Micklethwaite in his interesting paper, pointed to local traditions in parts of Yorkshire as to a custom of giving spoons at funerals. If ever the giving of such spoons attained the dimensions of becoming a custom, it must have been an extremely limited and short-lived one. It is remarkable that, so far as the evidence of these three spoons extends, the custom would appear to have been restricted to one Yorkshire family, viz., the Stricklands of Boynton. Upon the reverse of the roundel of each are engraved the Strickland arms: *gules a chevron gold between three crosses paty silver: on a canton ermine a buck's head erased and attired sable*. But stranger still, in each case the arms are borne upon a lozenge-shaped shield, indicating that they pertain to an unmarried female. It is stated in Burke's *Baronetage* that Sir Thomas Strickland, second baronet of Boynton, had three daughters, Jane, Elizabeth, and Frances, who died unmarried. Jane died at an early age in 1662, a date which accords with the hall-mark upon spoon No. 1. Elizabeth, also, is said to have died young in 1664, a date which does not accord with the hall-mark upon either of the other two spoons, and the date of the decease of Frances is not stated. Although the dates do not fit in quite as one could desire while constructing a theory, yet the suggestion that these spoons may just possibly bear relation to those sisters is not so violent an hypothesis as to outrage the intelligence. It must be remembered that the Stricklands of Boynton were a thoroughly Puritan family. Sir William, the first baronet, and his brother Walter, were each in high favour with the Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell, and were summoned to the Upper House of Parliament during the Commonwealth. In this family, if in any, one would be prepared to find a practice savouring a little of the morbid, such as the institution of death's-head spoons, at all events while Puritanism was in the ascendant. But with the decay of Puritanism under the restored monarchy, death's-head spoons went out of fashion beyond redemption, and to that transient wave of religious energy we are indebted for their meteoric appearance and disappearance.

You have been so good as to invite me, while offering a few remarks upon these interesting death's head spoons, to submit for your consideration a few rare English provincial spoons of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and early seventeenth centuries. The making and marking of plate in the provinces is a field which remains comparatively unexplored. Local records (with perhaps the exception of York) are at best imperfect, and in some cases wholly wanting, and the material to aid investigation is very scanty. Even of the work in some of the great centres where assay offices were appointed in the fifteenth century we know absolutely nothing. But the veil is being gradually lifted and examples of plate are coming to our knowledge, which were made and marked in towns hitherto unthought of in this connection. And it is to be expected that many more will in course of time be ascertained, for it is almost inconceivable that populous and wealthy towns, though lacking assay offices, should not have had a thriving plate trade of their own, and should have been dependent upon outside workers. And, if these towns made plate, it follows almost as a corollary that they had a local test and marking, rather than that, in days when travelling was difficult and dangerous, their townsmen should have had to expose their wares to the perils of transit to an assay town and back again.



The spoons I have now the honour to place before you are fourteen in number. Some of them, perhaps most of them, though recent acquisitions of my own, have come out of old collections where they have lain unnoticed and unknown until, coming at length into the light of day in Messrs. Christie's rooms or elsewhere, they have caught my eye. Many of them have been acquired too recently to enable me to communicate their discovery to my friend Mr. C. J. Jackson, for inclusion in his valuable work, but some you will find already noted there.

No. 1 is a fifteenth-century diamond-pointed spoon, which I have ventured, though with some hesitation, to ascribe to Windsor. The mark is a 'W' of very early character and identically similar to the 'W' borne on the ancient corporation seal of that borough. An unusual feature about this mark is that it is on the back of the bowl. In a will of 1477 is a bequest of spoons described as 'spones w^t lepardes hedes prynted in the sponself.' This distinguishing description seems to suggest that at that period the leopard's head was not always struck in the bowl but sometimes elsewhere. Perhaps provincial marks other than the leopard's head may have been similarly treated. I know a very early spoon

which has its mark struck in the centre of the bowl. But fifteenth century spoons are so rare that much in regard to their marking still remains matter of conjecture.* Parenthetically I may perhaps be allowed to note that the earliest mention I know of marked English spoons is in a will, proved in the Court of Husting in 1305, whereby thirteen silver spoons marked with a star (*tredecim cochlearia argentea stellâ signata*) are bequeathed. The number thirteen is temptingly suggestive of the Master and the twelve Apostles, but as no earlier mention of Apostle spoons has been found than late in the following century one dares not indulge in any speculation thereon. The earliest mention of any fancy terminal to a spoon which I know is in 1351 (*duodecim cochlearia argenti cum akernes*), but spoons with plain gilt knops (*cochlearia argentea cum nodis deauratis*) are mentioned as early as 1305.

No. 2 is a fifteenth-century diamond-pointed spoon, which I ascribe to Ripon. This ancient city was made a royal residence by Henry IV. early in that century. The arms of the city now are a bugle-horn and sling, as delineated in the mark impressed in the bowl of this spoon. The original horn and sling, and the baldrick to which they are attached, as worn by the wakeman of the city four centuries ago and more, are among the most treasured of the corporation insignia.

No. 3 is a seal-top spoon of Tregoney, in the county of Cornwall. The arms of that town, *a pomegranate on a spray with two leaves slipped*, are marked in the bowl: the maker's mark is that of T. Mathew, and the date is about 1560. You will find in 'Jackson's Goldsmiths' pretty well all I have been able to discover about Tregoney, but he has omitted to mention this spoon, which led to the discovery. The spoon which he does mention is one which I noted later in Messrs. Christie's rooms. The Mathew family appear to have been of good position, and the maker of this spoon was probably M.P. for the adjacent borough of Penryn in 1554. Some standard writers on old English plate have ascribed Mathew's work to Exeter, but I believe there is no evidence whatever to warrant this. Mathew's mark has never been found in conjunction with the Exeter town mark. I have been

* Since writing this paper, I am able to add evidence that spoons were marked on the back of the bowl. In an Inventory of the Crown Jewels, taken in 1329, are 51 silver spoons "*signata in parte exteriori de quodam leopardo*" or "*signata de uno leopardo extra*." And in an Inventory of the King's Treasury, taken in 1399, are 26 silver spoons marked with a letter  on the back with gilt acorns at the ends [*xxvi quillers d'arg m'chez d'un le  en la dose ove acorns enorrez a les fines*].

informed that the mark T. MATHEW is upon a seal-top spoon in conjunction with a mark of T M (his initials) in monogram, but I cannot help suspecting that this supposed T M mark is in reality the pomegranate mark slightly rubbed or defaced. The pomegranate mark upon the communion cup by Mathew at St. Genny's, Cornwall, was at one time supposed to be T M in monogram. Anyhow, T M is not an Exeter mark, and of all possible places Mathew would not be likely to select Exeter, a distant city, and one well provided with silversmiths of its own, for a business branch.

But although Mathew cannot be said to have worked at Exeter, yet he does appear to have worked at one place other than Tregoney, as my next spoon, No. 4, appears to indicate. This is an early Apostle spoon, having the mark T. MATHEW on the back of the stem, and in the bowl a mark which appears to be a rose seeded and barbed. I am not yet in a position to locate this mark with certainty, but I think it is highly probable that it was the mark of what was then known as Boscawen Rose. From an Inquisition taken July 12, 1564, it appeared that 'John Boscawen died May 4, possessed of the manors of Tregarriek, Trevilla and Nonsabellan, with thirty messuages in Boscawen Rose, and the appurtenances thereto belonging in Tregoney, Penbyrth, Trefassowe, &c.' The family of Boscawen is now represented by Viscount Falmouth, Baron Boscawen-Rose, and the Boscawen arms are, *ermine a rose gules barbed and seeded proper*. I shall be grateful for any information throwing further light upon this interesting point.

No. 5 is a seal-top spoon which I ascribe to Leicester. It has long been known that much church plate was made in the county of Leicester, and the subject has been fully dealt with in Mr. Trollope's valuable work. The examples found bore a variety of marks, among which Mr. Trollope frequently noted one which he called a 'sort of indistinct rose.' But no mark was found that could be directly ascribed to Leicester itself, until the discovery of this spoon a few years ago revealed to me the perfect cinquefoil of that town, as borne upon its shield of arms.

Another seal-top spoon, No. 6, having the monogram L R in the bowl, and the rose mark noted by Mr. Trollope on the back of the stem, and which I ascribe to Leicester, presents the unique feature of being also marked with the cinquefoil round the torus of the seal-top. In connection with this feature, the following extract from the corporation records is of interest.

'1599. Will^m Heyricke late of London Goldsmythe,

nowe of Bewmanor in the Countie of Leic. esquier, and one of the sonnes of Mr. John Heyricke Ironmonger, deceased, made free, for the w^{ch} he dothe give to the Towne in kyndeness one dozen of sylver spoones wth the sincke fyle upon the knobbes thereof.'

So unusual a marking suggested to me that possibly the word transcribed as 'knobbes' was actually 'bolles' (bowls) in the original, but examination of the records in the Corporation Hall Book dispelled my suspicion, and the finding of this spoon furnished corroborative evidence. I cannot assert that my spoon is one of the set presented to the corporation by Mr. Heyrick. Perhaps it is; perhaps the matter is only a curious coincidence.

No. 7 is a seal-top spoon of about 1600, which is marked in the bowl with the unmistakable arms of the ancient town of Lewes: *checky gold and azure, a sinister quarter gules semy of cross-crosslets with a lion rampant gold*. On the back of the stem the mark of the town arms is struck twice, and between the two is the maker's mark, the letter D enclosing a pellet.

No. 8 is a seal-top spoon of the beginning of the seventeenth century, with the unusual feature of the torus of the finial being spirally twisted, or 'wrythen' as it was formerly called. It is marked in the bowl with the four-petalled rose which appears to have been the mark of Carlisle. A few roughly-made communion cups in the county of Cumberland, apparently Elizabethan, and marked with a sort of barbed rose, were noted by Mr. Fergusson in his work on church plate in the diocese of Carlisle, but no Carlisle marked spoons were known in recent times to exist, prior to this spoon coming to my notice a few years ago.

Another spoon, No. 9, which I also ascribe to Carlisle, is perhaps still more interesting, as it dates back probably 100 years prior to the last-mentioned spoon. It is a massive Apostle spoon of a very early type, and is almost identically similar in all its features to another Apostle spoon of mine which bears the London hall mark of 1514.

No. 10 is a large seal-top spoon of the reign of Charles I., which I have, after some consideration, ascribed to the ancient and important city of Rochester. It is marked in the bowl and thrice on the back of the stem with a Roman capital letter R. This letter is placed upon the cross of St. George which forms the chief charge in the arms of the city. Mention is made as early as the fifteenth century of a

guild exercising supervision over the silversmiths working in Rochester. If the guild tested silver wares, they would naturally have a mark, and if not authorised to use the town arms in full (as I have shown on the Lewes spoon) they would not improbably adopt some other device from the arms as a mark which would be readily understood in the locality.

No. 11 is a slipped-top spoon, which is of more than ordinary interest, for it is marked in the bowl with the letters BR in monogram between two pellets. This device was the mint mark of the city of Bristol in the years 1643 to 1646. The initials N.S. and I.S. with the date 1653 are pounced upon the stem. The maker's mark is a vine leaf, which is struck on the back of the stem thrice near the bowl, and again once near the tip of the stem, where in London marked slipped-top spoons the date letter is found. Bristol was one of the assay towns constituted in 1423, but there is no positive evidence forthcoming to show that the town ever exercised its powers in that respect. Having regard, however, to the wealth and importance of Bristol, it seems almost incredible that it should not have had a considerable trade in silver plate, and equally so that it should not have exercised some local supervision and testing. But with the exception of two examples of comparatively modern date (*temp.* George II.) marked with the Bristol city arms, this spoon is the only piece which has been found that is ascribable to Bristol. It would appear strange that all others should have entirely disappeared, but such a phenomenon is almost paralleled in the case of Chester. We know that in that city plate was wrought from a very early period, and yet Mr. Jackson, after careful inquiry, has not been able to learn of any example now extant of earlier date than Charles II., and the total number he can enumerate of examples dating prior to the eighteenth century may be counted on the fingers.

No. 12 is a seal-top spoon of about 1600, bearing in the bowl the mark of the fleur-de-lys which I have ascribed to Lincoln, and which I think is now generally recognised as being the mark of that city. A well-known authority on old English plate, now deceased, with whom I had some discussion upon this mark towards the end of the last century, could not bring himself to assent to my view, but since that time more examples of the mark have come to our knowledge, and there appears to be no longer any opening for doubt. It is true that a fleur-de-lys in some form or other is found elsewhere. For example, I know more than thirty parishes in West

Suffolk having church plate (Elizabethan mostly if not wholly) marked with a fleur-de-lys. But no one who has seen the Suffolk fleur-de-lys could possibly mistake it for that of Lincoln, to which it bears but little resemblance. The Suffolk mark is probably that of a maker who lived in Bury St. Edmund's, which is the centre from which these thirty parishes radiate.

No. 13 is an Elizabethan seal-top spoon, having in the bowl the mark A.B, and on the back of the stem a castle struck thrice. I ascribe this to Newcastle-on-Tyne. Newcastle is known to have had an assay office in the reign of Henry VI., and to have had an established plate industry in Tudor times, and yet apparently all examples dating prior to the second half of the seventeenth century had entirely disappeared (as in the case of Chester) until this spoon was found. This spoon with two others, similarly marked, which I subsequently found and acquired, one an Apostle spoon and the other a seal-top spoon, are all the examples now known which may represent the ancient industry of Newcastle.

The last spoon on my list, No. 14, is one in regard to the mark upon which I can lay no claim in the way of original discovery, but I exhibit it as an interesting example of a provincially wrought and marked spoon. It is an Elizabethan lion-top spoon marked in the bowl with an escallop shell and on the back of the stem with the same mark thrice. Previously to my acquiring it, Mr. Jackson had come across a spoon similarly marked, and having regard to the fact that the arms of the town of Poole include on a chief three escallops, he assigned the mark to that place, and I think he may perhaps be right."

The DIRECTOR had recently come across a Dutch spoon of later date than those exhibited, with a Death's-head on the back of the bowl, together with the hour-glass and motto, "All flesh is grass." It also bore a name and the date 1731.

The CHAIRMAN remarked as curious that one type of Death's-head spoons should be confined to Yorkshire, and to one family: and hoped the publication of these specimens would lead to the discovery of others.

ALBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a note on the treatment of the monuments in the abbey church of Westminster.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 14th December, 1905.

WILLIAM GOWLAND, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—Some Antiquities of Middlesex in British, Roman, and Saxon times. By Montagu Sharpe. Second edition. 4to. Brentford, 1905.

From the Author :—Rariora, being notes of some of the printed books, manuscripts, historical documents, medals, engravings, pottery, etc. collected by John Eliot Hodgkin. F.S.A. 3 vols. 4to. London. 1900.

From Alexander Graham, Esq., F.S.A. :—An Almain Armourer's Album. Selections from an original MS. in the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. With introduction and notes by Viscount Dillon. Fol. London, 1905.

Special thanks were accorded to Mr. Hodgkin and Mr. Graham for their gifts to the library.

Charles Reginald Haines, Esq., M.A., was admitted Fellow.

A letter from Mr. J. E. PRITCHARD, F.S.A., was read, reporting that the fate of the Dutch House at Bristol had been deferred, pending a further report.

Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., F.R.S., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Herts, read the following Report on some recent Palæolithic and Neolithic discoveries in Hertfordshire :

“ As one of the Society's Local Secretaries for Herts I have to place on record a discovery of palæolithic implements in gravels deposited in the valley of the Hertfordshire Colne.

In my *Ancient Stone Implements** I have mentioned discoveries within this valley both near its junction with that of the Thames, and also at Watford, near Bushey Park. I have also cited discoveries in the valleys of the Misbourne, Gade, and Bulbourne, affluents of the Colne.

With regard to the implements found near Watford, I may

* 2nd ed. 1897, pp. 596-7.

mention that most of the specimens found by Mr. Clouston are now in my collection. Nearly all come from gravels at the side of a new street, known as Grove Road, Bushey. The most characteristic among them is an ovate instrument $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, stained to a great extent of an ochreous colour and having the surface sand-polished.

Another and much smaller implement made from a thick flake is of the pointed form, but has in old times lost its tip. Its original length was about $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It was found in the Back Lane, Old Bushey.

The discovery to which I now have to call attention is due to the acumen of Mr. Robert Barker, of the Briery Close, Croxley Green, near Rickmansworth, who in the summer of 1904, examining the excavations for gravel being made by the Rickmansworth Gravel Company, in Long Valley Wood, Croxley Green, found an ovate palæolithic implement about 5 inches long and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. It is ochreous in colour, but its symmetry is slightly injured by its having lost a portion of one side in olden times.

Mr. Barker has another fine specimen found at a depth of 20 feet from the surface, and near the base of the gravel. It is of ochreous flint, sand-polished on the surface, of ovate pointed form, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $3\frac{3}{8}$ in extreme breadth. Its greatest thickness is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

The workmen in the pits have now been trained to recognise the worked flints, and as the result I have been able to make a collection of 10 or 12 specimens, most of which are exhibited. They are of the usual types, for the most part of pointed ovate form, and varying in size from 7 inches by 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 2. They also vary much both in colour and workmanship, some being ochreous while others are unstained, and some having the surface glossy while others are quite dull. Some, especially the larger specimens, are very roughly fashioned, while others have been chipped into shape in a most skilful manner. A fine flake of the so-called Moustier type, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches long and $2\frac{1}{8}$ broad was found about 26 feet below the surface. With it was a small ovate implement and the molar of an elephant to be subsequently mentioned.

The alluvial beds in which the implements occur extend in a south-westerly direction for about 600 yards along the right side of the valley of the Colne, and their base is from 30 to 40 feet above the existing level of the river. They are about 20 feet in thickness, and consist of sands, clay, and gravel, stratified in places. At one time a dark muddy layer a foot or more in thickness was exposed, which was probably the bottom of a small lake or pond and was originally almost

horizontal. When exposed, however, it was much disturbed and distorted, in consequence probably of the unequal dissolution of the chalk below by means of the infiltrating water.

Its character will be seen in the accompanying photograph kindly taken by Miss Barker. The same lady has also been so good as to photograph the section in an excavation in the southerly part of the gravel beds. In another more northerly excavation the upper surface of the chalk has been exposed below the gravels. Most of the palæolithic implements are said to have been found at a depth of 8 or 9 feet below the surface, but one of large size is stated to have been discovered immediately above the chalk under 5 feet of gravel and 15 feet of clay.

The constituent parts of the gravel are for the most part rolled and sub-angular flints, some of large size; but there are also blocks of Tertiary sandstone or Sarsen-stone and considerable quantities of quartz and quartzite pebbles, no doubt derived from glacial deposits higher up the valley.

I have seen no land or freshwater shells in the pits. As to mammalian remains the workmen state that some time ago they came across a large bone in an almost vertical position, which was so friable that it crumbled away when touched. It is described as having been about 10 feet in length and about 6 inches in diameter, and there is little doubt that it must have been a large fossil tusk of an elephant. This view is confirmed by the recent discovery at a depth of 26 feet of a molar of an elephant, probably *E. antiquus*. This, however, was also in an extremely friable condition. The tusk would appear more probably to belong to an animal of that species rather than *primigenius*, as it does not seem to have presented the usual curvature of the tusks of *primigenius*. I annex a short account of the discovery of a neolithic celt near Berkhamsted that I have already communicated to the Hertfordshire Natural History Society.”*

‘About two years ago I became the owner of an acre of ground on the north side of the lane leading from Berkhamsted past Millfield House to the Common, and about 150 yards to the south-west of ‘The Kennels,’ and half a mile north-west of the bridge over the London and North Western Railway. The spot is now known as Manor End, a house having been built upon it for Mr. J. R. Thursfield. Its elevation is about 530 feet above Ordnance datum.

It was in planting operations on this site in March, 1904, that Mr. Thursfield himself found the implement that I will

* *Transactions of the Herts Natural History Society*, vol. xii. 1905.

now describe. It is a celt or hatchet of grey flint, much of the same character as fig. 23 in *Stone Implements*, but rather longer in its proportions, being 7 inches long and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad in its widest part. The greatest thickness is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. It is entirely free from any rust-marks, such as it would no doubt have acquired had it been lying on the surface, and it must therefore have lain undisturbed in the ground until the deep digging in order to plant trees brought it to the surface. It has been very carefully chipped into symmetrical form, but bears no trace of grinding or polishing. It is equally convex on both faces.

For rough work such axes must have been as efficient as those the edges of which were ground sharp, and of course they were far easier to manufacture. Such implements are probably more abundant than is usually supposed, but a more cultivated eye is required to single them out from among other flints than is the case with those which have evidently been ground or polished by the hand of men.'"

Sir JOHN EVANS also exhibited a gold inscribed ring found in Hertfordshire, on which he read the following note:

"The gold ring now exhibited was found in the spring of the present year in the neighbourhood of St. Alban's, Herts. It is of approximately triangular section, the base of the triangle being at the interior of the ring which is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in internal diameter. On the outer side there is an English inscription in two lines, on the two other sides of the triangle. This is as follows:

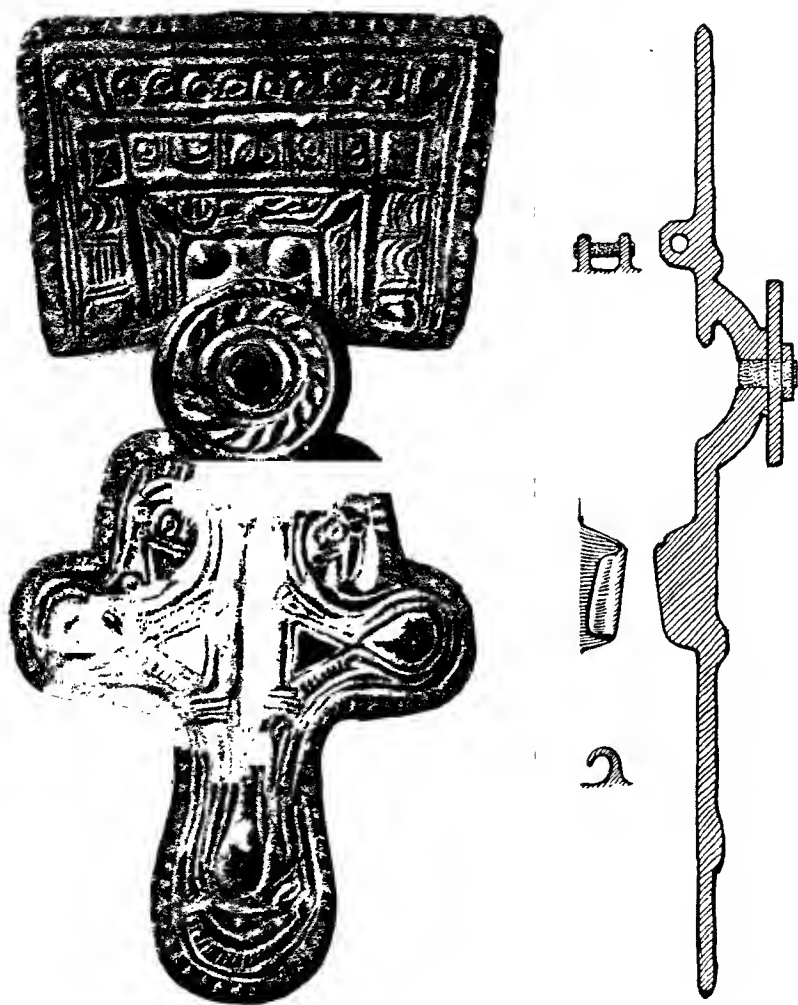
†WEL:WÆRÆ:HIM:ƿAƿ:WISƿÆ:
* ƿO:WƿHOM:hÆ:MIRƿÆ:ƿRISƿÆ

The ƿH in ƿAƿ and hÆ in MIRƿÆ are worthy of notice. As to the date it is difficult to speak with certainty, but I am inclined to refer the ring to the latter half of the thirteenth century. The motto 'Well is it to him who knows to whom he may trust' will commend itself to all antiquaries and collectors."

Sir JOHN EVANS also exhibited an Anglo-Saxon brooch found in Nottinghamshire, on which he read the following note:

"The brooch which is now exhibited is said to have been found on July 15th, 1865, in a garden at Tuxford, a small market town, lying about eleven miles S.E. by E. from

Worksop, Nottinghamshire, and having a station on the



ANGLO-SAXON BROOCH (AND SECTION) FOUND AT TUXFORD, NOTTS. ($\frac{3}{4}$ linear.)

Great Northern Railway. There is no record of anything else having been found with it.

In general appearance it much resembles many other Saxon brooches found in the Eastern Counties. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and the flat plate above the bow measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in extreme breadth. Below the bow the width at the rounded projections is $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Its outer surface is highly decorated and heavily gilt. Some circular, triangular, and ovate projections give the impression of their having been made in imitation of garnets or carbuncles set in what was the prototype. I have indeed a brooch from Suffolk of somewhat the same type, in which one out of the three original garnets is preserved. In a brooch from Leicestershire, figured in Akerman's *Pagan Saxondom*,* a number of circular garnets are inlaid, and a nipple of vitreous blue paste is let into the centre of the bow.

In a brooch from Cambridgeshire, also exhibited, there are on the flat plate and the three rounded projections slight ovate elevations, which seem to have been copied from an original in which garnets were inlaid.

The most remarkable feature of the Tuxford brooch is a circular button-like plate, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, fixed on the centre of the bow. It is ornamented with a circle of *guilloches* between two deep sunk circles. In the centre is the head of the rivet, by which the plate is attached to the brooch. Such plates are rare adjuncts of brooches of this general type. In the British Museum, however, is a broken brooch from Brooke, in Norfolk, decorated with a somewhat similar though plainer button. In two brooches in my own collection, also exhibited, there is a hole drilled through the bow, which suggests that originally a plate of this kind may have been riveted on.

These two brooches come from widely separate localities, the one from near Bury St. Edmund's in Suffolk and the other from Faversham in Kent. A base silver brooch of much smaller size and of different type found at Richborough† has a central button of the same character.

The nearest analogies to the Tuxford brooch seem to be presented by some of those of Scandinavian origin like Fig. 442, in the *Antiquités Suédoises* of Montelius. I exhibit two examples from the Island of Gothland, but they probably belong to a later period than the Tuxford brooch. The connection between the English and the Scandinavian forms seems hardly to have been direct, but both may have been derived from a common ancestor. What that was and where it existed I am at present unable to say."

* Pl. xvi.

† Akerman's *Pagan Saxondom*, pl. xxix. 4.

Mr. READ was not surprised to hear of a new palæolithic site in Herts., but had hopes some day of hearing of specimens found near Lincoln. The finger ring was a charming specimen in excellent preservation, and the motto reminded him of that on a large bronze jug in the British Museum exhibited by himself in 1898:* it bore the arms of Richard II., but was found in Kumassi, in Africa. Rings of this period usually had a stone in a claw-setting with the motto in French.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH thought the large and square-headed brooches were undoubtedly of native Anglo-Saxon work, the type being best represented in Leicestershire, Northants., Cambs., and Norfolk, and therefore more Anglian than Saxon. The ornamentation of the specimens from Faversham and Bury St. Edmund's was more classical and probably earlier than that of the Tuxford and Quy brooches exhibited, on which the Anglo-Saxon animal motives were more in evidence. The brooch from Tuxford probably dated from the latter part of the sixth century and was earlier than the Gothland specimens shown, which also had discs on the bow. The Brooke brooch † with disc in the British Museum, in spite of its appearance, has probably not been subjected to fire: another specimen from Stowting, Kent, ‡ with rivet-hole in the bow for disc, is in the Royal Museum at Canterbury.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that the admirable photograph of the geological section showed how the gravels had been affected by the settlement of the chalk below them. The brooches exhibited had been decorated by water-gilding, a process of great antiquity, as shown by discoveries in the Japanese dolmens.§ The object was first carefully polished and rubbed with mercury: thin gold was then laid on and pressed down, the mercury being subsequently volatilized, and the gold fixed by heating to redness.

WILLIAM DALE, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Hampshire, read the following notes on the character and forms of implements of the Palæolithic age from the neighbourhood of Southampton:

"The series of flint implements I am showing this evening

* *Proceedings*. xvii. 84.

† An unpublished specimen was found at Finningham, Suffolk, when the railway was built.

‡ *Archæologia*. xli. pl. xix. fig. 1.

§ *Ibid.* lv. 484, 491.

are a selection from a large number which for upwards of fifteen years I have been collecting in the immediate neighbourhood of Southampton. The gravels from which they come are the gravels of the Itchen and Test Valleys, and have been well known for many years as yielding implements. They have been collected from various parts of this area, some close to the mouths of the rivers, others as far as six to eight miles up the valleys. They are also found at a considerable distance from the existing rivers, particularly at Shirley, where the gravels of the Itchen and Test join in one continuous sheet.

I need not say anything about the geological age of these gravels more than that they belong to the Pleistocene period, as proved by the occasional discovery of mammoths' teeth. They are, roughly speaking, all of one age, although their deposition may have occupied a long period of time. The implements differ very much in form, after the manner of palæoliths generally, and vary in the state of their preservation. Some are very carefully worked and of special shapes, showing at the same time little signs of being waterworn. I do not think it is safe to draw conclusions from this, and to classify them as belonging to a particular stage of the Palæolithic period. I am aware that our friends on the continent give to certain forms of implements local names, and allocate them to distinct horizons as though they were dealing with fossils. I am not sure that it is safe to accept all their conclusions. Certainly I do not think there is anything to warrant similar treatment of the gravel beds of Britain.

Nor is the unworn condition of some implements already referred to a proof that they are newer than those which are abraded. Professor Flinders Petrie, in one of his popular lectures, shows lantern slides of palæoliths from Egypt which he says are always sharp and not waterworn, owing to the early drying up of the tributaries of the Nile. Whereas those that are found in England, he says, are always much worn, except occasionally when found in brick-earths. My experience does not confirm this. None of the implements I am showing you are from brick-earths, and many are unwaterworn. They were probably made not far from the spot where found, and were dropped by the users into the ancient rivers where they became covered with subsequent deposits without transportation. The two fine implements of dark coloured chert were found close together at the base of the gravel on Southampton Common, and are not waterworn. This kind of chert is not found anywhere nearer than the

Isle of Wight, and the finished implements were probably artificially transported.

In dealing with these memorials of the River Drift men of whom we know so little, it is somewhat surprising that no attempt seems to be made to assign a definite use to any of their implements. I have no theories of my own to offer, and if I hazard conjectures they are more for the purpose of provoking discussion than anything else and to hear the opinions of others. I have been anxious to show you a few special forms for the making of which there must have been some reason. If no other conclusion is arrived at, I think we must admit that the River Drift men showed as much skill in chipping flint, and had as good an eye for form as the later Palæolithic or Cave men, even if they were not equal to their successors of the Neolithic period.

Although there is a great variety in implements of the Palæolithic period and the various forms to a certain extent pass into each other by a series of gradations, yet there are always among them well differentiated types, and it is some of these that I have grouped together.

I do not think there is any evidence that palæoliths were hafted. Take for instance the flakes only. They are far less plentiful than in the Neolithic period and usually large and rough. Many may be waste chips never used at all. Others have secondary chipping upon them, but the object evidently was to make out of the flake something resembling the ordinary implement in which the whole nodule is employed. I am showing a selection of such to-night.

A large proportion of the implements found are also so fashioned that it is obvious they were intended to be held in the hand. Not only is one end left smooth and conveniently shaped for handling, but the opposite end shows signs of use, as in the large implement weighing nearly 5 pounds. A difficulty, however, has always presented itself to me by those implements, generally oval or almond shaped, which are trimmed to a sharp cutting edge all round. Some authorities have suggested that they were used with grass or moss held in the hand. This is hardly likely, seeing how much easier it would be to have dulled a part of the edge or never to have made it sharp at all. Evidently there was an object in making them thus. I would suggest they were used for hurling from the hand, perhaps with a spinning motion. If sent with force they would be very destructive, and when used in the chase not difficult to recover again.

The implements I have selected from my collection I have placed in the following groups :

Flakes, plain and trimmed.

Implements with the butt-end purposely left smooth.

Several of these have a square cutting edge and were meant for chopping. They are not wedges, as the butt-ends show no signs of battering.

Oval and almond-shaped implements with a cutting edge all round.

Pointed implements with both edges equal and tapering gradually. It is not easy to assign any definite use to these implements, but those who fashioned them had an eye to form.

Pointed implements in which the edges are curved to make the point more attenuated. The object here appears to have been to obtain a tool adapted for piercing. The point would be too brittle to withstand a blow at any thing hard, and I would suggest they were intended for killing at close quarters.

Pointed implements in which one edge is rounded and the other straight. Adapted for making long cutting strokes.

Pointed implements in which one side has been left as flat as possible. These implements have been fashioned with considerable care, and most blows delivered from the flat side as in the making of a trimmed neolithic flake. It has occurred to me these may have been used for flaying, the implement being pushed between the flesh and skin the flat side down. This is a type of implement to which I believe on the Continent a special period is assigned. They occur very sparingly in the Hampshire gravels.

The points of some of the implements I am showing would, I am sure, repay careful examination. One is distinctly trimmed to a reversed chisel edge, and some look as if specially fashioned for boring holes.

I accompany the exhibit with a few tools found on the surface in localities where palæoliths are also found in the gravel beneath, and about which I am doubtful whether they are palæoliths washed to the surface or true neoliths."

Sir JOHN EVANS was reminded of the paper he read on palæolithic implements to the Society in 1859,* and commented on the progress made in the study since that date. He believed some of the beds were as much as 140 feet above the sea and the alteration in level was therefore enormous.

* *Archæologia*, xxxviii, 280.

The implements were no doubt intended for all possible and probable uses, and their form was due to the original shape of the flint. He agreed with Mr. Dale as to the probable use of the flints with cutting-edge all round; as specimens had been found in brick-earth far from other deposits, they may have been used as missiles in fowling. No type of palæolithic implement seems to have been hafted, and the pointed specimens were no doubt used as daggers. The chert implements met with at Hordle Cliffs were probably from Dorset. The flake exhibited was like some from Montiers and Amiens worked on either side of the bulb of percussion; and the square-ended form though rare in English beds was common in Madrid and Madras.

Mr. READ expressed surprise that forms such as those exhibited had not been at once recognised by our predecessors as human handiwork. The key to their use as implements was furnished by savages of the present day, many of the same types being used in Australia and elsewhere. Implements with a cutting-edge all round were in use near Sydney, and in many cases the hand was protected by a piece of gum. A pliant stick is sometimes bent round the implement to form a haft, but there is no evidence of palæolithic hafting nor of agricultural operations in which the flints could have been used at that period. Specimens that served as hoes or spades in Egypt and the United States invariably acquired a brilliant polish; a glassy surface is indeed seen on some from Knowle Farm Quarry, Savernake, but as a rule palæolithic implements have only minute spots of polish.

Mr. GARRAWAY RICE asked if the occurrence of much water-worn and quite sharp specimens in adjoining pits could be explained. He had some circular implements, but the type was apparently not represented at Southampton.

Mr. DALE, in reply, said that in all these gravels travelled flints were mixed with unrolled, and some sharp implements occurred in 'lists,' or bands of sand in the gravel. He exhibited five surface implements that might be palæolithic or neolithic, and suggested that neolithic man sometimes adopted the more ancient patterns.

The CHAIRMAN thought it unsafe to suppose that implements were uniformly distributed in the gravels: the Southampton sites seemed peculiarly prolific. As to flints with

all-round edges, he had found at Stonehenge specimens that had been used, not for throwing but as tools. According to the Secretary, circular flints were found in *caches* in North America, and were simply blanks reserved for final chipping.

J. B. P. KARSLAKE, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., by permission of the



PAINTED TABERNACLE IN WARKLEIGH CHURCH, DEVON.

Rev. J. L. Thorold, exhibited an ancient tabernacle which is now preserved in Warkleigh church, Devon.

A description of this object has already been published by the Rev. S. Baring Gould, in *Transactions of the Exeter*

Diocesan Architectural Society for 1892, with a mechanical and somewhat crude coloured illustration.

In his otherwise careful description Mr. Gould has omitted to notice that the tabernacle is made up of older materials, or that the moulded wooden base is unpainted, and he says nothing as to its probable date.

The tabernacle is formed of a box, which must have been about 8 inches high, made of thin oak boarding, with a top and bottom of the same material. All four sides and the top have been decorated with colour and gilding. The box was originally nearly $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches square, but has been somewhat cut down and differently put together again to insert it into a plain oaken block with semi-classical mouldings. The box was probably first made and decorated with colour during the third quarter of the fifteenth century, and evidently came from the same workshop as the painted housing of a St. John's Head of alabaster, now in the Leicester Museum, which was exhibited to the Society in 1890, and subsequently illustrated in *Archaeologia*.*

The box was probably reconstructed in its present form to serve as a temporary tabernacle for the Reserved Sacrament on the restoration of the old forms of service at the accession of Queen Mary, in place of the hanging pyx which had been appropriated 'to the King's use' in 1552. The roughly-made hinges and lock are of the same date as the conversion of the box into a tabernacle.

A. J. COPELAND, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two objects lately found near Canterbury. The one is a small quatrefoil pendant of copper, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, once enamelled, charged with a square containing a leopard passant to the sinister, and four fleurs-de-lis, and probably of the fourteenth century. The other is a quatrefoil stud or boss of bronze, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, with a peg behind, engraved with a labelled mitre, and probably of the fifteenth century.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

* Vol. lii. pl. xxiv.

Thursday, 11th January, 1906.

WILLIAM GOWLAND, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From Mes-rs. George Bell and Sons :—*The Itinerary in Wales of John Leland 1536-39.* Edited by Lucy Toulmin South. 8vo. London, 1906.

From the Author :—*Medal-speaking at Winchester College, 1761-1815.* By Herbert Chitty, M.A. 8vo. Winchester, 1905.

From the Author :—*On the origin of Eoliths.* By S. Hazzledine Warren, F.G.S., 8vo. London, 1906.

From William Whitaker, Esq., F.R.S. :

1. Rhodesia Museum, Bulawayo. Special Report on the Zimbabwe ruins. By F. P. Mennell, F.G.S. 8vo. Bulawayo, 1903.
2. Report from *The Bulawayo Chronicle* on "Ruins in Rhodesia," a lecture by Randall MacIver. 1905.

From Emanuel Green, Esq., F.S.A. :—*Proceedings of the Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club*, vol. ix. No. 4 and vol. x. Nos. 1, 2. and 3. 8vo. Bath, 1901-1904.

Special votes of thanks were accorded to the editors of *The Athenæum*, *The Builder*, and *Notes and Queries*, for the gift of their publications during the past year.

The following were admitted Fellows :

Joseph Cox Bridge, Esq., M.A., Mus.Doc.
Isaac Saunders Leadam, Esq., M.A.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

The Ballot opened at 8.45 p.m., and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society :

Rev. Robert Henry Lathbury, M.A.
Rev. the Hon. Kenneth Francis Gibbs, M.A.
Horace William Sandars, Esq.
Michael Forbes Tweedie, Esq.
James MacLehose, Esq., M.A.
George Marshall, Esq.

Thursday, 18th January. 1906.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gift was announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donor :

From the Author :—*Les peintures Mixtèque-Zapotèques et quelques documents apparentés.* Par M. le Dr. W. Lehmann. 8vo. Macon, 1905.

Horace William Sandars, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

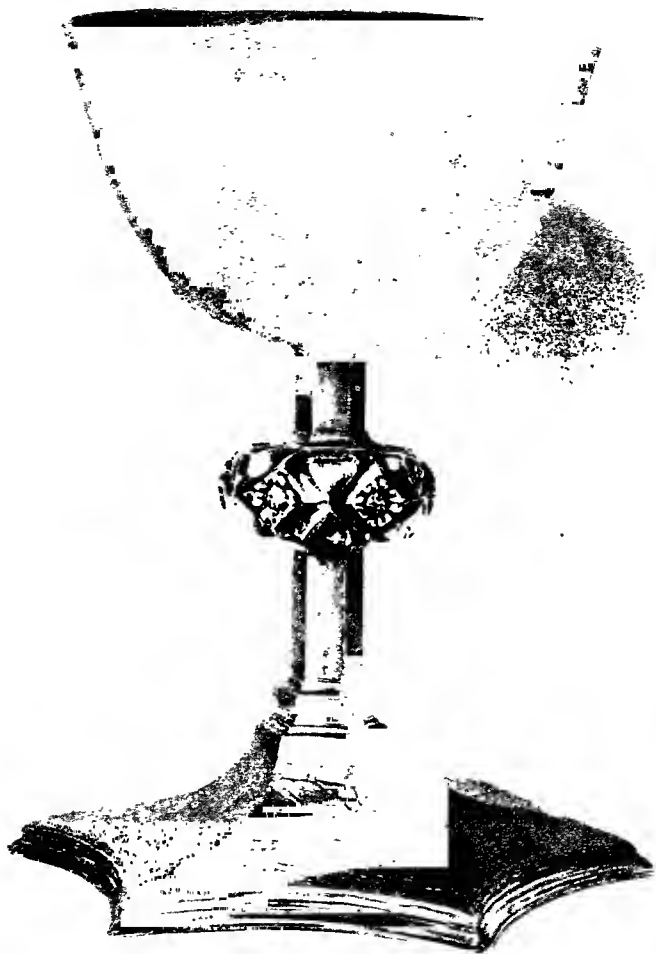
N. GORDON MUNRO, Esq., M.B., C.M., communicated a paper on the Ceramic Art in ancient Japan.

The pottery described was chiefly that of the Stone Age in Japan, which is found in shell mounds associated with axes, arrow-heads, and implements of stone. Some special forms of the pottery of the dolmen period were also dealt with. The former is ornamented with designs both in relief and intaglio, and in this respect, as well as in its material, differs entirely from the latter. It is found chiefly in that part of the main island which lies to the east of Hakone, and in Yezo. It is supposed to have been made by the Ainu aborigines who in early times occupied the country as far as the extreme west, whence they were gradually driven eastwards by the Japanese. The Ainu appear to have made a stand in the country round Yedo, and to have occupied that district for a considerable time, as shell mounds containing this pottery are very numerous there. The pottery is never found in dolmens or associated with the pottery which is characteristic of the dolmen period. Some curious small nude images of terracotta, representing in conventional and grotesque forms both men and women, were also described. Their date is uncertain, but may be placed between five hundred and one thousand years ago. The designs on the garments resemble those of the shell heap pottery, and they were doubtless made by the same people.

In illustration of the paper a collection of vessels, fragments of pottery, and photographs was exhibited.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH remarked that kitchen-middens,

which belong to a definite horizon in Europe, were evidently much later in Japan, as is shown most clearly by the type of pottery. There was no clue to the races by whom the pottery



SILVER-GILT ENGLISH CHALICE, CIRCA 1470-80. ($\frac{3}{4}$ linear.)

exhibited was produced, and it was necessary first to settle the origin of the Japanese race. That there was in the remote past connexion with the mainland is proved by the discovery

of Pleistocene animals in the islands. In the north were traces of the Ainu, and there were other broken tribes that may have had a hand in the manufacture of one or another kind of pottery.

The Rev. E. H. WILLSON exhibited, on behalf of his



SILVER-GILT ENGLISH PATEN, CIRCA 1350. ($\frac{3}{4}$ LINEAR.)

brother, Dom Hilary Willson, of Ampleforth Abbey, a silver-gilt English chalice and paten.

The chalice is $6\frac{1}{3}$ inches high, and has a hemispherical bowl $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches in diameter and $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches deep. The stem is hexagonal, with a knot of cast work with four-leaved

roses on the points, and spandrels alternately plain and pierced. The foot is of the "mullet" form, with plain mouldings round the edge, and has never had any knops on the points. On the front panel is engraved the usual crucifix, with leafwork on either side.

There are no hall or other marks, but the date of the chalice is probably *circa* 1470-80. It belongs to Type Fa of Messrs. Hope and Fallow.*

The gilding is apparently recent, as there are signs round the lip of the bowl of an earlier band of gold, which suggests that the chalice was originally parcel-gilt.

The paten is $5\frac{5}{16}$ inches in diameter and has two depressions, the first circular, the second sexfoil with plain spandrels. In the middle is engraved the *Manus Dei* on a cruciform nimbus within a circle of short rays on a hatched ground. This central device is $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in diameter.

There are no marks on the paten, which is of a date *circa* 1350. It belongs to Type C of Messrs. Hope and Fallow.†

Nothing is known of the history of these vessels beyond what is inscribed on a modern plate fixed under the foot of the chalice:

Calicem hunc cum patena A circa 1480 conflatum qui
nuper fuit Reverendissimum R. G. Willson Episcopi
Tasmaniae primi T. J. & W. E. Willson ejusdem
nepotes Domino Hilario Willson neosacerdoti monacho
professo Abbatiae Amplefordiae Anno 1884 D.D.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication and exhibition.

* See *Archæological Journal*, xliii. 147.

† *Ibid.* 155.

Thursday, 25th January, 1906.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author :—Artists and Engravers of British and American Book-plates.
By Henry W. Fincham. 4to. London, 1897.

From E. Towry Whyte, Esq., F.S.A. :—Photographs of exterior and interior
of old barn at Place Farm, Tisbury, Wiltshire.

W. R. LETHABY, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on the Palace of Westminster in the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

After referring to the few indications as to the time when the English kings took up their residence at Westminster, which seem to point to Cnut as the founder of the palace, Mr. Lethaby suggested that the well-known story reported by Matthew Paris, in reference to the intention of King William Rufus to build a hall much larger than the great hall, and extending from the river to the road, was to be explained as a myth of extravagance. He then reconstructed the hall of William Rufus from the drawings made by Smirke of the remains of the Norman work found during the alterations of 1834, and showed that the side walls had a series of large windows associated with a wall arcade like that in the clerestory of the transepts at Winchester. The interior supports of the roof were probably of wood, after the manner of one of the great tithe barns. A conjectural restoration of the exterior was offered, and the paper concluded with a description of the lesser hall, the king's chamber, and other parts of the palace in the time of King Henry II.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE had read a paper on the subject in 1883,* and remarked that the capitals referred to as now being in the abbey had not all come from the palace. Some were dug up in the cloister-green; and others from the palace belonged to the cloister of Rufus, as did one with an

* *Archæologia*, l. 5.

inscription,* found in pulling down the Gate House; Gilbert mentions structural operations both in the hall and abbey during the fourteenth century. He was of opinion that the doorway in Guy Fawkes' cellar was of Saxon date, *temp.* Edward the Confessor, whose hall was constructed of timber. There was no trace of artillery, to account for *ingeniator*, before the time of Richard I.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH mentioned that the head of a king, perhaps Rufus, is said to have been found when Sir Robert Smirke altered the hall in 1836-7. He had visited the Kaiserhaus at Goslar in the Hartz Mountains, built under Henry III. (1039-1056), and in many respects similar to the palace of Rufus at Westminster.

Mr. HOPE remarked that Westminster Hall was the first great hall to be constructed of masonry while perpetuating the tradition of the timber halls of the Saxon period, and was earlier than any of the monastic infirmary halls that carried on the same tradition. The pillars of the roof at Westminster were however of wood, while those of the infirmaries were usually of stone. A close parallel was to be found in the Sessions Hall at Leicester, built early in the twelfth century, and subdivided into nave and aisles by wooden posts to carry the roof. He agreed that the small arches formed a continuous arcade, but there was a little difficulty in accounting for these being of three sizes. It was also difficult to see how the buttresses could have been carried up as suggested by Mr. Lethaby, since, according to the spacing of those on the west side, they would come where the windows were; but it was possible that they stopped at the first string-course. There was a greater and a lesser hall at Windsor, the latter being the king's, the other for the garrison. The great hall of Chepstow (before 1072) like the lesser hall at Westminster was also over a cellar; and another example, not much later in date, was Scollond's Hall in the bailey at Richmond, Yorks. Ailnoth the *ingeniator*, who was either English or Norman, was famous *temp.* Henry II., and *ingeniator* probably meant "designer." He suggested that the great gable of Westminster Hall contained a large wheel-window, such as once existed in the east front at Kirkstall.

Mr. C. TRICE MARTIN held that *ingeniator* meant a planner, rather than an engineer in any sense.

* Figured in Brayley and Britton's *History of the Ancient Palace and late Houses of Parliament at Westminster*. 446.

Mr. LETHABY, in reply, said the carving of William II. was the same as the capital mentioned by Mr. Mickethwaite. The buttresses rose much higher than the first string-course, and Capon's plan showed on the east side one almost central between the windows, which seem to have been pushed aside in each bay of 20 feet for the purpose. Odo was spoken of as keeper of the war-engines, and a later *ingeniator* was Elias, who had been confused with Elias of Dereham. The latter was canon of Salisbury, but not an architect.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to Mr. Lethaby for his communication, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thursday, 1st February, 1906.

Sir HENRY HOYLE HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S., F.S.A. :

1. Catalogue des objets d'art et de haute curiosité formant la collection de M. Julius I. Boas Berg, d' Amsterdam (21-24 Nov^{re}. 1905).
2. Collections de feu M. le Baron Jérôme Pichon. Objets antiques, du moyen âge, de la renaissance, etc. (24 Avril and 1^{er} Mai, 1897).

From E. Towry Whyte, Esq., F.S.A. :

1. Measured drawing and details of one of the stalls in Carlisle cathedral church.
2. Measured drawings of five misericords in Carlisle cathedral church.

From W. Bruce Baurnerman, Esq., F.S.A. :—Lithographic reproductions of two old views of the church of St. Martin Outwich, London.

The Rev. the Hon. Kenneth Francis Gibbs, M.A., was admitted Fellow.

On the nomination of the President, the following gentle-

men were appointed auditors of the Society's accounts for the past year:

Richard Phené Spiers, Esq.
Freeman Marius O'Donoghue, Esq.
David Lindsay, Lord Balcarres, M.P.
Everard Green, Esq., *Rouge Dragon*.

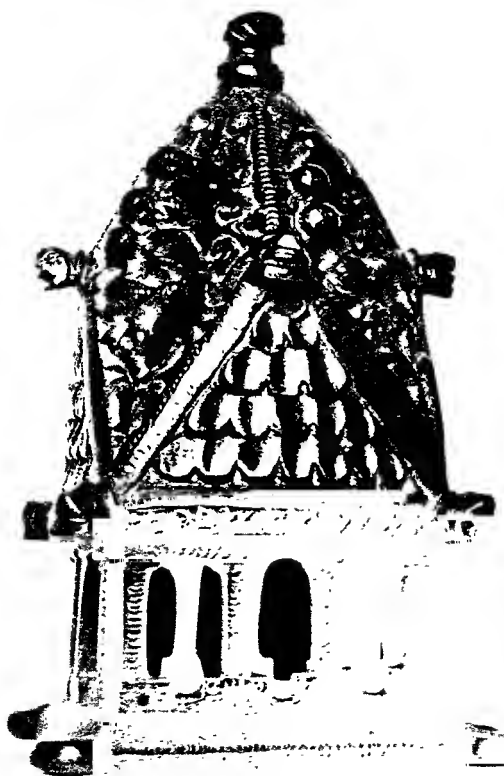
C. R. PEERS, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read the following notes on a bronze casting, probably part of the cover of a censer, found at Pershore in the eighteenth century:

"The small bronze object which I exhibit this evening has had, after a long period of seclusion, rather a run of publicity, having been at the St. Albans exhibition last year, and having also been published with full illustrations by Mr. Romilly Allen in a recent number of the *Reliquary*. So that, if it were not for its exceptional interest, I should have hesitated to bring it to the notice of the Society. Its later history may be told briefly.

It was found in a mass of gravel in digging a cellar near the middle of the town of Pershore in Worcestershire somewhere about the year 1770, and coming into the possession of the Rev. Thomas Beale, curate of Pershore, was taken by him to the Mansion House, Bengeworth, near Evesham in 1771, on his appointment to the vicarage of Bengeworth in that year. And there it has remained ever since. In 1779 a drawing and description of it were published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which produced some desultory correspondence in the next year, but from that time it disappeared from public view, and was only known to antiquaries in general by the drawing of 1779, since reproduced in Salt Brasington's *Worcestershire*. I was therefore delighted to come upon it unexpectedly at the Mansion House at Bengeworth in the autumn of 1904, in the possession of Mr. Oswald Knapp, a lineal descendant of the sister of its first owner; and it is through his kindness that I am able to bring it before you this evening.

It is square on plan, having on each face an open arcade of three round arches surmounted by a gable filled with a scale pattern representing shingles or tiles. From between the gables rises a short quadrangular spire, its angle set alternately to the square of the base, and stopping on the top of the gables. The outline of the spire is slightly convex, and the four lozenge-shaped panels into which it is divided are decorated with a pierced design of zoöomorphic character, interpreted by Mr. Allen as a pair of birds; the birds are set

back to back, so that the upper bird is upside down, and each holds in its beak a curling spray or branch. At the top of the spire and gables, and at the upper angles of the square base, are roughly modelled heads of beasts with open mouths showing the tongue, while at the lower angles of the base are four rounded projections, each pierced with a circular hole $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in diameter. All surfaces not taken up by orna-



SAXON BRONZE CASTING FOUND AT PERSHORE. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

ment in relief are covered with punch marks of several kinds, dots, circles, and crescents, and beneath one of the gables is the inscription GODRIC ME WORHT, the final T being cut on one of the beasts' heads before described. It is exactly 2 inches square at the base, and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches high, the gables and spire taking up $2\frac{2}{3}$ inches of this dimension.

The design, as will be seen, is an architectural one, and represents the top storey and roof of a square tower belonging to a type of which many examples remain in Germany, but of which we in England now possess only one, the well-known tower of Sompting church in Sussex. Till 1856 another four-gabled tower, which seems to have been of Saxon date, existed at Flixton in Suffolk.

If there had been no Norman Conquest we should probably have developed the type as it was developed by our Teutonic relations in Germany through the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, applying it to octagons as well as to squares. The date of its first appearance in England can hardly be established by any evidence we have at present, but it is probable that towers in the modern sense came into fashion with us in the ninth century, and from the middle of the tenth became fairly common. Sompting tower probably belongs to the first half of the eleventh century, but whether it is an early or late example of its class is a question which we have no means of deciding.

On architectural grounds, therefore, the date of this bronze object can not be brought within nearer limits than 900-1050.

On the evidence of date which may be derived from its ornamentation and inscription I do not propose to speak in the presence of other Fellows of the Society who are far better qualified to do so, but I think that in these respects there is nothing which could not equally fall within the limits I have given.

Passing therefore to the question of its use, there seem to be two theories, (1) that it is part of a censor, (2) that it is part of something else. From this it appears that the only unanimous opinion is that the object is incomplete. Taking the second theory first, it seems to fall into the category of the argument on the personality of the man who wrote the poems of Homer, and it might lead us farther afield than the time at our disposal warrants, and in any case I believe that the balance of evidence is on the side of the first theory.

There is a certain amount of contemporary evidence as to the form of a censor of the date proposed for the present example, and I show two illustrations of this, one from the missal of Robert of Jumèges, which in its designs closely follows the tenth-century Benedictional of St. Athelwold, and the second from a tenth-century MS. of Caedmon's Metrical Paraphrase of Scripture History. In both cases it is clear that the censor consists of a spherical bowl standing on three feet, with a low cover which may be either triangular or four-sided, to which

are attached three chains, one to the highest point of the cover and two to its lower edge. The chains are fastened above to a ring, through which passes the finger of the person holding the censer. The number of chains is probably conventional; it is not likely that there were less than four, and the method of attachment of the top to the bowl of the censer is not shown.

There is an elaborate description of the method of making censers, both cast and beaten from metal plates, in the *Schedula Diversarum Artium* of Theophilus, which, according to the generally accepted opinion, was written in North Germany at some time in the eleventh century. In any case, this date, as Mr. Micklethwaite has pointed out to me, is not likely to err on the side of earliness, as handles for chalices were still in vogue at the time the *Schedula* was written, and bells had triangular holes cut out below the shoulder to improve their sound.

Theophilus directs that censers should have on their covers several tiers of turrets, that at the top to be octagonal, and to have a ring on it for the attachment of a central chain. The lower turrets at any rate had gabled tops, in which were to be set the likeness of twelve stars for the twelve apostles, and alternating with these twelve windows, three on each face. The base of the cover was therefore four-sided, and in the four angles were to be single round turrets, through which the chains were to pass. The chains were five in number, made of strands of wire twisted together to form a rope, the number of strands varying with the weight of the censer, and great care was to be taken to get them regular and of a uniform thickness, that they might run easily. They were attached to projecting lions' heads on the bowl of the censer, and at their upper ends had rings by which they were fastened to a lily. On the top of the lily was a larger ring, to be held by the thurifer.

From this description it will be seen that a censer thus arranged differs only from the fully developed medieval type by the absence of an intermediate ring for keeping the chains together, and of any arrangement for raising the cover by means of a chain attached to its apex and passing through the lily.

The Pershore example has piercings for the escape of the smoke of incense, and a groove below the head on the top of its spire which might well serve for the attachment of a central chain. It also has four holes at its lower angles through which four other chains might pass. But it is to be noted that these holes, as far as I can see, show no trace of

the wearing which the friction of a chain or wire rope would produce. Nor are they sufficiently large to admit of the passing of anything but a very slender chain, so slender indeed that it would hardly be strong enough to carry the weight of the censer.

Two solutions therefore seem possible. One, that this is the cover of a censer designed to be attached to the bowl by small bolts or pins, the four outer chains being secured to the bowl and only the central chain to the cover; the idea of a single chain is I think inadmissible. Or secondly, and this is Mr. Hope's suggestion, that it is only the pinnacle from the top of a cover, and that the holes at its angles are merely for fastening it to the lower part of the cover.

If the latter suggestion is correct, it points to the existence of a type of censer of which the cover was made in two pieces, and which must have been of much more elaborate workmanship than any of the twelfth and thirteenth century examples which have come down to us.

With regard to the beasts' heads, it may be noted that in a set of hexameters of unknown authorship, printed in Alcuin's works and quoted by Rock in his *Hierurgia*, is the description of a censer *capitellis undique cinctum*. If it is allowable to translate this 'with little heads all round,' it forms somewhat of an analogy to the present example.

In the British Museum is a bronze object of this kind, found in the Thames near London Bridge, which though probably of later date, affords an interesting comparison with the Pershore example. It is much damaged and crushed, and the spire is broken off, as well as a great part of two of the four gables, but its general measurements are not much different from those of our specimen. The lower part is a cube, 2 inches every way, and the height to the top of the gables is 3 inches. Each side of the lower part has a pierced design in place of the open arcade; on three sides are pairs of birds back to back, set in foliage which radiates from an animal's head at the top of the panel, and on the fourth side animals take the place of the birds. In the gables are crouching figures of birds adapted to the triangular spaces. The projecting beasts' heads at the angles are of a type different from those on the Pershore specimen, and have their mouths closed, while the two heads which remain on the top of the gables seem to be those of birds. The holes at the corners of the base show no traces of friction, and are of irregular shape, and have a distinct slant inward. The modelling and drawing of the ornaments is far better than on the Pershore specimen, and the foliage is clearly of late Romanesque character, and



(1.)



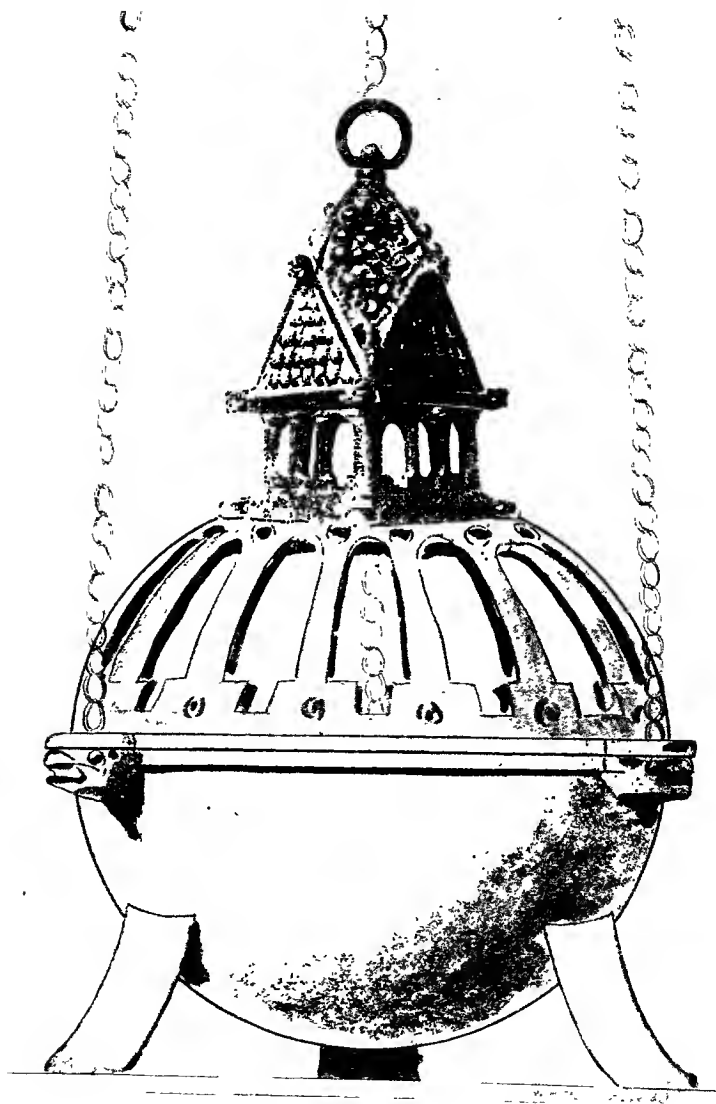
(2.)



(3.)

BRONZE CASTING IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

it is likely that this example is as late as the twelfth century. The change of treatment from architectural to decorative, and



SUGGESTED RESTORATION OF THE PERSHORE CENSER. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

the entire absence of surface decoration by punchmarks, are significant features.

Mr. PALEY BAILDON expressed a doubt as to the reading given of the legend engraved on the bronze.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH referred to an account in the first volume of the *Victoria History of Worcestershire*, where the censor-top had been described from the unsatisfactory illustration in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, before the re-discovery of the bronze; in the second volume a photograph from the original is given with a description. The object might have been lost when Pershore abbey was destroyed by Aelfhere about 976.

Mr. READ was inclined to think the date about 1050.

Mr. HOPE had prepared a drawing to show the probable form of the censor, of which the object shown might well have formed the pinnacle of the cover.

C. H. READ, Esq., Secretary, exhibited a number of Saxon remains from graves at Leagrave, Beds, on the property of Messrs. Jull Brothers, who have announced their intention of presenting the relics to the British Museum. The preservation of these is due to the Local Secretary of the Society, Mr. WORTHINGTON G. SMITH, F.G.S., who has furnished the following note of the discovery:

"On July 8th, 1905, whilst a trench was being dug from the road to some vine-houses for the laying on of water at the nurseries of Messrs. Jull Brothers of Leagrave, two contracted skeletons with bronze ornaments were found. The nursery is close to and west of the Midland Railway at Leagrave Common, and a few yards north of the Icknield Way. The British camp named Waulud's Bank on the Ordnance map closely adjoins on the east. Many British, Roman, and Saxon antiquities, as well as human skeletons, have been found in the neighbourhood. A long hedge a quarter of a mile to the south-east bears the suggestive name of 'Dead Man's Hedge.' At less than two miles to the north-west, at Chalton, is a Saxon cemetery, where a large number of skeletons have been found, with iron knives at the hips. The position is also close to the locality where numerous ancient British coins have been found; the locality is famous for them.

1. One skeleton was found with the head to the west and facing south; the knees were drawn towards the chin, and both arms were straight down on either side of the femora.

On this skeleton were found the pin, the disc with the heart pattern, and the two discs with the central perforation. The left clavicle of this skeleton was partly stained with verdigris from contact with the upper part of the bronze pin.

2. The second skeleton, the one nearest the public road, lay on its left side, with the head north by west, facing the north-east, with the right arm straight down over the femur towards the heels and the left hand under the face. The two other discs were on the breast of this skeleton.

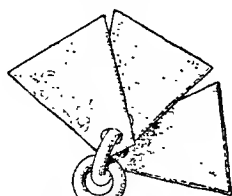
The bones were not more than 18 inches from the surface, buff brownish in colour, and with the surface considerably eaten away by grass roots. The soil is stony, brownish boulder clay, not in its original position, but moved by water from some other place towards the north, Leagrave Common being the lowest position in the valley. The interments were in the naked soil, but both bodies were entirely covered over with small branches of trees, friable when exposed to the air, but perfectly clear as an entire covering for the bodies before the soil at the original burial was replaced. The teeth were in splendid condition and in one case perfect, and the bones of the arms, though broken, were in good condition.

The Luton authority seized the bones under protest, and deliberately prevented any examination of them. Urgent appeals to the coroner and relieving officer were in vain; instead of an examination a funeral was decided upon and hurried forward, and the bones were buried in an unconsecrated grave in two polished oak coffins, with burnished brass breast-plates, engraved, 'Bones found at Leagrave, July, 1905,' in Biscot churchyard, the vicar officiating. The Luton authority demanded the bronzes as well as the bones, but, acting under advice, Messrs. Jull Brothers refused to deliver these up. Several bones of what some people call inferior animals were rushed into the polished oak coffins with the Anglo-Saxon women.

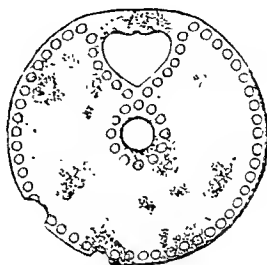
On visiting the graves a few days after the exhumation I drew part of a leg bone out of the soil, and also found part of one of the skulls. I had previously secured the bronze-stained clavicle. With Messrs. Jull's permission I employed a skilled workman to enlarge both graves in search for any pottery, bronze ornaments, worked flints, or bones, but after a most careful search, including a search through all the excavated material, only a part of one of the skulls and a bronze spangle were found."

Mr. READ gave the following detailed description of the finds:

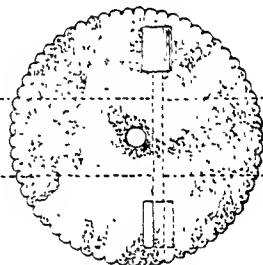
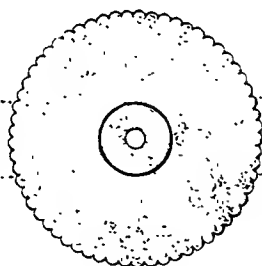
"Grave I. Bronze pin (A), 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length. The head is



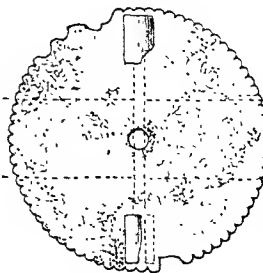
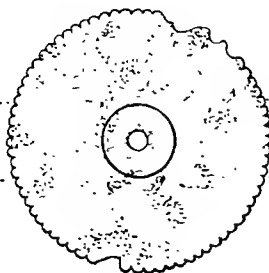
A



B



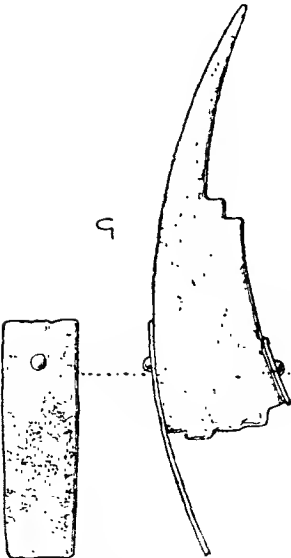
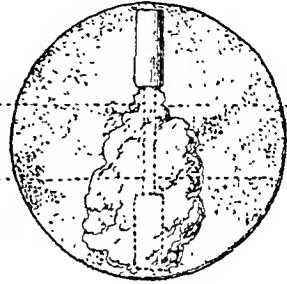
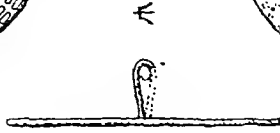
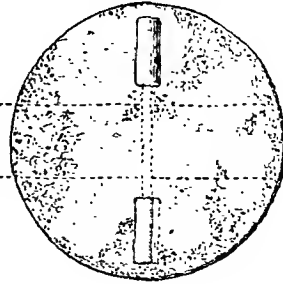
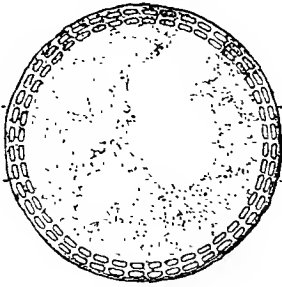
C



D



595



furnished with two knops, between and below which are transverse ridges. At the end is a flat loop to which are attached by a ring two triangular plates of metal: when found there were three.*

The reference given in the first named work to Worsaae's *Afbildninger*, fig. 182, is rather remote, as the pin there figured belongs to the Danish Bronze Age, and must be at least some five centuries older. The Canterbury example was found isolated in that city, and thus serves no comparative purpose. It is described as Roman by Mr. Goldney, who showed it. The specimen from Brighthampton is more interesting.† It is practically the same as the one now before us, and comes from the grave of a girl, which contained beads and coins of Constantine the Great, pierced for suspension as ornaments, and so much worn as to be almost indistinguishable. In this case the pin was found on the breast of the skeleton, and although Mr. Akerman, who writes the account, describes it as a hair-pin, it seems more probable from its position that it had been used for fastening a garment. In the grave now in question also the head of the pin was lying upon the left clavicle of the skeleton. The period of the Brighthampton interments would seem to extend from the middle of the fifth to the middle of the sixth century, to judge from the type of the swords, which are early, and of the brooches, which are later. In one case the sixth-century type of saucer-brooch with applied front occurs, with coins from Caracalla to Hostilianus (roughly A.D. 200-250), showing that it would be unsafe to use the coins alone as a basis of date for the interment.‡

In the same grave as the pin were found a pair of brooches (C, D) each formed of a flat bronze disc with a central hole surrounded by a circle, the outer edge serrated. The pins were of iron, and have nearly disappeared.

The only other relic was a bronze disc (B), somewhat convex, of the same size as the brooches, which has evidently served as a pendent ornament. The face is thickly gilt and is slightly ornamented with punched circles; a heart-shaped opening on one side no doubt served for its attachment to a strap or cord; in the centre is a hole as in the brooches.

*Similar pins are figured in *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, xvi. (1860), pl. 23, fig. 5, from Searby, near Caistor, Lincolnshire; this is repeated in *Collectanea Antiqua*, v. pl. xiii. 4; in *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xviii. 229, from Canterbury, where the hanging plates are of a different shape: in *Archaeologia*, xxxviii. pl. 3, fig. 1, from a Saxon cemetery at Brighthampton, Oxon.

† Now in Ashmolean Museum; see *Archaeologia*, xxxvii. 393.

‡ *Archaeologia*, xxxviii. 86.

Grave II. The second skeleton had two similar brooches (E, F) of somewhat more robust make, with punched border of pairs of triangles. In these also the pins were of iron and one still remains.

There remain two objects from the interments but no particulars are furnished as to their finding. One is a bronze implement (H), $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, pointed at one end and beaten out into a chisel end at the other; simple though the form is, there seems great probability that the object is a stylus. It is true we have no proof of the use of wax tablets in Britain a century after the departure of the Romans, but on the other hand there is nothing fantastic in imagining the existence of a more or less lettered class in the community; and if that were so, there can hardly be any doubt that the Roman methods of writing were still retained. Communication with the Continent and even with the cultured East was intimate and constant, and that being so, it is impossible to think that the inhabitants of the southern half of Britain were entirely unlettered.

The only other object found is a fragment of ivory (G) from what may have been an armlet. The completed circle would measure $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in external diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches inside.*

A confirmation of the suggested date of the burial is furnished by a brooch found in the same cemetery as the pin before mentioned at Searby, Lincolnshire. This is a Central European type, which may be safely assigned to the second half of the fifth century."

Mr. REGINALD SMITH drew particular attention to the contracted position of the two skeletons. Extended burials were the rule in pagan Anglo-Saxon times, but several exceptions have been noticed in Yorkshire and the Midlands, while the majority were thus interred at Sleaford, Lincs.† The spangles at the head of the pin suggest the Hallstatt civilisation,‡ or that of which such plentiful traces have been found in Livonia. Of the latter there is a good series in the British Museum, but so far Dr. Bähr's ample limits of date (eighth to twelfth century)§ have not been restricted. In Western Europe this type of ornament is practically unknown, though a bronze earring with similar pendants was found in

* A similar armlet from a woman's grave at Sarre, Kent, is figured in *Archæologia Cantiana*, vii. 309; and other fragments, from Chatham Lines, in Douglas's *Nenia Britannica*, pl. ii. fig. 6, and pl. xv. fig. 2.

† *Archæologia*, i. 385.

‡ Von Sacken, *Das Grabfeld von Hallstatt*, plates, *passim*.

§ J. K. Bähr, *Die Gräber der Liven*, p. 51, plates.

the Merovingian cemetery at Arcy Ste. Restitue, Dépt. Aisne.* Recourse must therefore be had to the few found on English soil, to which perhaps may be added the pin from Great Wigston, Leics.,† though the former existence of spangles cannot be proved in this case. The Bighthampton example is the best for chronological purposes, and the scroll and animal motives of the sword from this cemetery occur together on a brooch ‡ found south of Christiania and assigned to the middle of the fifth century. The ornamentation of the knife-sheath and bucket-mount from Bighthampton are more in the Late-Roman than the Teutonic style, and the *stylus* points to a survival of Roman civilisation. The gilt discs closely resemble specimens from Chessel Down, I. W.; and the opening in two of them, in shape between a heart and triangle, may have been set with a garnet, or simply served for suspension.

The CHAIRMAN preferred a somewhat earlier date for the Bighthampton and Leagrave burials; the discovery of ten coins in one grave§ on the former site, ranging from Caracalla to Hostilianus (d. 251), was significant. These were probably still current at the time of burial, and it is known that settlements of barbarians took place about that date in mid-Britain.

Mr. READ exhibited a silver penannular brooch of extraordinary dimensions, now weighing nearly 24 oz., found near Fluskew Pike, Newbiggin Moor, between Dacre and Grey-stoke, Cumberland, 1785; also a bronze ring-headed pin from a crannog, and a bronze penannular brooch from a peat-bog, both near Killucan, Co. Westmeath.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH added some remarks on the pin and brooches exhibited, and on other examples of the "thistle" type.

"The recent discovery of the ring-headed pin exhibited by our Secretary this evening is particularly opportune, as furnishing another link in the chain of evidence connecting the 'thistle' ornament on penannular brooches of Viking times with the Late-Keltic period. Such a connection has

* Moreau, *Caranda*, pl. 45 (nouvelle série), fig. 14.

† Roach Smith, *Collectanea Antiqua*, ii. pl. xlii. fig. 14, from Nichols' *History of Leicestershire*, iv. pl. lv. p. 377.

‡ B. Salin, *Die altgermanische Thierornamentik*, fig. 534, p. 236.

§ No. 22, see *Archæologia*, xxxviii. 86.



Fig. 1.

THISTLE PIN.
CLONFINLOUGH. CO.
ROSCOMMON. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

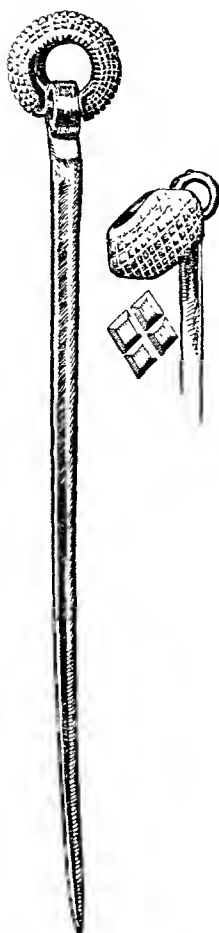


Fig. 3.

RING-HEADED PIN.
KILLUCAN, WESTMEATH.
($\frac{1}{4}$.)

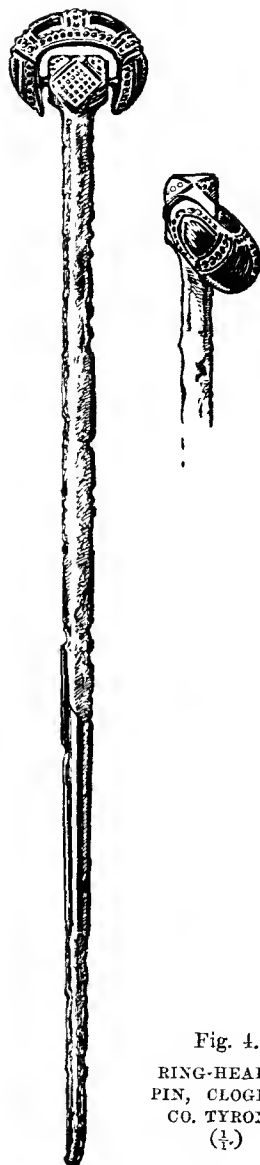


Fig. 4.

RING-HEADED
PIN, CLOGHER,
CO. TYRONE.
($\frac{1}{4}$.)

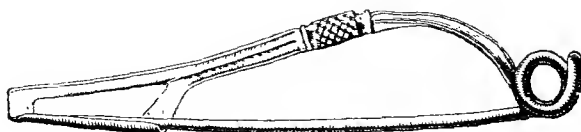


Fig. 2.

BRONZE BROOCH FOUND AT WALMER, KENT. ($\frac{3}{4}$.)

been lately suggested,* but the absolute dates of the specimens discovered up to the present cannot yet be determined, though the relative chronology is fairly obvious. I propose to start the series with the simplest form of metal fastening for a garment, the straight pin, with a small head to prevent it slipping through the cloth. There are several specimens in existence with lenticular heads ornamented with cross-hatching, but the one selected for illustration (fig. 1) has the decoration applied to a slight swelling below the head, and the resemblance to that on a bronze brooch from Walmer (fig. 2) at the transition stage between the periods La Tène II. and III. is very striking. The brooch retains traces of red enamel that was applied to that part of the bow prepared to receive it by cross-hatching; and the movable ring-head of the pin from Killucan (fig. 3) is grooved in the same manner. The latter is plainly connected with the type represented in fig. 4, which has a close-fitting ring and a polygonal head ornamented with cross-hatching. Such pins are by no means uncommon in Ireland.

An examination of the series of Irish pins and brooches at the British Museum or in Dublin strengthens the belief that the penannular brooch in Ireland, and perhaps in those parts of Britain least affected by Roman civilisation, arose from a gradual enlargement of the movable ring-head of the cloak-pin. This ring-head often consists of a double coil of wire, and at some stage at present undetermined the ring began to take a more active part in the fastening process. As the cross-hatching to key the enamel was probably derived by the Irish from Southern Britain where some notable specimens† have been found, so the new method of fastening by means of a pin and broken ring (the penannular brooch) may have been due to contact with the Romanised Britons, for brooches of this type are common on Roman sites.‡ If we suppose this penannular principle adopted, and the cross-hatching no longer covered with enamel but itself employed as an ornamental feature, the development of the 'thistle' type is easily accounted for. It must be confessed that examples showing a few intermediate stages would add strength to this contention, but there is at least one specimen,§ not of the pure 'thistle' type, that shows the peculiar

* *Guide to Antiquities of Early Iron Age* (British Museum), 88.

† In the British Museum are two helmets with enamel studs in this style, one probably from North England, the other from the Thames (*Early Iron Age Guide*, figs. 59, 67).

‡ As Hod Hill, Dorset (examples in British Museum).

§ *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*. xv. 80, fig. 2.

ornament in question at a period that may next be considered.

Leaving the 'thistle' type for the moment, we may compare the brooch just mentioned (from the Bell Collection at Edinburgh) with the specimen from Killucan exhibited this evening (fig. 5). The former has cross-hatching on the front of the pin-head, but the terminals are flat and expand into triangles, on each of which is a cone. Many examples,

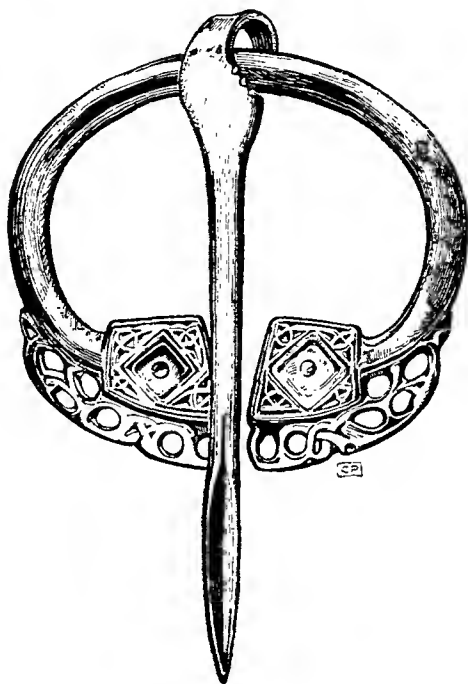


Fig 5 PENANNULAR BROOCH FROM KILLUCAN. WESTMEATH. (†.)

probably of later date, have several such cones on the terminals and the ground engraved with animal forms,* but for our present purpose the shape and edging of the terminals are of greater importance. The pellets on the Scottish specimen correspond to the open-work on that from Westmeath, and this in its turn may well be derived from the animal-fringes common in Belgium† in the fifth century, and on

* A good example, in the Society's collection, was found at Orton Sear, Westmorland (*Archæologia*, xxxiv. pl. xxxviii. p. 446).

† E.g. *Prähistorische Blätter* (Munich, 1894), pl. xi.

many brooches of Northern Europe in that and the following centuries. Allowing a certain interval for transmission to Ireland, we may perhaps assign such brooches as fig. 5 to the sixth or seventh century.

Yet another example that seems to belong to this period is a silver brooch (fig. 6) in the British Museum. It came from the Purnell Collection, and was found in Ireland, but the exact locality is not recorded. The somewhat triangular terminals are joined by a cross-bar in the centre, so that the brooch was not truly penannular, and this modification seems to have been common in the later period.

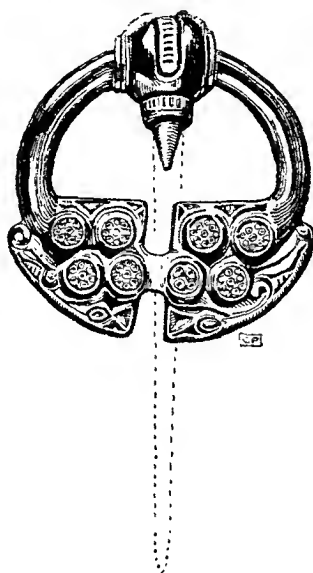


Fig. 6. SILVER BROOCH IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

The special interest of this specimen centres in the decoration of these terminals. On either side are four circular settings, not filled with amber but having the surface scored transversely as though to key enamel, that may have been actually applied to certain specimens. The form assumed by the head of the pin also seems a compromise between the cylinder of the simple (and presumably early) type and the 'thistle' of the largest specimens belonging to the tenth century.

The animal-fringe of the terminals of this brooch, though not in openwork,* clearly connects it with the Killucan example of bronze, and furnishes another link between the early specimens of cross-hatching and the 'thistle' brooches that may now be described. The magnificent specimen exhibited (see plate, fig. 1) was found in Silver Field, near Fluskew Pike, Newbiggin Moor, between Dacre and Greystoke, Cumberland, in April, 1785. It was exhibited to this Society 16th June, 1785, and is sketched in the minutes of the meeting.† The discovery was communicated to the *Gentleman's Magazine*‡ in the same year, and the site was said to be three miles from Penrith, on the Keswick road, where several urns, stone coffins, and other remains of human sepulture had been brought to light in 1773. The dimensions have been given more or less exactly from time to time,§ but the weight is now found to be 50 gr. short of 24 oz. (Av.), the pin being 20½ inches long and the maximum diameter of the hoop 7½ inches. From an account|| given in 1789 it is clear that the pin originally measured 22 inches; it has been soldered just below the head.

The equally remarkable brooch (see plate, fig. 2) bequeathed to the British Museum in 1904 by Mr. William Forster, of Carlisle, has lost one of its terminals, but is otherwise in perfect condition. It was complete when exhibited by Mr. J. Teather, of Alstonby, to the Archæological Institute¶ at Carlisle in 1859, and was found in a field near Penrith in 1830. The site is not further specified, but must have been within a mile or two of Fluskew Pike, and the two brooches are almost a pair. That from Penrith is 7¾ inches in diameter, and has a pin 20·3 inches long, the whole being of silver; the terminals are ornamented on the front with cross-hatching, and are of 'thistle' form, while the back (turned in the illustration) is engraved with interlacing bands enclosed in a circle and divided into quadrants, a common arrangement on such brooches, as those from Skaill and Cashel (see below).

The extraordinary size of these two brooches recalls an elaborately engraved silver pin with disc-head attached like a

* A good example from Cuerdale is figured in *Archæological Journal*, iv. 189, fig. 88.

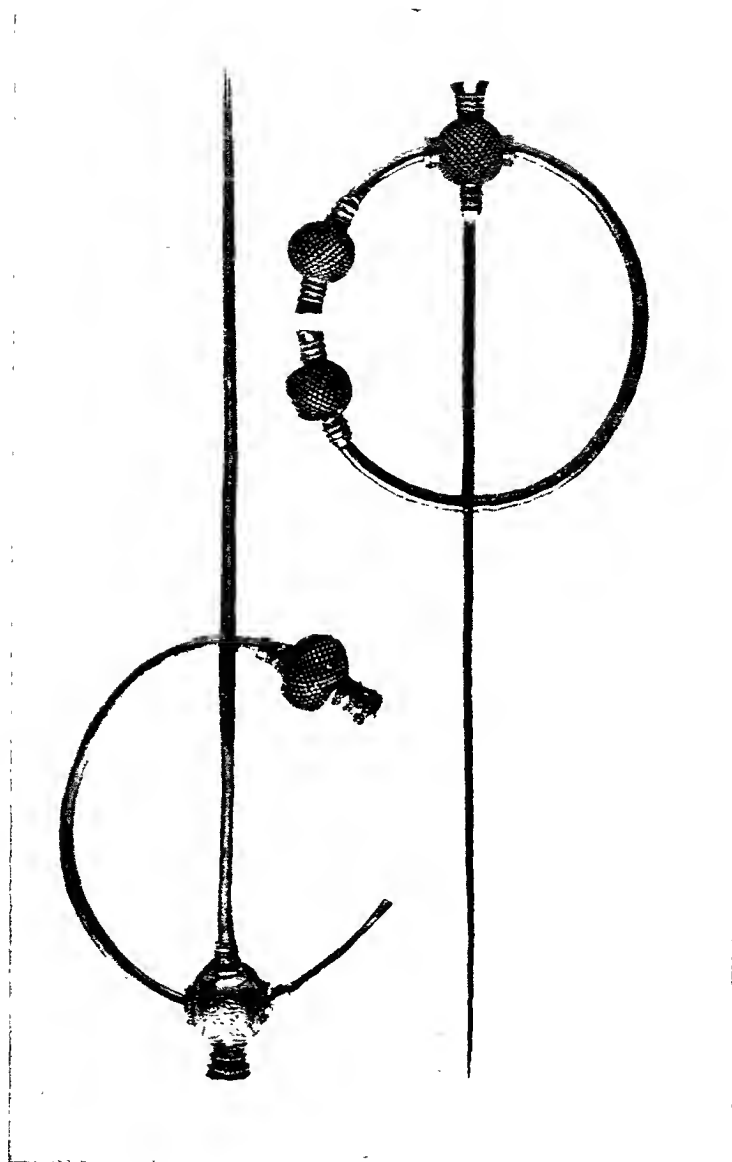
† Vol. xx. 346.

‡ 1785, pt. i. 347 (fig. 8 on plate, 332).

§ *Archæological Journal*, vi. 70; Wm. Hutchinson, *History of Cumberland*, i. 477 (fig. 13 on plate, p. 481); Britton and Brayley, *Cumberland*, 163; S. Jefferson, *History of Leath Ward*, 200. I am indebted to our Fellow, Mr. W. G. Collingwood, for several references.

|| Jas. Clarke, *Survey of the Lakes*. 46 (with plate).

¶ *Catalogue of Temporary Museum*, 15.



1. SILVER BROOCH FOUND ON NEWBIGGIN MOOR, CUMBERLAND.
2. SILVER BROOCH FOUND NEAR PENRITH, CUMBERLAND.

sunflower; this was recently illustrated for the Society,* and assigned, on independent grounds, to about the same period. Legal enactments† were found necessary to protect the public from the long pins that projected from the shoulder; and there is extant the 'thistle' head of a pin from Co. Kilkenny‡ belonging to a penannular brooch of this type that far surpasses those already described, the bulb having a minimum diameter of 1·9 inch, as against the 1·4 inch of the Dacre specimen and the 1·6 inch of that from Penrith. The pin of the Kilkenny brooch, if in proportion, would have been 2 feet long. Several fragments of similar brooches are preserved in the British Museum, and have in some cases been found with coins that show that the 'thistle' type attained its greatest proportions about the middle of the tenth century. The dates have already been communicated to the Society,§ but may be repeated here with the addition of a Scottish discovery:

Cuerdale, Lanes.: hoard deposited about 910 (*Archæological Journal*, iv. 111, 189, figs. 62, 64).

Goldsborough, near Knaresborough, W. R. Yorks.: after 920.

Douglas, Isle of Man: between 925 and 975.

Skaill, Orkney: about 950 (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, x. 575; xv. [1880-1] 290).

A silver specimen,|| weighing 18 ounces, with a pin 14 inches long, was ploughed up in a field near Cashel Cathedral, Co. Tipperary, about 1774; and a somewhat smaller example, without the shaft of the pin, from Cloneen, Co. Longford, is now in the British Museum: the hoop is 5½ inches in diameter.

The smaller specimen of the 'thistle' type exhibited this evening is from the collection of the Society and has been illustrated in *Archæologia*.¶ It was found in a bog near Ballymoney, Co. Antrim, and the pin measures 6·3 inches. It closely resembles one in Bergen Museum, found near that town, which I am here able to reproduce (fig. 7).** Another of just the same type, with a pin measuring 7·7 inches, was included in the Goldsborough hoard already referred to, and one was found with the Ardagh chalice and brooches in Co. Longford: reproductions of the latter hoard and of the

* *Proceedings*, xx. 353, fig. 11.

† Quoted by Lord Dunraven, *Trans. Royal Irish Academy*, xxiv. 454.

‡ Now in Dublin Museum.

§ *Proceedings*, xix. 304.

|| Vallancey, *Collectanea de Rebus hibernicis*, i. fig. 1. 207.

¶ Vol. xvii. pl. xxv. p. 333: *Archæological Journal*, vi. 70.

** From a photograph kindly supplied by Mr. Schetelig, of Bergen Museum.

'arbutus' brooch (Dublin University Museum) are exhibited in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The principal examples of the 'thistle' type of penannular brooch found in the British Isles have been mentioned above, and the rarity of the type in the Scandinavian countries, where Viking remains are nevertheless abundant, warrants the conclusion that this form was evolved on this side of the North Sea. A specimen from Sweden (Björnärs, Bohuslän) is in Stockholm Museum,* the pin $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length; but none is known from Denmark, though a similar form without the cross-hatched decoration is better represented. Two from Copenhagen,† with pins $9\frac{1}{8}$ inches and $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches long,

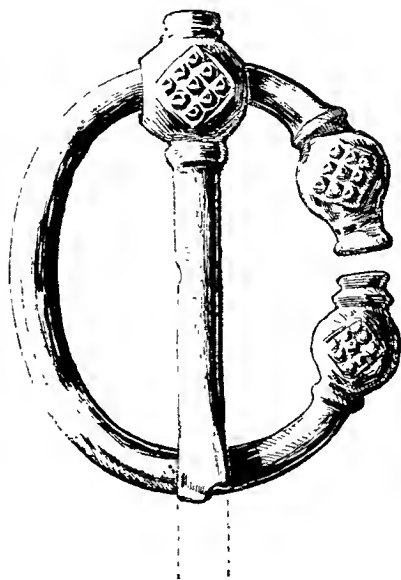


Fig. 7. BROOCH IN THE BERGEN MUSEUM. (†.)

may be compared with specimens from South Trondhjem,‡ Norway, and with several from the British Isles, as Casterton, Westmorland: § Isle of Eigg, Inverness-shire: ¶ Skaill,

* Montelius, *Antiquités Suédoises*, fig. 586.

† Worsaae, *Afbildninger* (1854), p. 84, no. 333; S. Müller, *Ordning af Danmarks Oldsager* (Jernalderen), fig. 668: "ce type est indubitablement originaire d'Irlande."

‡ Rygh, *Norske Oldsager*, fig. 680.

§ *Archæological Journal*, vi. 69; *Proceedings*, N.S. xi. 223.

¶ *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xii. 590, fig. 9.

Orkney; * and Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo.† A more definite place of origin may some day be determined for penannular brooches with globular terminals and pin-head, but the style and distribution of the pure 'thistle' type, with cross-hatched ornament, point undoubtedly to these islands, and the occurrence of two magnificent specimens in Cumberland suggests the term 'Cumbrian' for brooches of this variety."

Professor GOWLAND inquired as to the origin of the silver in Viking times, and questioned whether it came from the East. There was none in England or France at the time, though Spain was productive. It might be traced to the Kongsberg mine in Norway, where the metal occurred in masses, some weighing 25 to 30 lbs. It was, however, naturally alloyed with copper, whereas oriental silver was of high standard. Possibly the metal was worked here and the copper added intentionally.

The CHAIRMAN said hoards resembling that found at Cuerdale were common in Sweden, associated with coins of the Samanids. Similar discoveries have been made in Russia, as far as Kazan on the Volga. An Arab trader has left a description of his meeting with Norman chiefs, and there are evident traces of overland trade at the time. In the tenth century Cumberland and Westmorland were absolutely Norwegian, and if the thistle-headed brooches were made there, they must be Norwegian work.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

* *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xv, 575.

† Vallancey, *Collectanea de rebus hibernicis*, i. 207. fig. 2.

Thursday, 8th February, 1906.

WILLIAM GOWLAND, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Rev. the Hon. K. F. Gibbs, F.S.A. :

1. Catalogue of the English Church History Exhibition at St. Albans, 27th June to 15th July, 1905. Large paper. 4to. Westminster. 1905.
2. The Registers of Aldenham, Hertfordshire, 1559-1659. With Appendix. 8vo. St. Albans, 1902.

From J. W. Clay, Esq., F.S.A. :—Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire. With additions. Part VII. 8vo. Exeter, 1905.

From the Author :

1. Thomas Gent, Printer, Bookseller, and Bookmaker. By Butler Wood, 8vo. n.p. 1900.
2. Some Old Bradford Artists. By Butler Wood. 8vo. n.p. 1893.
3. Prehistoric Antiquities of the Bradford District. By Butler Wood. 8vo. Bradford, 1902.
4. Relative Functions of the Reference and Lending Libraries. By Butler Wood. 8vo. n.p. 1904.

F. J. HAVERFIELD, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., communicated a note on the two marble sculptures and Mithraic relief found in London, which were exhibited to the Society on 22nd June, 1905, by Mr. W. Ransom, F.S.A.*

Mr. READ very much doubted whether the Mithraic sculpture was found in London, and remembered Mr. Ransom quoting a significant remark made by a workman just before the stone was unearthed. It was unlikely that anybody belonging to Orange would return to London, as life in Britain was considered exile by the Romans. The other sculptures were certainly superior to others found in this country; only portable articles showed any excellence on the part of local artisans.

Mr. Haverfield's note will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

ROBERT COCHRANE, Esq., I.S.O., F.S.A., exhibited two

* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xx. 341.

Viking brooches and a bowl found in a hillock on a portion of the raised beach at Ballyholme between Bangor and Groomsport, county Down: and furnished the following account of the discovery:

“The site on which these objects were found in the autumn of 1903 forms part of a raised beach adjoining the sea. The



FIG. 1. TORTOISE BROOCH FOUND IN CO. DOWN, IRELAND. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

ground was being excavated for building purposes, and about 9 feet in depth was cleared off the crown of the hill, which consists of sand for a depth of 12 feet on the top and gravel underneath. A small rivulet which has formed a deep ravine divides the hill from the adjoining ground, and the sea is in

front. There was a perpendicular cutting in the sand about 9 feet in depth when the diggers came on a place where the earth was quite black and V-shaped. The black earth was sharply defined from the dark red sand: the blackness commenced about 2 feet from the surface and continued for 6 feet down, narrowing as it went down wedge shape. The two brooches (fig. 1) were found at the bottom of the cutting, the hollow sides face to face. The pins of the brooches were inside when found, but one of the finders pushed them out with the point of his knife.

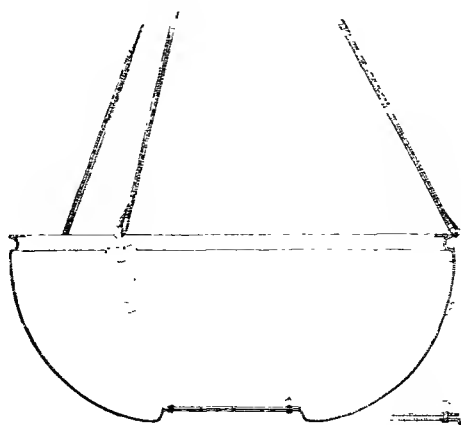


FIG. 2. PROBABLE RESTORATION OF A BRONZE BOWL FOUND IN CO. DOWN. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

The vessel like a bason (fig. 2) had a piece of fine chain attached, and a great quantity of hair inside, a sample of which is sent*. The workmen pulled the bronze into strips. There were some bones also found with it and a large piece of thin linen like fine canvas.

In the year 824† a raid was made by a band of Northern Vikings on Bangor Abbey half a mile distant, and many of the monks and others were murdered. A Viking was probably buried at this spot which overlooks the north channel and coast of Cantyre opposite. The bowl when found was in its proper shape and a chain was attached to it. The centre of

* Mr. A. H. Lyell has found this to be the wool of some animal, not human hair.

† O'Donovan in his translation of the *Annals of the Four Masters*, says (i. 434): "The plundering of Beaumchoir, i.e. of Bangor in the county of Down. This is given in the *Annals of Ulster* at the year 823, and in the *Annals of Connaught* at 821, but the true year is 824."

the bottom is apparent on one of the pieces, and the whole might be reconstructed on a block, as the rim had survived.

Groomsport is said to derive its name from a Danish chief Grimm who landed there."

Mr. REGINALD SMITH read the following notes on the discovery at Ballyholme, as a supplement to Mr. Cochrane's paper:

"Antiquities from Ireland are seldom exhibited in this room, and it is altogether exceptional to have a record of the circumstances of such a find as that just described. There must be many relics of the Viking period awaiting discovery in that country; but, for an elucidation of the bronzes exhibited, we must turn to Norway and Sweden, where such discoveries are frequent and receive special attention. By this time there must be about 1,000 extant specimens of the 'tortoise' brooch, the type to which the two now exhibited belong: the greater part of this total is almost equally divided between Norway and Sweden, while the type is rare in Denmark, and in our islands is practically confined to the Scottish isles* and the Irish coast, though examples are known from Bedale, N.R. Yorks.; Claughton, Lanes.; and Santon, Norfolk. With so much material at their disposal, it is natural that Scandinavian archæologists have indulged in classification, basing their system both on internal and external evidence. The style of decoration and the peculiarities of construction have been found to vary in harmony with associated objects, such as coins, weapons, and ornaments, which afford independent evidence of date; while the evolution of the 'tortoise' type has been worked out by more than one authority.† In this direction no one has gone further than Professor Montelius: and, as there is little as yet in this country to confirm or confute his chronology, it may be useful to classify some of the best known examples, if only to bring discoveries on this side of the North Sea into line with the majority.

It will be remembered that a few years ago our Secretary exhibited the contents of a grave found at Tromsø, in the extreme north of Norway; and authorities are agreed that one of the brooches then exhibited represented the prototype of the 'tortoise' pattern. The brooch in question was illus-

* Many finds are described by Dr. Anderson, *Scotland in Pagan Times* (Iron Age), cap. 1.

† Montelius, *Om de ovala Späanbucklorna* (1874): Vedel. *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires du Nord*, 1878-89, pp. 11-18.

trated* by the Society, and is now, with the associated objects, in the national collection. It dates from the seventh century, and the rate at which stylistic changes occurred can be measured by a comparison with the earliest specimens of the 'tortoise' brooch in this country, assigned by Professor Montelius† to the latter part of the eighth century. Examples of this date have also been published‡ by this Society, and are preserved in the British Museum. A pair, with finely executed animal ornament, was found with the skeleton of a warrior at Ardvonrig, Island of Barra, Hebrides. They are somewhat smaller than those before us, but typical 'tortoise' brooches, consisting each of a thin bronze dome with moulded ornamentation in relief, and a pin and catch placed at the centre inside. The close similarity in form and decoration to Scandinavian examples puts their place of origin beyond all reasonable doubt.

In the chronological scheme here adopted the type found at Ballyholme comes next in order and is assigned to the early part of the ninth century in exact accordance with the historical evidence adduced by Mr. Cochrane. At this stage the scheme of decoration includes diamond or rhomboidal panels, the dividing lines being often emphasised by silver wire which joined the studs (of which the rivets only remain) placed at the angles. The animal ornament also undergoes a change, but like the panels is singularly uniform on examples of this class, which is represented in the British Museum by brooches from Phoenix Park, Dublin: Lom and Lake Vaage (prov. Christian), Namdalen (N. Trondhjem), and Bergen, Norway: and another without locality.

By the middle of the century another style of decoration was in vogue, the ground being cut away and the animal pattern left in open-work. Examples from the Island of Gothland and Ullensaken, Norway, may be seen at Bloomsbury. The tenth century is marked by a considerable development, the open-work dome being studded with pierced projections at various points corresponding to the earlier riveted studs, and fitted over a plain gilt bronze dome which served to throw up the design. This double shell is characteristic of the century,§ during which the design deteriorated, the earlier pattern being well represented by a pair found with a sword in a grave at Santon, Norfolk, and another pair with a spear and comb from Vestnäs, Romsdal,

* *Proceedings*, xvii. 372.

† *Öfversigt öfver den nordiska forntidens perioder* (1892) p. 30.

‡ *Proceedings*, 2nd. S. ii. 230.

§ The majority in Scandinavia are of this date.

Norway (British Museum). The first half of the eleventh century saw a further degeneration of the ornament, the original animals being represented by groups of parallel lines; and the single shell again came into use. Examples of this final stage are rare, and not hitherto found in our islands.

A technical point may here be noticed, though further experiment is desirable in order to determine the process of manufacture. It has been more than once asserted* that these brooches, or the upper shell of the double specimens, were produced from stone (soapstone ?) moulds, for which a core was provided by pressing clay over a cloth laid in the cavity of the mould. The cloth was removed, perhaps by burning, and its place occupied by the molten metal. Such a system would at least explain the impression of textiles often seen on the inner surface of these brooches, though not on the specimens exhibited.

Comparatively few 'tortoise' brooches of any description are published from Ireland, but reference may be made to a pair now at Dublin.† They were found between Three-mile Water and Arklow, Co. Wicklow, with a silver chain, and should belong to the early part of the tenth century, having a double shell, with bosses and open-work design; traces were found of thin thimble-shaped capsules of silver that originally covered the bosses, and bore impressed patterns. These, and eight others found at Island Bridge, Dublin, in 1866, are now in the museum at Dublin.

The view that the Ballyholme brooches are about a century earlier, is further confirmed by their association with the bronze bowl, now in fragments, but belonging to a well-known type. From what remains of the rim a diameter of about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches can be deduced, but comparison with several complete examples justifies an addition of about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to this computation. It consists of bronze beaten out very thin with considerable skill, the rim being turned out horizontally above a hollow moulding, which in some Norwegian specimens was filled with an iron ring. Though only one rivet hole in the side can be definitely located, there were doubtless three escutcheons of bronze, either of heater form,‡ or of bird-like outline (as suggested in the restoration). These

* Hans Hildebrand, *Industrial Arts of Scandinavia*, 130; Canon Greenwell, *Bury and W. Suffolk Arch. Soc.* iv. (1871), 210; Dr. J. Anderson, *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* x. 559.

† *Journ. R. Soc. Antig. Ireland.* xxxii. (1902), p. 71.

‡ Like one from Hawby, N. R. York-, in British Museum; cf. Rygh, *Norske Oldsager*, fig. 726 (Skomrak, near Christiania).

plates served to attach chains for suspension, rings being passed through the hook which sprang from the head of the plate and met the horizontal lip of the bowl (see figure 2). Chains were found with the Ballyholme bowl, but have not survived their handling by the workmen, and their pattern is therefore problematical. These bowls were evidently made to be seen from below on occasion, for one of their characteristics is an indentation at the bottom, not only to afford a firm base-rim, but to contain an ornamental disc which is often enamelled, and itself shows that these bowls were not placed over the fire. A second plate, inside the bottom, is sometimes found in the same position as the 'print' of a mazer-bowl, also enamelled or otherwise ornamented: but the rivet still remaining (in one of three rivet holes) on the Ballyholme specimen is so short that the disc or discs attached to the bottom must have been very thin. A specimen found at York retains both discs: * and one elaborately enamelled was found in N. Bergenhus, Norway.† Bowls of this peculiar pattern are quite common in Norway, being found for the most part between Lindesnäs and Romsdal, on the west coast; whereas the type is barely represented in Sweden or Denmark. ‡

In 1891 Dr. Undset assigned them to the ninth century, though some might date from the latter part of the eighth. They are often found with scales and weights, and an interesting indication of date is afforded by the discovery in Christiansand of two weights bearing coins of Eanred of Northumbria (807-841).§ More than once Irish metal work has been found in association: so that the general opinion|| that the bowls came originally from our islands is fully justified. No convincing explanation of their use has yet been given, but they may well have served the same purpose as the Kentish bowls with open-work foot rims, which are somewhat earlier in date.

Tortoise-brooches were worn in pairs by both sexes, being often found with the rims together, and the bowls are not known to have been confined to one sex or the other; so that there is little to decide the question at Ballyholme, though the absence of weapons suggests a female burial. Both brooches and bowls are generally associated with cremated burials; and all that can be said with certainty is that this grave by the sea-shore

* *Reliquary*, 1906, p. 61.

† Rygh, *Norske Oldsager*, fig. 727.

‡ Ingvald Undset, *Archiv für Anthropologie*, xx. 8.

§ *Aarsberetning fra Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindemerkens Bering*, 1876, p. 127.

|| *Mém. Soc. Ant. Nord.* 1890-5. p. 37.

contained the remains of a Norwegian, more probably a member of a raiding band than a settler in Ireland, and had remained undisturbed for eleven centuries."

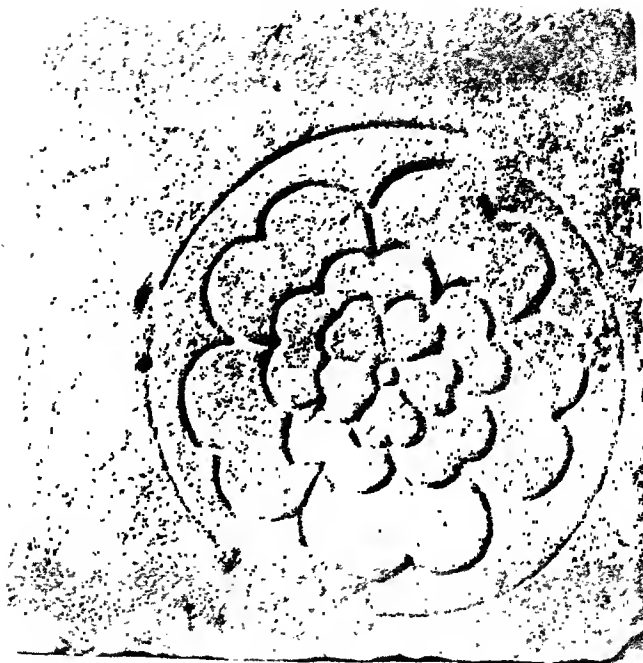
Mr. PRÆTORIUS considered a soapstone mould impossible for brooches of this type: the core was probably made first and covered with cloth on which the design of the brooch was modelled in wax. The *cire perdue* process was familiar at that period.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the manufacture of these brooches by means of stone moulds had been asserted by various authorities, but was quite impracticable. Soapstone contained a large percentage of water, and would not bear the casting of bronze upon it. He intended making experiments in this direction, and had already obtained some evidence as to metal-working in the early Bronze Age. A clay mould would suffice for the brooches, and the gold was applied by what is now known as water-gilding, the mercury of the amalgam being volatilised by heat. The bowls were extremely thin and well made; copper was soft and malleable, but bronze was necessary for this purpose, owing to its superior toughness. The vessel would have to be heated 50 or 100 times before that degree of thinness could be reached.

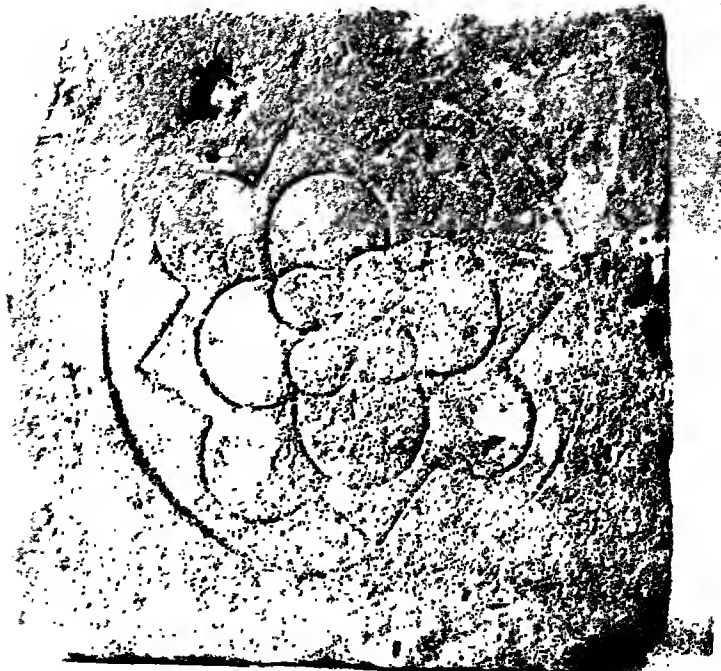
HENRY LAVER, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Essex, exhibited, by desire of Sir John Johnson, a number of medieval paving tiles found in the early part of 1905 at St. Osyth's Priory, Essex. The tiles formed portion of a floor about 20 feet square, but were clearly not in place, nor were the tiles themselves arranged with any reference to their patterns.

The designs include :

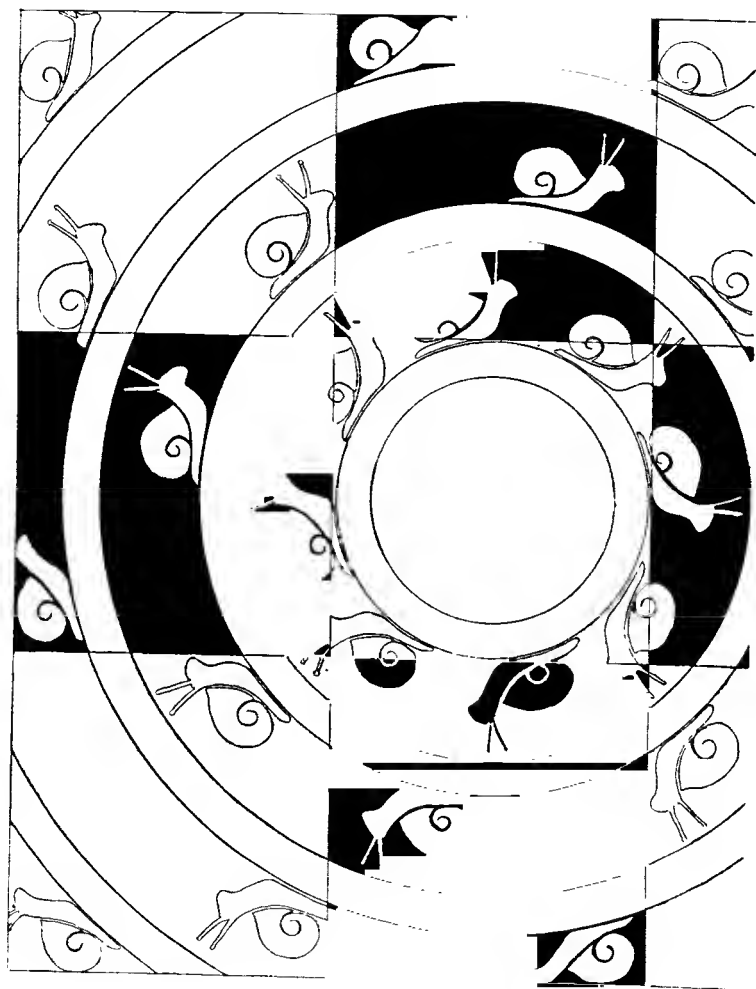
- (1) A fragment with a bunch of grapes ;
- (2) A large five-leaved flower :
- (3) One of a 4-tile pattern of four fleurs-de-lis in cross within a quatrefoil :
- (4) A traceried panel enclosing a small five-leaved flower :
- (5) A triple rose within a circle :
- (6) A geometrical figure within a circle : and
- (7) One of a 9-tile pattern with snails creeping round the outer margins of concentric rings.



PAVING TILE (No. 5) FROM ST. OSYTH'S PRIORY, ESSEX. ($\frac{3}{4}$ linear.)



PAVING TILE (No. 6) FROM ST. OSYTH'S PRIORY, ESSEX. ($\frac{3}{4}$ linear.)



SUGGESTED RESTORATION OF A TILE PATTERN FOUND AT ST. OSYTH'S
PRIORY, ESSEX. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

(The design of the centre is not known.)

Nos. 5 and 6 differ from the others in having been simply impressed by a metal stamp, instead of by a wooden mould and then filled up with slip.



PAVING TILE (No. 7) FROM ST. OSYTH'S PRIORY, ESSEX. ($\frac{3}{4}$ linear.)

The pattern of No. 7, which is also shown as far as it can be completed, from a drawing by Mr. Hope, does not appear to have hitherto been noticed.

Mr. READ remarked that the pattern had been impressed on the tiles by means of a stamp, and the hollows filled with slip, the whole being then smoothed and glazed. There must have been a large number of such stamps in use, but not a single specimen had come to light: the absence of moulds for Viking brooches was therefore the less surprising.

WORTHINGTON G. SMITH, Esq., Local Secretary for Bedfordshire, exhibited the following objects found in or near Dunstable:

1. A small ovato-pointed Palæolithic implement and the upper portion of a second implement. These are from a new locality for implements, Round Green, one mile north of

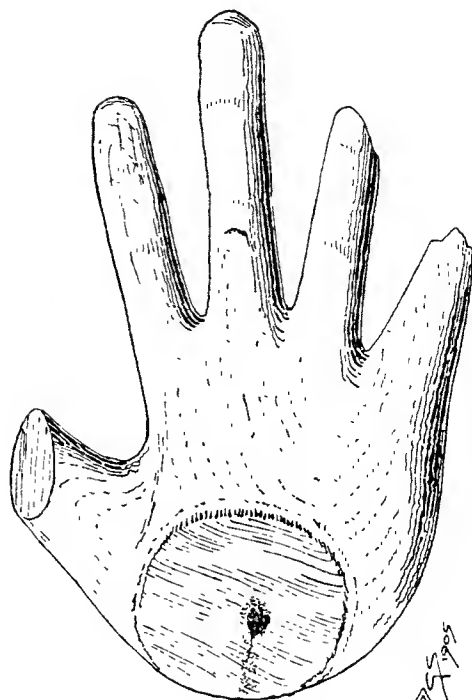
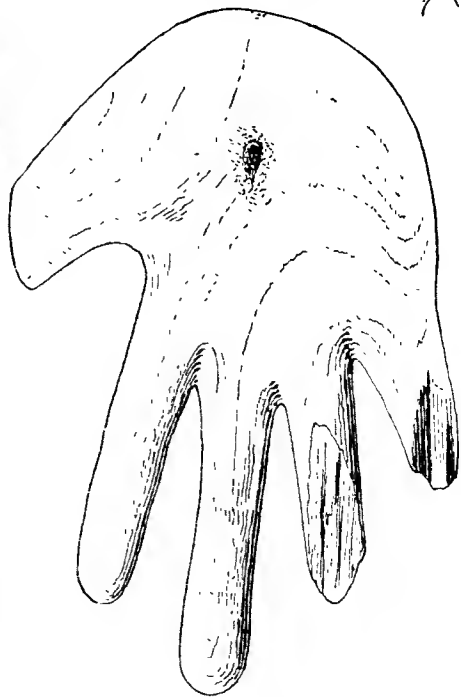
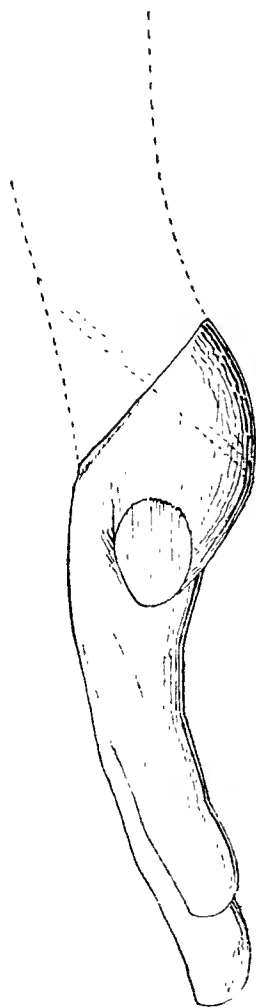
Luton. The position is not obviously connected with any stream, and is 178 feet above a tiny bourne or runlet which finds its way into the Lea near Luton. I have known the place for twenty years, but never found an implement till last week. With these were two flakes and two large flaked blocks; they were amongst flints thrown out of a deep pit. The implement is the last found by me, No. 1767, mostly between Bedford and London. In the January number of *Man*, p. 10, I have given an account of a human skeleton of presumed Palæolithic age, found at a depth of 22 feet in stratified clay, very near the site of this implement (1767) which was found after the account in *Man* was published.

2. A fine drilled Neolithic hammer-head found amongst rubbish from the inside of a demolished out-house at Milton-Bryan, near Woburn. It is made from one of the quartzite pebbles common in the drift at Milton. From its having been kept in a shed it is probable that the first finder suspended it in the out-house as a charm against witchcraft and the sweating of horses. The belief still holds good in some parts of South Beds that a suspended holed stone will prevent illness in cows and prevent the entry of the "night-hag," a supernatural kind of witch supposed to enter stables, take out a horse, ride it furiously all night, and just before daybreak take it back to the stable, where the farmer, soon after, finds it badly sweating.

3. A small bronze winged *phallus* with a ring for suspension, found by a farmer's man in a field at Totternhoe, close to Dunstable, at a position where many Roman objects have been found.

4. Small thick ring and pin. Immediately to the north of Dunstable there is a very deep cutting through a chalk hill: the cutting is the Watling Street. At the top of the cutting are remains of earthworks nearly all cut away, and unrecorded in any book, as far as I know. These two things fell from the top of the cutting at this spot with a fall of chalk; they were seen by a chalk-digger at the bottom, who brought them to me about a year ago.

5. Two human jaws and part of a skull from Roman and Romano-British waste pits at Limbury, Kensworth, and Maiden Bower, all near here; they were found amongst broken pots, bones of other animals, and refuse. I have other human bones from the same places. Last week I found greater part of a skull, a tibia, and other human bones in a Roman waste pit at Limbury. On piecing the fragments of this skull together it proved to be typically dolichocephalous, and the first example of this form that I have met with in Bedford-



W. G. 1905

WOODEN HAND PLOUGHED UP NEAR DUNSTABLE. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

shire. The Bronze age skulls here are all brachycephalic. The bones from the waste pits never represent burials, but are always isolated human bones, heads, jaws, etc. as if parts of bodies or skeletons had been thrown in with broken vessels, etc.

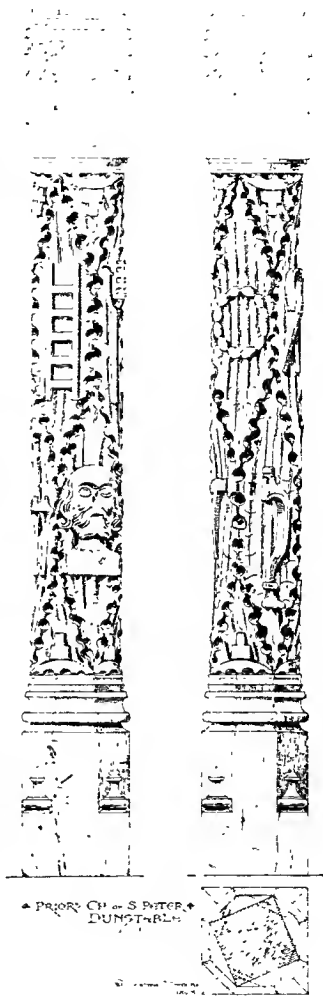
6. A small light brass object for suspension looking like an attempt at an oyster shell. Whether it has anything to do with medieval pilgrims, and whether it is old or modern, is more than I know.

7. Head of small battle-axe, sixteenth century? Also from Leagrave. Found by a farmer's man, who inserted a handle and used it as a chopper.

8. A brass mortar with three fleurs-de-lis on the body, bought from a tramp on the road near Watford. The purchaser and present owner is a Dunstable tradesman.

9. A life-size hand made of ash found in a field at Dunstable by a field workman at plough. (See plate) It looks like a hand from a crucifix originally jointed at the wrist and pierced in the palm. A large figure of the Lord is mentioned in the *Annales Dunstaplia*, thirteenth century. I have shown this hand to local glove-sellers, and they say it has nothing to do with gloves.

10. Drawings of the lower part of a pilaster of oak. A portion of a very fine series of carvings in the church here. These and other carvings, during a "restoration," about 1850, were left exposed in the churchyard; many were used as firewood by the Dunstable poor. This piece when given to me had the upper part wholly burnt off. I restored it to the late rector after its loss for nearly 50 years.



OAK PILASTER IN DUNSTABLE CHURCH, BEDS. ($\frac{1}{4}$ linear.)

There are reasons for supposing the carving to be of the time of Queen Mary

At the same time, owing to some remarks made by me, a local publican restored a brass to the rector.

Mr. DALE expressed his opinion that the flints exhibited belonged to the Neolithic period; he would be glad to hear further of the Palæolithic human bones referred to in the paper.

E. TOWRY WHYTE, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a plasterer's hammer of the same type as that found in Bedfordshire.

The Rev. GERRARD T. ANDREWES, M.A., exhibited a cross of carved boxwood or pearwood of Mount Athos work, presented to Pope Clement XIV. (1769-74).

On one side is a central group including the Nativity, with the Angels appearing to the Shepherds, and the Adoration of the Three Kings, surrounded by the Annunciation, the Presentation in the Temple, the Baptism of our Lord, and the Transfiguration, alternating with figures of prophets; with half-length figures on the ends of the arms representing a Queen, Moses, David, and a man hugging a palm tree. In base is the Betrayal.

On the other side the central group is the Crucifixion, with the Resurrection of the Dead, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Alexandra, and St. Mary of Egypt, alternating with the emblems of the Evangelists; and on the ends of the arms are an Angel with the Cross, etc., a King, a Prophet, and a great fish swallowing or vomiting Jonah, who holds a scroll inscribed METANOITEN. In base is an angel showing the empty tomb to Mary Magdalene and the other Mary.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 15th February, 1906.

JOHN, Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the
Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—Notes on the Earlier History of Barton-on-Humber. By Robert Brown, Jun., F.S.A. Vol. i. To the end of the Norman period, 1154. 8vo. London, n.d.

From the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew :—A sketch of the life of Francis Hamilton (once Buchanan), sometime Superintendent of the Honourable Company's Botanic Garden, Calcutta. 4to. Calcutta, 1905.

From H. St. George Gray, Esq. :

1. Worlebury Camp and the Camp of Brent Knoll. By H. St. George Gray. 8vo. n.p. 1905.
2. The Glastonbury Lake Village. By Arthur Bulleid and H. St. George Gray. 8vo. n.p. 1905.

Michael Forbes Tweedie, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read a paper on the loss of King John's baggage-train in the Wellstream in October, 1216.

After a preliminary review of the king's acts for some little time before his death the writer quoted statements of Roger of Wendover, Matthew Paris, and the Coggeshall chronicler as showing that a great disaster befell King John on his journey from Lynn into Lincolnshire on 12th October, 1216, whereby, although the king and his army escaped, through going round by Wisbech, his baggage-train which followed him by a more direct route was lost in the quicksands of the Wellstream. The chroniclers also state that distress of mind at his loss so affected the king that it contributed to his death a few days later.

Mr. Hope showed that the route taken by the king could be laid down with certainty from the evidence of the Patent and Close Rolls, which attest his presence at Lynn, Wisbech, and Swineshead Abbey respectively on the dates preceding and corresponding with the disaster. But the train must have taken the road from Lynn past Clenchwarton to Cross-

keys, in the parish of Walpole St. Peter, whence there was a passage at low water across the Wellstream estuary, then about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, to Long Sutton on the Lincolnshire side. Through attempting the passage "before the tide had receded" according to the Coggeshall writer, and "without a guide," according to Matthew Paris, the train got involved in the quicksands, and Roger of Wendover declares that not a man escaped to tell the king of the disaster.

It was suggested that the king had ridden on from Wisbech to Long Sutton the same morning to await the crossing of the train, and was possibly himself an eye-witness of the disaster.

It was also pointed out that from its probable constitution the train must have been of considerable length, and well out on the estuary before getting entangled in the quicksands. The site of the disaster had within the last 60 years been reclaimed from the sea, and was now marked by the modern village of Sutton Bridge, near which trial sinkings might light upon some vestiges of the train. It would, however, be necessary for these sinkings to be carried to some depth, as a recently made section showed that there was a thickness of 23 feet of silt below Ordnance Datum into which the objects could have sunk.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH considered the available evidence insufficient to determine an area even for trial excavations. The growth of the silt and the effects of embankment on the deposition of the clay must be considered, but for such calculations the data were insufficient. The chroniclers contradicted each other: one said no one escaped, another that the baggage-train arrived too soon for the tide, a third that the disaster was due to the inflowing tide. The road taken on that occasion was fairly certain, because of the churches along its course. It was a question how John paid his troops, as he struck no money in his own name except in Ireland; the recovery of the baggage would solve the mystery.

Mr. J. G. WOOD held there was no contradiction in the chronicles; the baggage-train arrived at the ford before the sands were dry, and was sand-logged in attempting to cross, so that the next tide overwhelmed it. The ford would be above low-water mark, and there was no reason to suppose the range of the tide had altered much since the days of King John.

Mr. HOPE, in reply, said the section furnished by the engineers of the Great Northern and Midland Railway showed a bed of silt representing the quicksands, and not until a depth of 55 feet was the underlying clay encountered. The length of a baggage-train for such a force was easily calculated, and would be at least two miles; the rate of travelling would be 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour. It was improbable that the baggage took the Wisbech road, since John must have travelled from Wisbech to Swineshead at far too fast a rate for any train to accompany him. The chroniclers were contemporary writers, and in a favourable position to know what occurred; and all the evidence pointed to the crossing between Crosskeys and Long Sutton.

Mr. Hope's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

Thursday, 22nd February, 1906.

WILLIAM GOWLAND, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From Rev. J. T. Fowler, D.C.L., F.S.A.:—*Vie de Saint Bernard*, Abbé de Clairvaux. Par l'Abbé E. Vacandard. 2 tomes. Svo. Paris, 1895.

From the Author:—*John Wilkes and his Visits to Bath*. By Emanuel Green, F.S.A. Svo. Bath, 1903.

From the Author:—*Les Heures de Blanche de France, Duchesse d'Orléans*. Par Léopold Delisle. Svo. Paris, 1905.

From J. S. Earle, Esq., F.S.A.:—*The Manors of Suffolk: Notes on their History and Devolution. The Hundreds of Babergh and Blackbourn*. By W. A. Copinger, LL.D., F.S.A. Svo. London, 1903.

ARTHUR G. HILL, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on the ancient towns on the Roman road from Bilbilis to Tarragona.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

Thursday, 1st March, 1906.

JOHN, Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

The Ballot opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society :

Isaac Chalkley Gould, Esq.
Charles Thomas-Stanford, Esq., M.A.
Hubert Stuart Moore, Esq.
Hugh Wilson Holman, Esq.
William Henry Duignan, Esq.
Hon. Oliver Howard.

Thursday, 8th March, 1906.

JOHN, Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Sir Arthur Vicars, K.C.V.O., Ulster King of Arms :—Statutes of the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick. 4to. n.p. 1905.

From the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club :—Transactions 1895-1904. 4 vols. 8vo. Hereford, 1898-1905.

Isaac Chalkley Gould, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

HORACE W. SANDARS, Esq., read a paper on Pre-Roman Bronze Votive Objects from Despeñaperros, in the Sierra

Morena Mountains, not far from the town of Santa Carolina, in the northern portion of the province of Jaca, Spain.

Mr. Sandars began his paper by pointing out that "Iberian" would perhaps have been a more appropriate title, as striking analogies could be established between the Despeñaperros votive offerings and the statuary and votive offerings which were discovered in the early seventies at the Cerro de los Santos, near Yecla, in the eastern part of Spain, which are recognised as the productions of Iberian artificers.

Mr. Sandars dwelt at some length on the discoveries at the Cerro de los Santos, and pointed out that while they undoubtedly showed the influence of Graeco-Phœnician art, they bore distinct evidences of the absorption of that art and of its adaptation by the Iberians in that part of Iberia where the original inhabitants came into more immediate contact with the powerful invading races.

Mr. Sandars's paper was illustrated by photographs of statues found at the Cerro, to which he added two views of the "Dame d'Elche," a very remarkable bust which belongs to the Cerro de los Santos group found at Elche, in the province of Murcia, in 1897, and now in the Louvre Museum.

The votive offerings from Despeñaperros were then dealt with, and the points of resemblance to the objects from the Cerro, and the varied and interesting features peculiar to them, indicated.

Sir WILLIAM RICHMOND confessed himself puzzled by the Elche bust, which seemed to combine several styles. It was not Greek, nor Phœnician, nor Roman, nor old French; and he would be glad of any proof that it was Iberian. His own opinion was that it was a clever piece of modern work.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH congratulated Mr. Sandars on his archæological work in Spain and the Danube valley. It seemed advisable to leave out the Elche sculpture as at least of dubious origin. The series exhibited was essentially Spanish, whatever the influence of the Greeks, Phœnicians, or Carthaginians. Most of the figures he thought were earlier than the last four centuries B.C. Greek influence in Spain began with the foundation of Massilia about 620 B.C.

Mr. A. G. HILL thought the votive offerings might date from the eighth century B.C., and inquired whether the cult could be identified.

Professor GOWLAND referred to Mr. Sandars's efforts on

behalf of archæology among the Spanish mine-owners. One votive figure he had analysed was made of a peculiar alloy, containing 2 per cent. of tin and nearly 25 per cent. of lead; this was obtained either by smelting a mixed ore of copper or lead, or by adding tin brought from elsewhere. The lead must have been added to facilitate melting. Another figure was of iron; this was now merely rust, but it had been made from metallic iron since it retained magnetic qualities, whereas rusted ore would not.

Mr. READ looked upon the paper as opening a new chapter in archæology. The series exhibited was an object-lesson in evolution, all the stages from a fairly well-modelled human figure to the rod with bent ends being represented. Without professing special knowledge, he was inclined to doubt the authenticity of the Dame d'Elche. A horseman* similar to those exhibited had been found near Peterborough with coins of the first century, and a group of similar figurines had come to light at Aust-on-Severn. The date was uncertain, but the La Tène brooch exhibited pointed to the fourth century B.C.

Mr. SANDARS, in reply to questions, stated that no coins with Celtiberian inscriptions had been found on the site, and no bronze weapons with the exception of an arrow-head. He maintained his favourable opinion of the Elche bust, and pointed out that the figurines represented the devotees, not the divinity of the shrine. Nothing was known of Iberian mythology, and the deity worshipped at Cerro de los Santos could not be identified. The equipment of the horseman showed him to be Iberian. Finally, he announced that half the collection was destined for the British Museum.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for Mr. Sandars's communication, which will be printed in *Archæologia*.

* Figured in *Journal of the British Archæological Association*. 1889, pl. vi. p. 60.

Thursday, 15th March, 1906.

Sir HENRY HOYLE HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., D.C.L. F.R.S.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Trustees of the British Museum :

1. Medallie Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland. Parts 1-4. Fol. London, 1904-1905.
2. Catalogue of the Collection of English Porcelain in the British Museum. By R. L. Hobson. 4to. London, 1905.
3. Franks Bequest. The Treasure of the Oxus, with other Objects from Ancient Persia and India. By O. M. Dalton. 4to. London, 1905.
4. Catalogue of the Hebrew and Samaritan Manuscripts in the British Museum. By G. Margoliouth. Part 2. 4to. London, 1905.
5. Catalogue of Japanese Printed Books and Manuscripts in the British Museum acquired during the years 1899-1903. By Sir R. K. Douglas. 4to. London, 1904.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Hugh Wilson Holman, Esq.,
George Marshall, Esq.

SOMERS CLARKE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following Report as Local Secretary for Egypt :

"I beg leave to lay before the Society of Antiquaries some pieces of information I have obtained as to work that has been recently done in excavation and discovery in Egypt.

Signor Schieparelli, who is excavating on the west side of the Nile, has, near the Temple of Deir el-Medineh, adjacent to the well-known Deir el-Bahari, made a most interesting discovery, that of a tomb absolutely intact. I am not able to give his reasons for suggesting what seems rather improbable, that the tomb itself is of the Nineteenth or Twentieth Dynasty, whilst the vases in it are of the Eighteenth, taken from elsewhere. It is more reasonable to suppose that the whole is of the same period, viz. the Eighteenth Dynasty. It belongs to the chief-builder Khá and his wife Meri, of the time of Amenophis III. The reason for assigning this date to the tomb is that the name of Amenophis III. is engraved on a

vase, and that much of the tomb furniture found within is of undoubted Eighteenth Dynasty date.

The mouth of the shaft was closed by a barrier of stones. Within this barrier was a passage again blocked with a stone wall. This being passed through a wider corridor was found, at the end of which was a small wooden door fixed into a very neatly built frame of plaster. In the wide corridor were a large bed, some vases, baskets, dishes, etc. and a quantity of dried flowers and leaves. The wood door before mentioned was fitted with a lock with a sliding bolt of wood. There was also a very neat handle of bronze. The door was locked. To gain an entrance it was necessary to saw out the panel. Within the door was the burial chamber, of an ordinary rectangular type, the ceilings and walls plastered but not inscribed. Two large sarcophagi of wood, painted black, were in the chamber. These were covered by palls of fine linen. In front of the coffins were tables covered with loaves of bread, dishes of fruit, onions, etc. Close at hand were vases, perhaps for wine, and perfumes. All about the floor were splendid vessels of bronze of various shapes, alabaster vases, sealed jars, dishes, and pots adorned with painting. In one corner was a large wig case, holding a most perfect wig of black hair. Near it was a fine bed, a chair, and two or three stools. Near the coffins stood another chair, with a large Ushabti figure of wood standing on it, the figure being decked with flowers. By the side lay the usual little coffin, with small Ushabti figure inside.

In front of this was a wood pedestal upon which was a bronze vessel containing ashes of incense and a stick wherewith to stir it.

In another part of the tomb chamber were stacked some fifteen large painted boxes, some containing priceless vases of glass, marble, bronze, and horn: others contained figures.

The whole tomb had a striking appearance of newness about it.

When the contents of this tomb are catalogued there must be found a vast deal more than I have been able to mention.

The Antiquity Department is carrying on excavations at Sakkara on its own account, a work which, carefully and exhaustively done, as we hope it may be, will probably extend through many years.

The excavations, which are under the charge of Mr. J. E. Quibell, are begun in the part of the cemetery east of the Pyramid of Teta, near to the edge of the rocky plateau, and immediately south of the scene of Mariette's excavations in the Greek Serapeum.

The vast accumulation of rubbish of broken brick (sun-dried) and limestone chips is a striking feature. Many trenches carried through this accumulation are 8 to 9 metres in depth. At one point a pit was sunk 12 metres without reaching the solid rock.

The corner of a large mastaba, hitherto unknown, has been uncovered, and the clearing of it is still going on. The two niches have been found in it as is customary, but no chapel. The south end of the mastaba, however, still lies buried under some 8 metres of accumulation. The chapel, if it existed, may be here.

The building was externally of fine Tourah limestone, with an inner backing of coarse local stone, the inclosed space being filled with grave-stone chips, etc. It was placed on a ledge of the rock, with its back very near a low cliff. In the space between the mastaba and the cliff there had been placed at a later date a row of brick tombs, in which were found a series of stelæ, all in a style intermediate between those of the Old and the Middle Empire. On two were the names of a king Merkara, presumably the one known already from an inscription at Assiut. The name of his pyramid is given.

Over the south end of this mastaba lies a vast wall of brick, of late date, known locally as the 'Qisr el Nehas' (the bank of brass). It is 9 metres in thickness; its lower part is in an admirable state of preservation. It is built of unbaked bricks, not less than 40 centimetres long, the courses of the work being undulated as in the great wall surrounding the temples at Karnak and the great enclosure at El Kab. In the horizontal, or, to speak more correctly, undulated mortar beds, are found mats of reeds, and wood beams are placed at intervals to act as ties during the progress of the work.

Into the top of the mastaba a series of intruding tombs has been sunk, apparently of the early Middle Empire. Above these were some poor burials of late Egyptian times, and above there were many Coptic tombs.

At a still higher level and over a great part of the area came a pavement of limestone blocks, probably Ptolemaic, and to the same period must be attributed a singular group of chambers near the point where the eastern face of the mastaba lies under the brick wall before mentioned.

These chambers are decorated with figures of Bes, 4 feet high, in high relief, made of Nile mud strengthened by wooden pegs, and roughly painted with red, blue, etc. By the side of each figure of Bes was a smaller female figure, nude. Two of these figures have been taken to the Cairo Museum, others were in a hopeless state of decay.

I hope to be able, shortly, to send some further communications."

Mr. GRUEBER remarked that a recent discovery of the highest interest and importance had not been included in the report. During the excavations of a temple of the Eleventh Dynasty at Deir el-Bahari, near Luxor, a chapel of Hathor had been discovered, containing a statue of the goddess in the form of a cow. It was of life-size, with only an ear damaged, and had apparently at one time been covered with gold. The sanctuary was in perfect condition, the walls being ornamented in low relief, and the paintings as bright as the day they were executed. On information being promptly given to the Government, a military guard was sent to the spot, and the statue transported to Cairo, where the shrine itself is eventually to be reconstructed. The cartouche behind the head was that of Amenophis II. (about 1500 B.C.), son of Thothmes III., whose sculptures cover the walls, and this was the only occasion in which the goddess had been found undisturbed in her shrine. This discovery and other excavations on the site were due to the Egypt Exploration Fund, and a preliminary account was published in *The Times* of 24th February.

The CHAIRMAN drew particular attention to the coffin mentioned, which had not been black originally; in nearly all cases bitumen had been poured over the coffin, and in Babylon the bodies were mixed with bitumen. The Ushabti figure standing on a chair reminded him of primitive figures on chairs found in Etruria.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read a paper on the Cluniac Priory of St. Pancras at Lewes, with special reference to recent excavations on the site by the Sussex Archæological Society.

Excavations had already been made by Mr. Somers Clarke and himself in 1883, which had disclosed the plan of the sub-vaults, etc. of the dormitory range: but, owing to difficulties which had now been surmounted, it had not been possible to extend operations eastwards.

The recent excavations had brought to light there the remains of a large infirmary chapel of unusual plan, and side by side with it the foundations of the infirmary hall. Search had also been made by the kindness of Messrs. Kenward, in their garden, for the traces of the earlier church of the priory;

but the destruction on this site had been too thorough to leave anything definite.

Through the kindness of Mr. F. G. Courthope, efforts had been made to elucidate also the remains of the west front beneath his garden, but little was found besides the concrete cores of the walls.

The remains of the infirmary chapel noted above consist for the most part of great masses of fallen walling, which were evidently overthrown in the way hinted at in the well-known letter of John Portinari to Crumwell describing the destruction of the priory church. Mr. Hope showed that this letter was actually a paraphrase in English by Richard Moryson of a holograph letter from Portinari, written in Italian, preserved, with an earlier letter referred to in it, in the Public Record Office. These letters give considerably fuller details of the beginning of the throwing down of the church, and of the way in which it was done, by digging out the foundations and propping the walls on wooden posts that were afterwards burnt or blown down, so causing the superincumbent masses to collapse. The original letters also contained various dimensions and other details that had been overlooked or omitted by Moryson, which enabled a more correct plan to be drawn of the destroyed priory church.

Mr. Hope further communicated a description (from the letters patent leasing the site after Crumwell's attainder) of certain buildings reserved to the king, which apparently had formed the prior's lodging, and afterwards the manor house of Crumwell himself.*

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE remarked that these excavations had added to our knowledge of the Cluniac Order, while fresh information had also been derived from the Record Office. Crumwell had spent much of his life in Italy, and perhaps learnt some of his methods there, but the process of shoring-up and firing had been known from Roman times. Castles slighted in the seventeenth century were not bombarded but undermined: Helmsley Castle keep was an example. Thirty years ago one pier of the tower at St. Albans was found to have been shored up as if for firing.

Mr. PEERS thought it very doubtful if the props at St. Albans were placed there for the purpose mentioned. The

* Mr. Hope's paper will be printed in the forthcoming 49th volume of *Sussex Archaeological Collections*.

church itself was exempted from the grant, and was held by the Crown till 1550; it was then sold to the Corporation, and became the parish church.

Mr. THOMSON LYON pointed out that powder was used, not to blow up the masonry, but to remove the props, which were themselves sometimes bored for the charge.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for Mr. Hope's communication.

The collection of votive offerings from Despeñaperros, described at the previous meeting, was again on exhibition, and questions were invited on the subject.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH inquired the date of the Greek coins found at Denia, on the north-east coast of Spain, with a ring brooch of the type exhibited.* These brooches were peculiar to Spain and seemed to have been derived from the kettle-drum type (*Paukenfibel*) common in South Germany, Switzerland, and East France during the later Hallstatt period. A statuette from the site, presented to the British Museum by Mr. Sandars, had a head-dress not conical but of crescent form, placed vertically across the head with the points over the ears; and the same was to be seen on the Aust specimen. Could this crescent be traced on stone statues in the peninsula, or even (like the conical head-dress) in modern fashions?

Mr. READ referred to the statuette of a horseman found near Peterborough, which could be safely placed on this side of the Christian era. The resemblance to the Spanish specimens was close, but there were several degrees of artistic skill displayed at Despeñaperros, and it was important to ascertain whether there had been a development or degradation. The contemporary production of the finest and roughest votive objects was still conceivable.

Mr. SANDARS, in reply, held that the better specimens were the earlier in date, but perhaps the difference was only one of price. The latest Greek coin in the Denia find was struck about 350 B.C., but there were also native pieces which had not as yet been independently dated.

* *El Archivo*, v. (1891), p. 59 (figs.).

Thursday, 22nd March, 1906.

Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From F. G. Hilton Price, Esq., Director:

1. *Epicedia Universitatis Oxoniensis in obitum invictissimi herois Georgii Ducis Albemariæ, etc.* fol. Oxford, 1670.
2. *Epicedia Universitatis Oxoniensis in obitum illustrissimæ principis Henriettæ Mariæ Ducissæ Anrelianensis.* fol. Oxford, 1670.

(The above are bound in one volume together with some MS. notes.)

From the Trustees of the late Dr. James Young of Kelly:—*Bibliotheca Chemica: A Catalogue of the Alchemical, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical Books in the Collection of the late James Young, LL.D., F.R.S.* By Professor John Ferguson. 2 vols. 4to. Glasgow, 1906.

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., Secretary, exhibited a series of Italian brooches, other examples of which, found in England, were exhibited by the authorities of the Cambridge Archæological Museum and the Reading and Canterbury Museums.

On the subject of these early Italian brooches Professor W. RIDGEWAY, M.A., F.B.A., and REGINALD A. SMITH, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., submitted the following paper:

"The origin and evolution of the brooch is one of the most interesting features of the late Bronze and early and later Iron Ages, for not only has the decorative art of each successive generation been lavished on this important part of personal attire, but the various forms which it assumed in different areas and at different periods render it an invaluable aid for determining the chronology of associated objects, though it cannot be admitted that it has that importance for determining the chronology of the culture of upper Italy and the Hallstatt region claimed for it by Prof. Montelius and others.

All brooches may be divided into two classes: (1) Those developed from an archetype similar to the modern safety-pin, and (2) those formed of one or more discs, from which all modern round brooches are descended. The brooch was not

invented in either Egypt, Babylonia, or Phœnicia. In the Ægean area it does not make its appearance until the Iron Age, for it is not found in the Acropolis graves at Mycenæ, and it is only at the close of the Mycenæan (Bronze Age) Period that concurrently with iron it first makes its appearance in Greece. On the other hand in the full Iron Age of the Homeric poems the brooch is a recognised part of the ordinary attire of both sexes. The form of *fibula* found in the graves of the Lower City of Mycenæ resembles the safety-pin of to day, and this form is commonly met with over the countries



Fig. 1. BRONZE PIN. PILE-DWELLING, LAKE GARDA. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)



Fig. 2. BRONZE BROOCH. SERVIOLO, SANPOLA D'ENZA, REGGIO, EMILIA. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

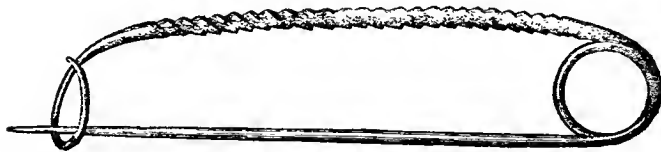


Fig. 3. BRONZE BROOCH, PESCHIERA, LAKE GARDA. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

on both sides of the Adriatic. As we have just seen, the brooch does not appear in Greece until the full Iron Age, but in northern Italy, not only the primitive safety-pin, but several very marked modifications of it, were in full use before the end of the Bronze Age. In the pile-dwellings of the Italian Lakes, in Switzerland, Bavaria, Austria and Hungary, long slender pins of copper or bronze are a characteristic feature. These pins are nothing more than a piece of wire with one end sharpened, the other simply crooked to form a head, or elaborated into a spiral (fig. 1). The primitive safety-pin (figs. 2, 3), such as those found at the

famous Bronze Age settlement of Peschiera in Lake Garda is, as Montelius has pointed out, a simple adaptation of one of the long bronze pins found at the same place.

These bronze pins simply imitated in metal the primitive thorn (*fibula*) or skewer of wood or bone with which man in Central and Upper Europe had fastened on his scanty covering, consisting generally of a cloak, such as the *sagum* of the Germans. For greater security some one with a progressive mind one day bent up the pin after passing it through the garment and caught the point behind the head. The inventor or some one else wishing to get a better hold for the point of the pin, gave the shank of the pin a complete turn and thus produced the spring.

The simple safety-pins of the pile-settlement of Peschiera, and those found in the graves of the Lower Town at Mycenae are practically identical. Now as Montelius* assumed that the *fibulae* of Mycenae must be older than those found at Peschiera, and as the former were found in the Lower City of Mycenae, where also was found a scarab of Amenophis III. (though not in the same grave), he argued that as the oldest Italian *fibulae* were later than those found at Mycenae, the oldest Italian *fibulae* date from the fifteenth century B.C. As iron and cremation also make their appearance in Greece at the same time as the *fibulae*, if it had passed into North Italy from the Mycenæan area, it could only have done so after iron had come into use in Greece or, in other words, in the Homeric period. Accordingly it ought from the first to be found in North Italy in company with iron, whereas the *fibulae* of all types of the safety-pin are found in that area from the Bronze Age, though it is only when iron appears in Greece that we find them in late Mycenæan graves. On the other hand if the *fibula* was invented in North Italy in the late-Bronze Age, it was already diffused over all that area when iron came into use in the Alpine regions, and would move downwards with the tribes who were at all times descending into Epirus or Thrace, and thus it would be brought by them into Greece. As the Homeric Achæans came with the full knowledge of iron, it is easy to understand why occasional *fibulae* are found in Mycenæan areas which also yield objects of iron.†

It is, therefore, plain that the chronology of upper Italy and central Europe cannot be based upon the chronology of Mycenæ, inasmuch as the *fibulae* of Mycenæ which were supposed to give us a superior limit for the first appearance

* *La Civilisation primitive en Italie* (1895), v.

† Ridgeway, *Early Age of Greece*, i. 576.

of the brooch in upper Italy and central Europe, are themselves derivatives from that very region, and accordingly the date of the origin of the safety-pin in upper Italy must be placed considerably anterior to its appearance on Greek soil.

Once the principle of the brooch was discovered, its evolution steadily progressed. M. Salomon Reinach has well summarised its history, whilst Professor Montelius has dealt exhaustively with its growth on Italian soil.

The brooches found in Italy fall into two clearly distinct kinds. (A) The safety-pin with a simple catch, or a small disc to serve for that purpose; and (B) The brooches composed of two or four discs. The first class is found everywhere in Italy, from the Alps to Sicily, and is only wanting in Sardinia, where there are no native *fibulae*, but only a very limited number of imported specimens. These *fibulae* of the safety-pin type fall into four classes:* (1) Those with the simple bow, a disc-shaped catch, and a spring on one side; (2) Those with the simple bow, with a plain catch and spring on one side; (3) Those with a serpentine bow, with a disc and a spring on one side; (4) Those with a serpentine bow, a catch, and a spring on one side. The first two series are almost contemporary, whilst the first types of Series 3 and 4 are more recent. The whole four series commence towards the end of the third period of the Bronze Age, but they have not all lasted for the same time. Those with the disc have hardly survived the Bronze Age, whilst the types with the catch have given birth to the *fibulae* which were still in use several centuries after Christ.

The body of the *fibula* began by being straight and parallel to the pin. This was found not to give room enough for the cloth of the garment, and accordingly the bow shape was adopted; at first very high and semi-circular, then lower. The disc catch was originally composed of several twists of wire, which formed the head of the Bronze Age pin; then the number of twists became smaller, the wire became broader and flattened, and the diameter of the disc increased; finally the disc became a single plate, the bow and spring being all of one piece like the modern safety-pin. In Series 2 the process of evolution was much the same as in Series 1, but the bow is sometimes furnished with rings, or with little or big ribs, but it more frequently bulges out. Many of the *fibulae* of this series have their body formed of one or more

* These are illustrated with their respective developments in *Iron Age Guide* (Brit. Mus.), fig. 26. p. 32.

pieces of amber, glass, or bone. The catch of the oldest examples of Series 2 is very short, but it soon grew large and almost semicircular.

The bow springs out of the middle of the catch, which later on is usually very small, but the bow always starts from the middle of it. It becomes very elongated, opening from above, and finally it terminates in a knob, at first small, then very large. Next, the opening of the catch is placed at the side instead of on the top; finally the extremity of the catch curves up, as is regularly the case with the Etruscan brooches



Fig. 4. ITALIAN BROOCH OF LEECH-TYPE, INWORTH, SUFFOLK. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

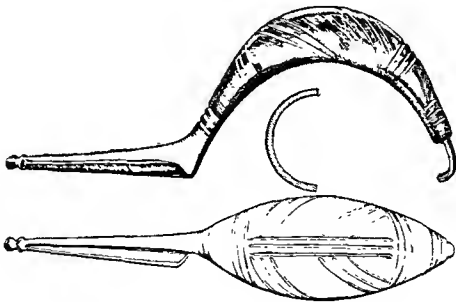


Fig. 5. ITALIAN BOAT-SHAPED BROOCH. INWORTH. SUFFOLK. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

of the Certosa type. The immediate derivatives from the simple form of safety-pin are found both in Hungary and Bosnia. The type with the plain arched bow is found in all Italy, the Balkan, on the coast of Asia Minor, and in the most ancient cemeteries of the Caucasus. The brooches with the swollen bow are found also in Carniola, Hungary, the north of the Balkan Peninsula, and in Greece, but the enlargement often becomes a series of small knops. From the high-arched brooch with the middle of the bow enlarged come the forms known as the "leech" (fig. 4) and "boat" (fig. 5), of

which we shall have to speak presently. The serpentine brooch appears along with the "boat." Both boat-shaped and serpentine brooches are found equally over all Italy. The Certosa type is common in the provinces of Bergamo and Como, the region of Este, the Austrian Alps, and at Glasinatz, in Bosnia.

When we pass to central and western Europe we find that west of Bavaria the ancient Italian types are very rare, though they are common in Austria (Hallstatt) and Carniola. All the semi-circular, boat-form, and serpentine forms are found at Hallstatt, which likewise yields types either unknown or at least very rare in Italy.

All the *fibulae* hitherto described have a spring at one side. The Celts beyond the Alps had developed from their older *fibulae* those furnished with a spring on both sides of the bow. They then modified the *fibula* of the Certosa type (found in the Alps and Bosnia as well as in Italy) by giving it a bilateral spring. This new type, known as the La Tène, has played a great part in the history of the *fibula*, extending as it does from the Danubian regions to the valleys of the Seine and the Thames, and even to Ireland, and from it sprung all the later Roman provincial types, and the cruciform brooches of the Teutonic and Scandinavian peoples.

Let us now return to Class B, the brooches composed of two or four discs (figs. 8, 9). In Italy this type is almost exclusively met with in the south, rarely in the central region, and never north of the Apennines, but it is common in Greece and the other lands to the east of the Adriatic, and as some 400 of them were found at Hallstatt, they are often termed the 'Hallstatt' type. They are commonly held to be Greek rather than Italian. But though this type is found in Greece, it is rash to assign to it a Greek origin. For no bronze ornaments consisting of a single spiral disc, or of two or more such, out of which the 'spectacle' brooch could have sprung, have been found at Mycenae, Tiryns, Hissarlik, in Attica, or Cyprus. On the other hand, in the Danubian region, not only are spiral discs of hammered wire, such as those found in the pile-dwellings of the Mondsee (Salzburg), characteristic, but pairs of similar discs made of copper are also well known. Objects of a similar kind have been found in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where the 'spectacle' brooch is also of common occurrence. Again, ornaments consisting of four spiral discs have been discovered in Hungary, whilst bronze pins with heads formed of one or more spirals (sometimes as many as five) are a regular feature of the antiquities of all this area, as well as of north Italy. As the safety-pin with the spiral disc

as fastener had itself been evolved from one of those bronze pins with a spiral disc of wire for a head, so as soon as the principle of the brooch was evolved it was an easy step to add a pin, spring, and catch to one of the older double spiral ornaments, and thus the 'spectacle' brooch, and also that formed of four spirals, were produced.* But just as the ancient Italian and Hallstatt safety-pin *fibulæ* are but rarely found west of Bavaria, so too the occurrence of the 'spectacle' brooch, and those with four discs is of extreme rarity in western Europe, whilst it has been generally held that no genuine examples of such *fibulæ* have been found in Britain.

The evidence for such discoveries in our own soil is admittedly meagre, but the cases to be cited this evening may be allowed a cumulative value; and it is felt that the best method of testing that evidence is to put on record any alleged instances that may be met with from time to time, and to invite information with regard to other specimens in public or private collections.

The probability of importations from Italy during the Hallstatt period might well be contested both on *a priori* and *a posteriori* grounds. It might, for instance, be urged that even the Greek colonists of the Mediterranean littoral could hardly have been in touch with Britain before the time of Pytheas (late fourth century B.C.), while the civilisation of Italy did not take root even in the south of France till towards the close of the second century B.C. There could hardly be any trade with the north of Europe at the time the brooches in question were manufactured, and no inducement to perpetuate the old patterns solely for purposes of export. Again, finds in our islands of the Early Iron Age are remarkably scarce when compared with those of the preceding age of Bronze, and what few there are belong rather to the later stages of La Tène culture. The occurrence of Italian bronze vessels in the Aylesford cemetery is uncontested, but nothing of similar importance could be quoted to prove intercourse with Italy before the second century B.C.

To meet such possible objections and to prepare the way for a series of Italian brooches earlier by centuries than the Iron Age proper of Britain, we may draw attention to the existence in this country of a few antiquities clearly of Hallstatt types, and whether of local or continental manufacture, certainly of British provenance. Though belonging to our Bronze Age, the majority of the pre-historic swords in our islands are clearly allied to those in the earlier graves at

* Ridgeway, *Early Age of Greece*, i. 577-8.

Hallstatt, both in bronze and iron; and a common prototype would hardly be denied to the Dowris* and Hallstatt† buckets. An iron sword‡ found in the Thames further shows that changes in Central Europe found an echo here; for while the blade of this specimen shows a departure from the leaf-pattern, the pommel is evidently a reminiscence of the 'horse-shoe' type common at Hallstatt.

Not to dwell upon the Mycenæan affinities of the designs on the chalk drums§ from a grave of the early Bronze Age at Folkton, E. R. Yorks., special emphasis may now be laid on certain alleged discoveries of early Italian brooches in Britain, which are better authenticated than most, and lend some support to their weaker brethren. Nameless and uncared for, many have languished in museums since the days when labelling formed no part of a curator's duty; but now the hour of their vindication or final condemnation appears to be at hand.

An interesting find at Alton, Hants, has been known privately for some years, but has not been hitherto published, and the owner, Mr. William Curtis, has kindly lent the relics for exhibition, and furnished details of their discovery. When Westbrook House Asylum was being built, Dr. Burnett wished to raise a mound in the grounds, and it was during excavations for material that the workmen came across some pottery fragments, the two brooches and the Egyptian scarab now exhibited. The sherds seem to have been lost, and the other objects were given to Mr. Curtis by Dr. Burnett's widow.

The better preserved brooch (fig. 6), which has itself been repaired in ancient times, belongs to a type well represented in Italy, and like many others has a number of discs, strung on the bow and packed closely together, the largest being towards the centre. The pin is lost, but the circular catch-plate (evolved from a flat coil of wire) is intact, and exhibits two swastikas finely engraved, in the style characteristic of the Villanova period (earliest Iron Age) in Italy. Professor Montelius illustrates a similar example from Italy,|| and there can be no doubt that the Alton brooch was imported directly or indirectly from that country.

The second specimen (fig. 7) is less determinate, but its type¶ can be easily recognised as primitive Italian. In

* *Bronze Age Guide* (Brit. Mus.), pl. iv. fig. 2.

† *Iron Age Guide* (Brit. Mus.), fig. 4. p. 16.

‡ *Op. cit.* fig. 72. p. 96.

§ *Bronze Age Guide*, 90, 91.

|| *Civilisation primitive en Italie*, pt. i. pl. i. ser. A, fig. 9 (Copenhagen Museum).

¶ Compare Montelius, *op. cit.*, pl. xvii fig. 248 (San Francesco, Bologna).

course of time the lateral projections were furnished with pointed knobs.* The absence of a spring-coil for the pin should be noted, but this is not unusual in Italy, and there can be no hesitation in classing the specimen as an import from southern Europe. One from the San Francesco hoard has a very similar bow, but the catch-plate is flat,† while that of the Alton specimen is vertical

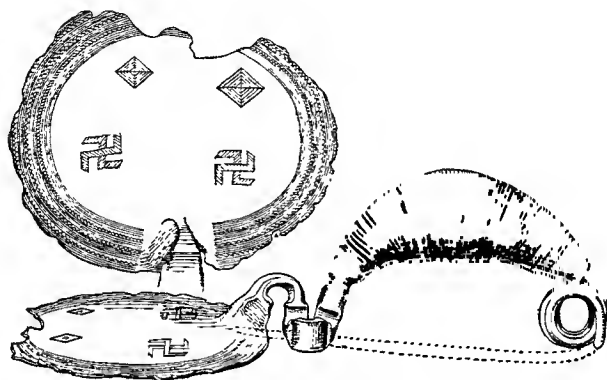


Fig. 6. ITALIAN BROOCH FROM ALTON, HANTS. (2.)

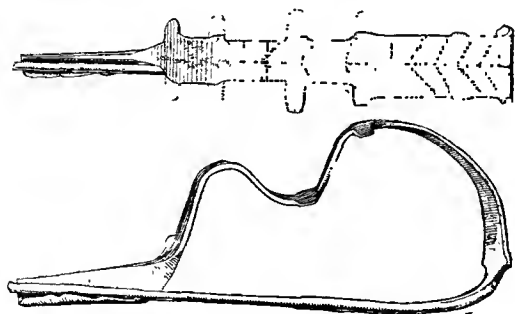


Fig. 7. BRONZE BROOCH FROM ALTON, HANTS. (1.)

and trough-like, suggesting a somewhat later development. An interesting side-light is thrown on its date by the accompanying scarab, which is without inscription, but plainly belongs to the twenty-sixth Dynasty (late seventh and sixth

* Montelius, pl. xx. fig. 280 (Suessola).

† Montelius, "Spännen från Bronsåldern," *Antiquarisk Tidskrift för Sverige*, vi. 68, fig. 88.

century B.C.). The material is a turquoise blue composition sometimes called 'cyanus,'* and unmistakably of Egyptian manufacture.†

Though further assurance as to the actual association of these objects would be welcome, it is encouraging to find even a circumstantial account in existence. Standing alone, such a discovery might be regarded as a series of accidents to which little archæological importance could be attached; but there are other cases to be mentioned in which the locality is more or less precisely indicated.

A specimen with waved bow and pairs of projections, resembling in its main features the second from Alton, but of stouter build, and having the head of the pin forked, was included in the Davies collection, and is now in the Reading Museum. Nothing further can now be ascertained as to the history of this collection, but it is understood that antiquities found in the neighbourhood of Wallingford, Berks, were from time to time brought by the finders to Mr. Davies, who appears to have omitted to label many of his purchases. The specimen referred to has been recently published ‡ with another early Italian brooch from the same county; this is of the large boat-shaped type, and was found in 1904 at Battle Farm, Reading, the find being rendered all the more probable by those at Alton and Tinker's Hill (see below) in the adjoining county, as well as by the existence of a very similar specimen in the Ixworth series (fig. 5).

The significance of the brooch with flat spiral coils of wire has been already explained, and there is an air of antiquity about the type that renders their occurrence in Britain improbable in the extreme; but at least three examples are said to have been recovered from our soil. One with four coils § in a fairly perfect state (fig. 8) was presented to Reading Museum|| by our Fellow Mr. W. Ll. Nash, who states that it was formerly in the possession of his father's friend, Mr. Roach Smith, and was always regarded as of London origin. This was true of most of the Roach Smith collection now in the British Museum, but it should be added that a few brooches with Italian localities assigned were included; and one would be inclined to omit this specimen were it not that another,

* An alkaline silicate, coloured a deep blue with carbonate of copper: P. Newberry. *Saurabs*, 84.

† It has been kindly examined by our Fellow Dr. Wallis Budge and Mr. H. R. H. Hall.

‡ *Victoria History of Berks*, i. 223 (figs.).

§ Cf. Montelius, pl. xxi. figs. 286, 287 (Suessola).

|| Our thanks are due to the authorities for the loan of several early brooches for exhibition.

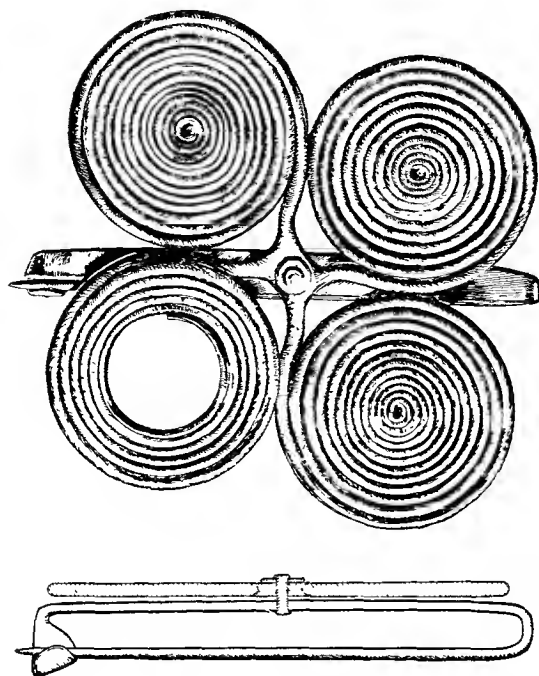


Fig. 8. SPIRAL BROOCH FOUND IN LONDON, WITH SIDE VIEW. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

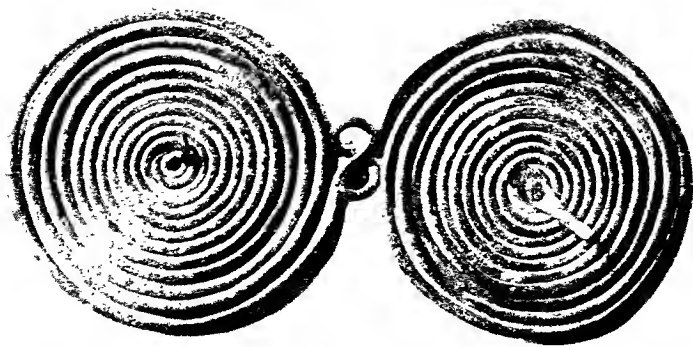


Fig. 9. BRONZE SPIRAL BROOCH FOUND IN COLCHESTER. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

similar but with two coils (spectacle type),* is said to have been found at Colchester (fig. 9). It is now in the Castle Museum there, and came from the Acton collection. Among the miscellaneous series on the table, belonging to the Archaeological Museum at Cambridge, and once the property of a watchmaker at Ixworth who collected local antiquities, there should be noticed a spiral coil of wire (fig. 10) that has evidently formed part of a quadruple brooch (as fig. 8). Both the double and quadruple types occurred at Hallstatt, and it is interesting to note that the Ixworth series includes part of the rim (fig. 11) of a large bronze vessel, embossed

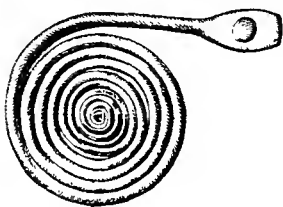


Fig. 10. COIL OF A SPIRAL BROOCH, IXWORTH, SUFFOLK. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

with a repeating animal pattern also characteristic of the early Hallstatt period.†

According to the latest publication‡ on the subject, the spectacle brooch occurs in the Austrian Adriatic provinces between 1000 and 800 B.C., but at Glasinatz (Bosnia) in the seventh and sixth centuries. Reasons have been given above for assigning a Danubian origin to this type, and its importation into this country would at any rate have taken place before the beginning of the period of La Tène, while the extreme simplicity and narrow opening of the working part which is affixed to the back of the coils (fig. 8), point to a very early stage in the history of the brooch.

An interesting fragment (fig. 12) from the Ixworth series belongs to another category. The same depressed bow and spiral coil appear, but with a difference due to locality. The

* Cf. Montelius, pl. xxi, fig. 283 (South Italy).

† For complete bowls with similar flat rims, see Von Sacken, *Grabfeld von Hallstatt*, pl. xxiv. (embossed birds): the horse seen on the Ixworth fragment occurs frequently on bronze belts (pl. xi.) from the Hallstatt cemetery.

‡ Dr. Hoernes, *Archiv für Anthropologie*, iii. (1905), 233. His chronology is based on that of Professor Montelius, but might be modified if the Danubian origin of the *fibula* were accepted.

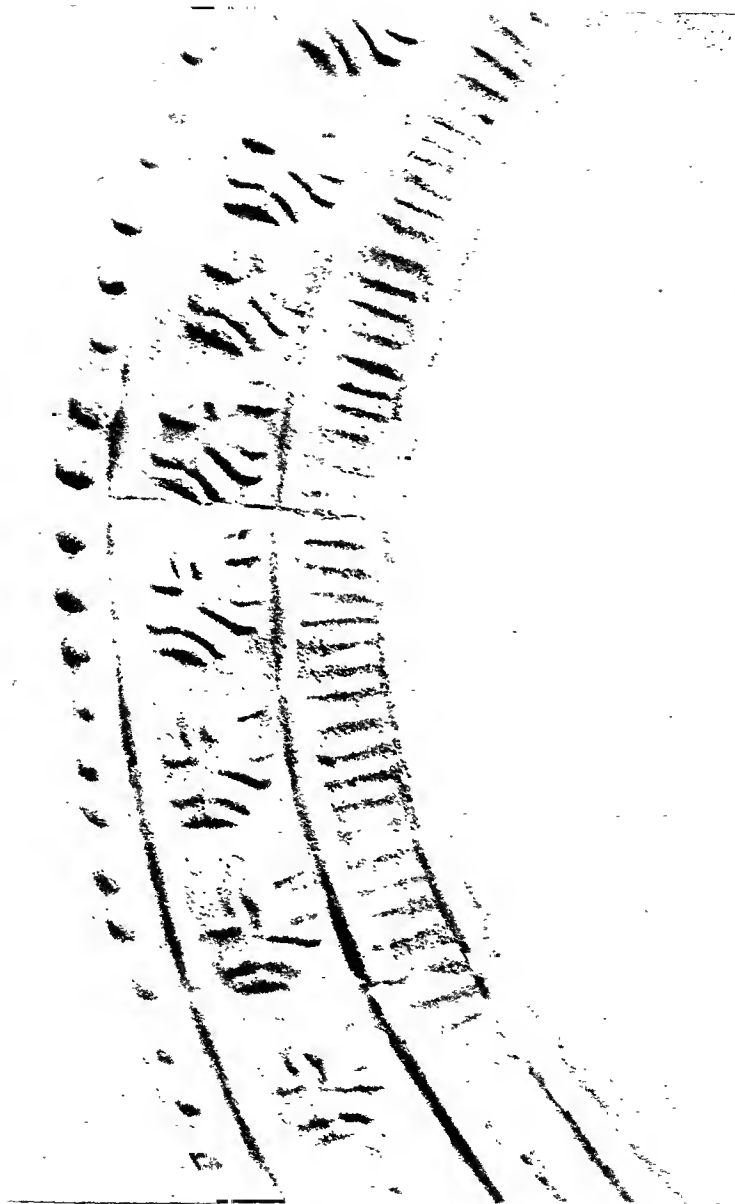


FIG. 11. PART OF AN EMBOSSED BRONZE BOWL-RIM, IXWORTH, SUFFOLK.

bow is broadened into a leaf form, and has become an ornamental feature; while the coil serves to support the pointed end of the pin as in fig. 14. This is a northern type* belonging to the later Bronze Age of Germany (figs. 13, 14) and

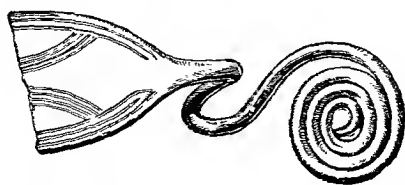


Fig. 12. PART OF LEAF-SHAPED BROOCH FROM IXWORTH, SUFFOLK. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)



Fig. 13. LEAF-SHAPED BROOCH. JURGENSHAGEN. SCHWAAN. MECKLENBURG. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)



Fig. 14. SWIVEL-BROOCH, HEIDESHEIM. GRÜNSTADT, RHEN. BAVARIA. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

Scandinavia (fig. 15), and the pin probably worked on a swivel, not with a spring-coil at the head as in Italy.

The last traces of the coil as catch plate may be noticed in fig. 6, and an intermediate stage is well illustrated by a specimen (fig. 17) kindly lent for illustration by our Fellow Mr. Beloe, and said to have been found in Mincing Lane, City

* No example is known at least from Greece. *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, 1889. p. 214.

of London, 1845. It is in perfect condition and somewhat more advanced in type than a specimen found at Albano, the

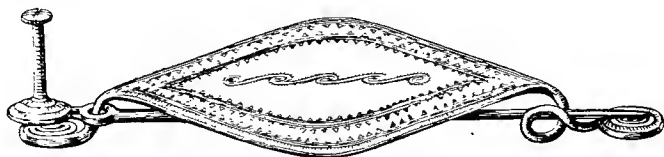


Fig. 15. LEAF-SHAPED BROOCH FOUND IN DENMARK. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)



Figs. 16, 17. ITALIAN BROOCHES, CHEAPSIDE AND MINCING LANE, LONDON. ($\frac{3}{4}$.)

ancient Alba Longa, which was destroyed about the middle of the seventh century B.C., after standing for 400 years.*

Mr. Beloe also possesses a specimen (fig. 16) with semi-circular bow and the foot returned at an angle, said to have been found in Cheapside, 1846, and like the first, formerly in

* Montelius. *Antiquarisk Tidskrift för Sverige*. vi. 169, fig. 161.

the Bateman Collection. This has six bronze rings strung on the bow, which is swollen in the centre and slightly engraved with chevrons; and the type is by no means common, though a still larger example (fig. 18) has been found at Tinker's Hill, on the Devil's Dyke, near Andover, Hants,* and is now in the Reading Museum. The bow in this case is of flattened section at the centre, and the foot has a larger opening than the London specimen, which in this respect more closely resembles

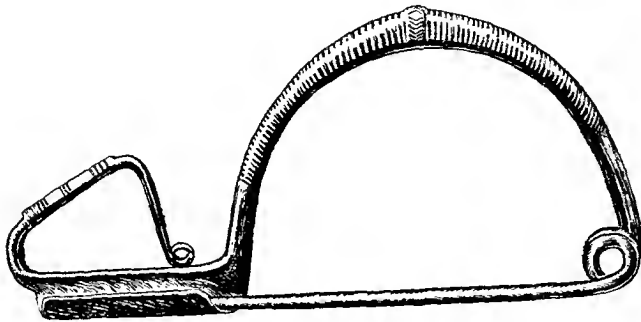


Fig. 18. ITALIAN BROOCH WITH RETURNED FOOT. TINKER'S HILL.
ANDOVER, HANTS. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

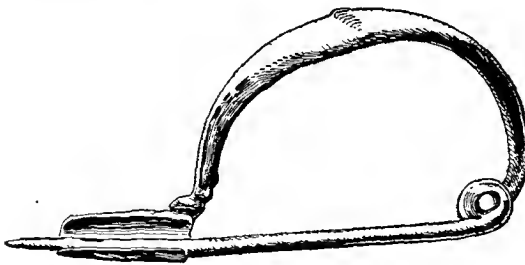


Fig. 19. ITALIAN BOW-BROOCH, CUMBERLAND. ($\frac{2}{3}$.)

one in Sigmaringen Museum, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches long.† Other examples of this type occurred at Alfedena (the ancient Aufidena, Samnium) along with objects dating from the sixth and fifth centuries, B.C.‡ Except that the foot has no return, the

* Not on the site of the Roman villa at Finkley: J. Stevens, *St. Mary Bourne*, p. 61, pl. vii, fig. 19.

† Lindenschmit, *Alterthümer*, vol. i, pl. vii, pl. 3, fig. 4.

‡ *Monumenti Antichi*, x, 245, 307, 330; one from Trevi, Umbria, is given by Montelius, pl. xi, fig. 134.

Cumberland specimen (fig. 19) closely corresponds to that from Hampshire.

The two City of London examples cited above lend some colour to the view that several others, preserved in the Guildhall Museum, are from the same area, though there is no record of their discovery. Most of the items in the catalogue* are from the City, but it is ominous that not one of the many types represented has a history, and they cannot at present be ranked even with the quadruple spiral (fig. 8).

One of the best authenticated instances was published in 1828,† but has not received the attention it deserves. A well-preserved brooch with two pairs of horns and points on the bow, without a coil at the head of the pin, was found at Ford Green, Castor, Northants, and there is nothing else in the volume open to the slightest suspicion. The site yielded a large number of Roman antiquities and was excavated extensively, but there was nothing to connect the brooch in question with Romano-British times. It belongs to a type

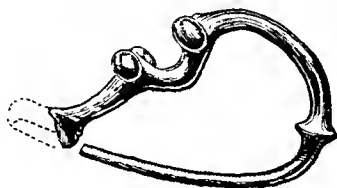


Fig. 20. ITALIAN HORNED BROOCH FROM CUMBERLAND. (‡.)

represented at Villanova itself‡ and therefore datable within certain limits, while a specimen said to have been found in Cumberland (fig. 20), with two pairs of horns only, must be approximately of the same age. The latter and other brooches to be mentioned presently, are in the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, and were included in the Forman sale of 1900, but there is no mention of their locality in the sale catalogue.§

The boat-shaped brooch sometimes attained enormous proportions, one in the national collection with pointed sides from Italy, being $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; and two large specimens presumably found in this country have been already referred to. Another variety of this type, belonging to the later period, had a long foot and catch, and a broad hollowed bow on

* No figures are given of these brooches.

† Artis. *Durobrivæ*, pl. xxxi. fig. 8.

‡ Montelius. *op. cit.* pl. xviii. fig. 252.

§ Sotheby's, 2nd July, 1900, lots 651. 656.

which were usually three knobs standing at the middle points of the top and sides. Two specimens from Norfolk and Lakenheath, Suffolk,* were given to the British Museum by the late Rev. Greville Chester more than fifty years ago; and a shorter and less solid example (fig. 21) is preserved in the Maidstone Museum from the Slade, Boughton Monchelsea, 3 miles S.E. of Maidstone. It is here figured by permission from photographs kindly provided by the Museum authorities.

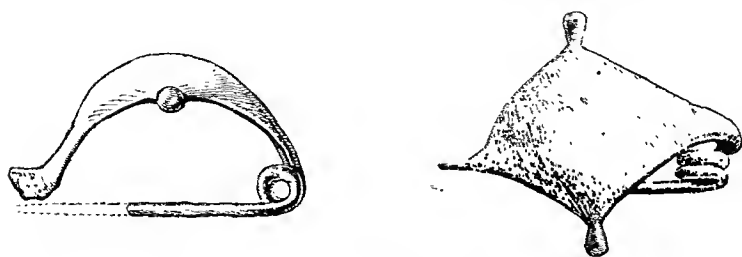


Fig. 21. BOAT-SHAPED BROOCH. BOUGHTON MONCHELSEA, KENT. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

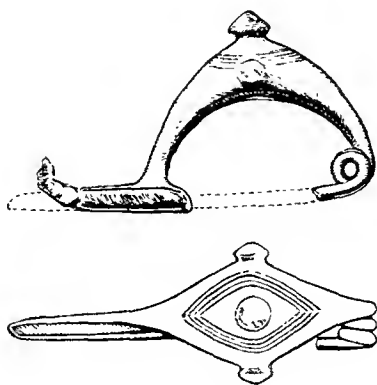


Fig. 22. BOAT-SHAPED BROOCH WITH KNOBS, KENT. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

Exact details of its discovery are wanting, but it should be mentioned that a Roman villa hard by was excavated in 1841 by Roach Smith, who furnished a report to this Society.†

Two small specimens now in Canterbury Museum were found apparently in the same county and have been kindly lent for exhibition by our Fellow, Mr. F. Bennett Goldney. One (fig. 22) is of the boat-shaped pattern, with a single knob

* *Archæological Journal*, vii. 404; *Iron Age Guide*, fig. 71. p. 98.

† *Archæologia*. xxix. 414; brooches were found but not described.

placed at the centre of the bow, while the other (fig. 23) has a bow pointed at the sides much like a cushion, and engraved at the top.

This "cushion" type, as we will venture to call it, is represented in Italy,* and to judge from its long foot, belongs to

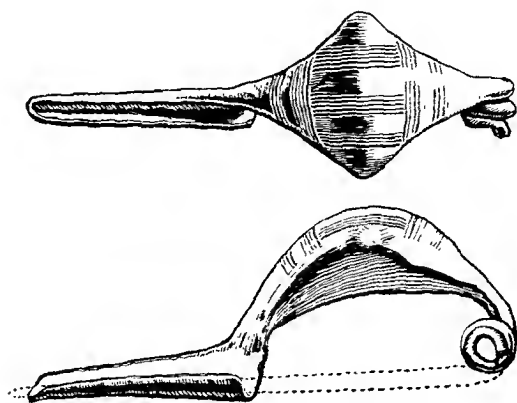


Fig. 23. ITALIAN CUSHION-SHAPED BROOCH, KENT. (†.)

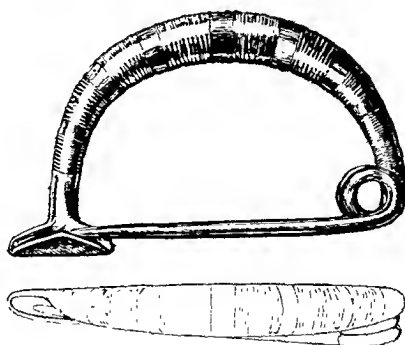


Fig 24. ITALIAN BOW-BROOCH FROM IXWORTH, SUFFOLK. (‡.)

the later series, but there are not wanting alleged instances in Britain of the short catch typical of the Bronze Age brooches in Italy. Two good examples (figs. 24, 25) from the Ixworth series are shown this evening, their swollen bows engraved with simple line patterns. A smaller specimen,

* Montelius, pl. ix. fig. 101.

2½ inches long, is said to have been found at Little Chester, Derbyshire,* while others of the same type, without definite localities, are in Liverpool Museum and the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, along with a boat-shaped brooch 3¼ inches long, with long foot, (Cat. FG 5), found near Falkirk, Stirlingshire,† and another, similar but fragmentary, from Castlecary, near Falkirk (Cat. FG 4). There are also at Dublin a larger engraved specimen‡ with the bow and foot of about equal length, and a specimen of the “leech” type§ with bands engraved on the bow and the head repaired,

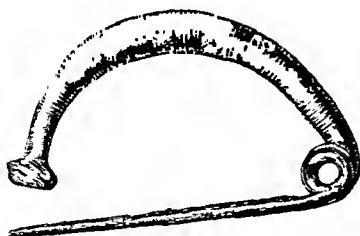


Fig. 25. ITALIAN BOW-BROOCH FROM IXWORTH, SUFFOLK. (¾.)

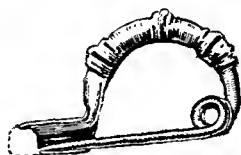


Fig. 26. ITALIAN RIBBED BROOCH FROM CUMBERLAND. (¾.)

apparently in ancient times; but nothing is known of their provenance.

There remains to mention a small engraved boat-shaped example published by Jewitt,|| perhaps from Derbyshire; a specimen with semicircular bow ornamented with ribs at intervals (fig. 26), said to be from Cumberland; an engraved example of the boat-type (fig. 5) and a plain specimen with solid bow of the leech pattern (fig. 4), both presumably from the neighbourhood of Ixworth.

* *Victoria History*, i. 217, fig. 24; Jewitt, *Grave-Mounds and their Contents*, 194, fig. 317.

† Dr. R. Munro, *Prehistoric Scotland*, 260, fig. 165.

‡ Wilde, *Catalogue R. I. A.* 567, fig. 474, No. 478 (L. 3. 1 in.)

§ Wilde, *Catalogue R. I. A.* 567, fig. 473, No. 477 (L. 1. 6 in.).

|| *Grave-Mounds and their Contents*, 194, fig. 313.

Special attention should be directed to a shapely brooch (fig. 27) that is labelled in the Royal Scottish Museum, as coming from the Thames at Wandsworth. It is slightly defective at the foot, but the illustration shows its probable form which can be easily matched among specimens from Greece and the Balkan area* of a very early period, probably before the sail-shaped foot was introduced to bear geometrical engraving.

The brooches already described were no doubt manufactured beyond the Alps or in the Danube area, but two specimens may here be noticed that might well be native imitations.

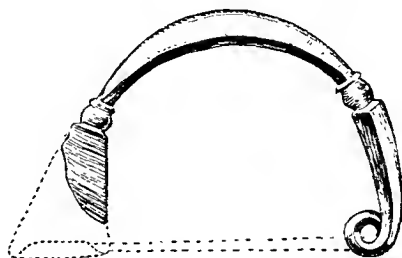


Fig. 27. BROOCH OF GREEK TYPE, THAMES, LONDON. ($\frac{2}{3}$.)

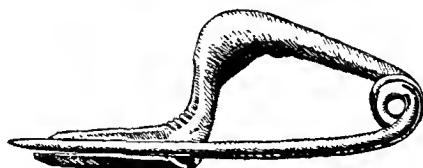


Fig. 28. ITALIAN BOAT-SHAPED BROOCH FROM CUMBERLAND. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

One was found on the ancient British site of Hod Hill, Dorset, and is now in the British Museum.† It is a debased or rudimentary form of the boat-shaped brooch, with the foot and catch long in proportion, and closely resembles a Cumberland specimen now at Edinburgh (fig. 28).

It is just possible that several brooches of this kind have been added to public museums by persons who acquired them in Italy and omitted to record that all-important fact; and localities in Britain may conceivably have been supplied in some cases to enhance the value. But these suppositions do

* Montelius, *Tidskrift*, 18, fig. 12 (Croatia).

† *Iron Age Guide*, fig. 104, p. 124.

not cover all the cases cited, and the importance of the residue is clear when it is pointed out that the importation took place, if at all, before the types in question had gone out of fashion in Italy or, at least, in the country between the Channel and the Alps. In fact it can be said without hesitation that most of these brooches were made abroad, and there is here no question of fraudulent imitation. Whether all were actually recovered from our soil cannot now be proved, but the above list shows that alleged discoveries are not infrequent, and it should be possible before long to adduce conclusive evidence as to the importation of brooches and other bronzes during our Bronze Age. One well-authenticated find might well stand sponsor for the whole series.

Whatever the ultimate verdict as to the specimens referred to above, there is a fair amount of evidence as to discoveries of the same kind not far from our shores. Further instances in North and Central Germany are illustrated,* but more striking perhaps are several specimens found on or near the coast of Normandy,† mainly of the small boat-shaped variety with short catches. Larger Italian brooches of the early period are more common in the south of France, where their discovery occasions no surprise, but there is no reason why they should be confined to one part of that country, and even in the Hallstatt period the Channel was not an impassable barrier. Who were the actual importers cannot at present be determined, and the question hardly comes within the limits of this paper.

Our task has been to lay before the Society more or less authentic instances of early Italian brooches being found in our soil: to point out that such cases are not inherently impossible: and to solicit information with regard to similar discoveries in the past as well as in the future."

Dr. ARTHUR EVANS agreed that from the end of the Bronze Age Britain was strongly influenced from Central Europe. The Hallstatt culture had evidently taken root here, after the advent of the earlier or Q Celts: and the embossed rim of a bronze vessel, included in the Ixworth series exhibited, was an interesting piece of evidence. The discovery of a sword or bucket, objects of universal use, did not imply so much as

* Lindenschmit, *Alterthümer unserer heidnischen Vorzeit*, vol. i. pt. vii. pl. 3 and pt. ix. pl. 2; vol. ii. pt. xi. pl. 2.

† Near Avranches (Manche) and Lisieux (Calvados): Léon Contil, *Bulletin de la Société Normande d'études préhistoriques*, iii. 103, 109, 111 (plate), and ix. 124, pl. vi. We are indebted to M. le Comte Costa de Beauregard for these references.

the discovery of brooches, from which a certain costume could be deduced. He had noticed several such brooches in museums, but had never found satisfactory evidence of their discovery in British soil. Brooches, such as the engraved specimen from Alton, were earlier than the Geometrical period of Greece, while the scarab seemed to be some centuries later. He would suspend judgment on the main question till Italian specimens were found under test conditions in this country; but recognised the utility of collecting reputed finds of this character.

The CHAIRMAN held that no case had been proved at present, but it was important to collect the evidence. A few years after the sack of Rome in 390, the Gauls had seized all the country between Tuscany and the Alps, and held all the passes and lakes. The Bituriges were then the dominant tribe, and are proved to have ruled the Celtic world from Central Germany. Their colonies soon spread in various directions, and from that date, but hardly before then, imported articles might be expected on this side of the Channel.

C. E. KEYSER, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a carved Norman stone from the museum of Wallingford Castle, on which he read the following notes:

"I am enabled through the kindness of Miss Hedges of Wallingford Castle to exhibit a very curious sculptured stone (fig. 1), which I first noticed in the museum within the castle about two years ago. The stone itself is 13 inches in length by 10 inches in height, the panel within which the sculpture is enclosed being of the same length by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. The only information I have been able to obtain about it is the following from the notes of the late Mr. Hedges, who formed the collection of antiquities now in the museum: 'Sculptured stone, part of a cornice considered to represent Judas Iscariot, found in the castle grounds. Note. Bags of silver, battle-axe, loss of head, cloven hoof.'

This description can hardly be accepted as accurate, though there can be no doubt of the intention to give a grotesque and a 'monstrosity' appearance to the figure it is intended to represent.

The subject is a bas-relief, the surface of the panel having been cut away, so as to leave the various details standing out and clearly defined within an oblong frame. A curious squat



Fig. 1. SCULPTURED STONE AT WALLINGFORD CASTLE, BERKS.

figure, with human body, the head of an animal * turned back over the shoulders, long arms, and short legs, and perhaps cloven feet, though this is not certain, is walking from left to right. He has a long rod or pole turned up at the end resting on his right hand and shoulder, and on this between his shoulder and the end are suspended two bags connected together, while his left hand holds a large axe with long plain handle. Above the panel the surface is chamfered off, and a band of shallow cable ornament is carved on the chamfer. It might be hazardous to attempt to elucidate the identity of this singular figure, were it not that another very similar subject, viz. on the font at Hook Norton in Oxfordshire, of which I will now show you an illustration (fig. 2), will help us to arrive at a conclusion.

Here is a figure on an indented pedestal so very similar to that at Wallingford, that I venture to assert it to be the work of the same hand. The squat body, the rod supporting the bags, and the axe in the left hand, almost exactly correspond, and the only difference is that the Hook Norton example has a human and not an animal's head, with the hair done up in a curious sort of queue behind. There is an illustration of the font in Mr. J. Romilly Allen's work on *Early Christian Symbolism*, also a woodcut in Skelton's *Antiquities of Oxfordshire*, p. 6, and on p. 8 the following rather singular interpretation of it is given: 'At the east end of the south aisle stands a very highly curious font of the twelfth century, which is engraved on p. 5. It is particularly interesting to those whose researches extend to heraldry, for it exhibits the water bouget in its original state. The figure most brought into view in the engraving is an attendant on a crusader, armed with a battleaxe, and carrying the water bouget, which, on a comparison with those on the shield of the effigy of a Rous of the time of King Edward I. in the Temple Church, London, will prove the same as the heraldic charge.' This description is so far correct that there can be little doubt that the bags suspended on the pole or rod are water bougets, and that the figure is intended for Aquarius, the sign of the Zodiac for the month of January, and in the two instances before us the intention is to portray him as an emblem of evil. The water bougets on his shoulder and the axe in his hand are fitting symbols of a month or period of the year when a considerable amount of rain or snow is usually recorded, and

* In the illustration the appearance suggests a round human face without distinctive features and the hair done up in a queue behind, but a careful examination of the sculptured figure itself will not support this interpretation.

when it is customary for the woodcutter to be engaged on his special work, but we read that Aquarius came to be adopted as the symbol of the Deluge, and it is, I think, in that connection that we find him represented in these two special instances. There can be no doubt that the sculptures on the font at Hook Norton are intended to exhibit the contrasts between the forces of good and evil.

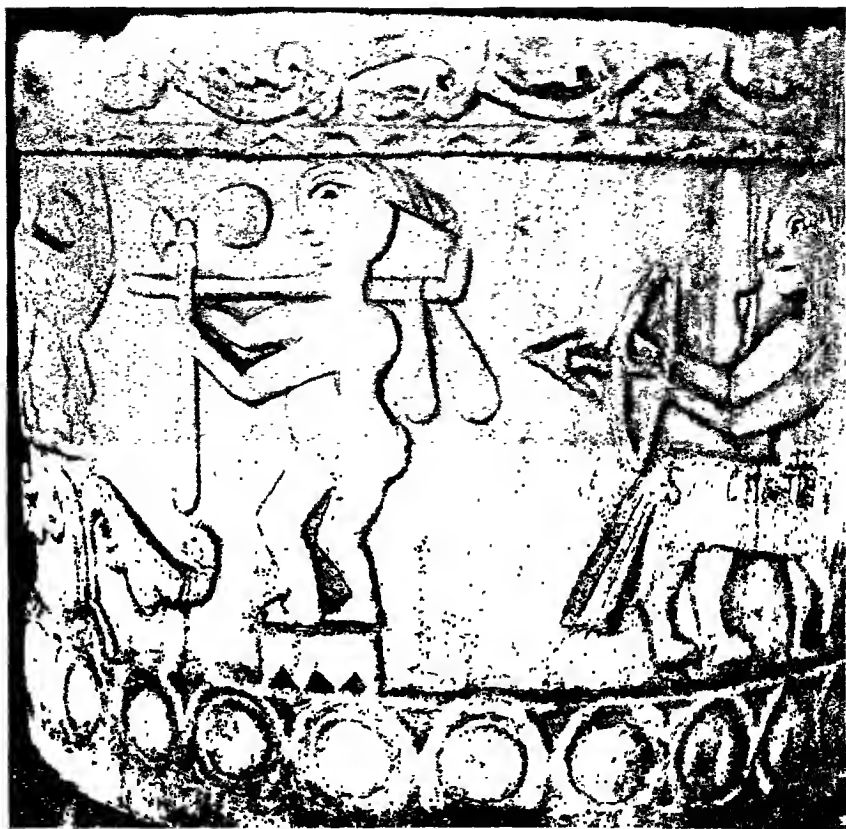


Fig. 2. SCULPTURED FIGURE ON THE FONT AT HOOK NORTON, OXON.

Here we find in the centre an animal above a conventional tree. Although the animal has not the cross on its foreleg, I think it is meant for the Agnus Dei standing above the tree of spiritual life and knowledge. On one side is a monster with head at either extremity intended to typify the serpent, Adam with rake and spade, Eve with the apple raised to her

mouth, and a conventional tree, no doubt the Tree of Knowledge. Here we have the illustration of the Temptation and Fall, and the Lamb introduced to symbolise the Redemption. On the other side is the quaint figure of Aquarius, and Sagittarius in the act of turning round and discharging an arrow at him. Sagittarius is in several instances represented as the champion of good against evil, as on the tympana at Kencott, Oxfordshire, and Stoke-sub-Hamdon, Somerset, on a capital of the chancel arch at Adel, Yorkshire, and on the fonts at Rounton, Yorkshire, and Darenth, Kent. He is also designated the "Storm Ruler,"* and no doubt in that capacity is here introduced contending with and defeating Aquarius, to show that through the sacrifice of the Lamb, the good influence of water, as the water of regeneration in Holy Baptism, has overcome its evil reputation as the water of destruction at the great Deluge.

In the same manner the sculpture at Wallingford was intended to exhibit Aquarius in an unfavourable aspect. No doubt the fact of the town being on the banks of, and but little raised above, the River Thames, floods were in old days even more prevalent than they have been in recent times, and therefore this caricature of the watery month may have been executed at a time when the town and district had been subjected to some unusually severe visitation. As to the date of the stone we may assume that it is of the same period as the font at Hook Norton. This is not early Norman as shown by the foliated ornament round the upper part of the bowl, and I should think we might safely consider it to have been executed between the years 1140 to 1160. As to the situation it occupied originally, it is more difficult to speak. It may, as has been stated in the description by the late Mr. Hedges, have formed part of a cornice, and been one of a series of sculptures on some conspicuous portion of the chapel or some other important building within the castle. As far as I know no other similar stones have been found, but numerous well, moulded fragments with the star, zigzag, and other ornaments are incorporated in the wall of what is now called the chapel and elsewhere, and testify to the existence of twelfth-century buildings of considerable architectural merit, and this we should expect in view of the early importance of the castle and its owners.

As I have already stated, the only example corresponding with our sculpture is that at Hook Norton. The signs of the Zodiac, or symbols of the months, were not uncommonly

* *Archaeologia*, xlvii. 353.

represented in England, and a valuable paper by Mr. James Fowler on 'Medieval Representations of the Months and Seasons' occurs in *Archaeologia*,* and another by Robert Brown, junr., F.S.A., on a German astronomico-astrological manuscript, and on the origin of the signs of the Zodiac.† Several examples of the Norman period are mentioned which I am able to supplement from more recent discoveries. On the font at Burnham Deepdale, in Norfolk, which is illustrated in *Archaeologia*,‡ a complete series of the months is shown, but here figures are shown performing the labour suitable to each season. Under Aquarius, a figure is seated with a drinking horn in his hand, and the motto 'poto,' I drink, seems to have been deemed appropriate, it no doubt being considered then as now that a little wet within was a good thing to counteract the wet outside. On the leaden font at Brookland, Kent, is a most interesting series, eight of the months being represented twice. There we find the sign above and the symbol below, the name being inscribed for each sign of the Zodiac. By the kindness of our clerk, Mr. Clinch, I am enabled to exhibit an excellent lantern slide, showing Aquarius as a two-faced figure holding an inverted bucket, and below a figure holding a horn in one hand and a cup in the other. I also show another slide from a photograph taken specially for me by Mr. Mitchell at New Romney. On the beautiful doorway at St. Margaret's extra Walmgate, York, on the outer archivolt moulding are the signs of the Zodiac and the corresponding symbol as at Brookland. The doorway has been a good deal altered, and somewhat unfortunately restored in recent times. An excellent illustration of it occurs in Carter's *Ancient Sculpture and Painting*,§ and in Halfpenny's *Fragmenta Vetusta*, plate 24, and the signs are delineated in *Archaeologia*.|| The sign is not very clear, but is apparently a man with a bucket in his arms, while the symbol shows a double-headed figure, as at Brookland, seated. At Brinsop, in Herefordshire, the original doorway has been divided up, and two portions placed in the interior of the church. Here also we have the signs of the Zodiac, but unfortunately I have not any illustration or note of Aquarius, if he is still remaining there. On the hoodmould of the noble west doorway at Iffley we also find all the signs of the Zodiac. Aquarius is as usual the

* Vol. xlv. 137-224.

† Vol. xlvii. 337-360.

‡ Vol. x. 177.

§ Vol. ii. plates facing pp. 30 and 34.

|| Vol. xlvii. plate ix. p. 360.

first on the left (north) side, but it is not easy to make out his attributes. In painting of the Norman period the signs of the Zodiac were found on the soffits of arches at Copford, Essex, and Westmeston, Sussex. The former have been repainted, the latter destroyed, and in neither case have I been able to find any description of Aquarius. A series of medallions on the soffit of an arch at Kempley, Gloucestershire, seems also to have exhibited the signs of the Zodiac, but they are not now discernible."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, 29th March, 1906.

JOHN, Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author, Professor Ernest Wrangel :—The Early English och Linköpings domkyrka (an excerpt from *Kult och Konst*). 8vo. Stockholm, 1905.

From the Authors :—Les peintures et gravures murales de cavernes Pyrénéennes Altamira de Santillane et Marsonlas. Par E. Cartailhac et l'Abbé H. Breuil. 8vo. Paris, 1905.

Notice was given that the Anniversary Meeting for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society would be held on Monday, 23rd April, being St. George's Day, at 2 p.m.: and that no Fellow whose annual subscription is unpaid would be capable of giving a vote at either of such elections.

SOMERS CLARKE, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Egypt, communicated the following report:

"I beg leave to report to the Society of Antiquaries the following particulars which I have gained of excavations and discoveries in Egypt during the present season.

I have already sent some information relating to work at Deir el-Medineh and at Sakkarah.

It will be remembered that an American gentleman, Mr. Theo. Davis, has for some years past carried on excavation in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings at Thebes, and with some notable successes. This season the work has been continued, but with no especial results.

There has been found (i.) the Tomb of Si-Ptah of the Nineteenth Dynasty. Unfortunately the tomb had been plundered long since. The ceiling had fallen in, and consequently the alabaster sarcophagus was smashed. (ii.) There have also been found three shaft tombs; one was empty, one contained a stuffed dog propped up against the wall, the third mummied apes.

Professor Sayce has been working at and near Gebel Silsila. It is particularly important that this district should now be exhaustively examined, for the following reason.

In consequence of the great success crowning the construction of the weir or barrage at Assiut the Egyptian Government intends to build another more to the south, at Esna. To construct this a large quantity of stone will be needed, and it is obvious that considerable economy is effected by selecting suitable material from some point higher up the stream, that is, south of Esna. The quarries of Gebel Silsila, the source from which the sandstone was obtained with which nearly all the great temples in Egypt were built, offer themselves as very convenient in position.

But these quarries are, themselves, an historical monument of no small importance, and are full of inscriptions and objects of interest which it would be barbarous to destroy unless the Government finds itself driven to the last extremity for want of material. I am happy to believe that the Government has every desire and intention to respect the antiquities, and will select stone from the vast natural deposits at such a place as to do no harm.

Professor Sayce has not had the intention to work upon one particular spot so much as to make a survey of the district, pointing out to others the spots which he believes should be thoroughly investigated.

When we reflect upon the fact that the quarries of Gebel Silsila were worked from an early period of Egyptian history down to the period of Roman domination, and that prisoners and slaves of various nationalities must have been permanently employed in them, it is evident that varieties of methods of interment will be found. The quarrymen, the guards, the superintendents would also be permanently on the spot, which covers a considerable area on the east and west banks of the Nile. Hence we may expect to find considerable

varieties of evidence apart from those furnished by interments.

The east and west banks both above and below the quarries were examined.

South of the quarries and on the east bank there exist at Fatirâ considerable prehistoric vestiges, but these have been very much ravaged. North of the quarries on the same bank are early prehistoric graves; these again have been plundered; indeed, the dealers' thieves are now as busy in early cemeteries as they used to be in ravaging the later tombs from which more showy articles were procured.

Somewhat more to the north, between Kagûg and Shebêka, is a low cliff in which are many late Roman graves intermingled with older rock tombs. Immediately to the west of these is a very unusual feature, a large *kôm* or mound of brick, without any potsherds. Those who have examined or searched for ancient sites in Egypt, and who at once recognise that there must be 'something,' merely by the accumulation of potsherds, will understand how unusual a thing it is to find an ancient site without any. This place should, no doubt, be carefully investigated.

On the west bank of the Nile, south of Gebel Silsila, is a site known as Kom el-Resras, which has not, I believe, been really exhausted. Here are the foundation walls giving the complete plan of a temple dedicated to Isis under the Emperor Domitian.

Just to the north of this lies a ruined Deir, a Coptic monastery which has I fear received as yet no attention. Between this and Farês lies a late Roman and Coptic cemetery.

North of Gebel Silsila, and still on the west bank of the Nile, is a site called El Haminâm or the Bath. Here are the remains of a town, the old name of which was Nefer, and a temple dedicated by Hor-em-hib. Here too are Roman graves. Eleven of these were opened by Professor Sayce. Just to the north are remains of a large building of burnt brick with a water drain. Sundry shallow graves were also found, but these seem to be of the sixth to twelfth century of our era, and made by the Ababda tribe which still inhabits the desert on the east side of the Nile.

Again to the north are late Roman interments also Coptic and Ababda. Near by are several Karian inscriptions on the rocks, also an inscription in unknown characters, and an important inscription of Sankh-ka-Ra of the Eleventh Dynasty.

The rocks of Gebel Silsila and along the bank to a mile north of Hoshên are covered, so Professor Sayce tells me,

with inscriptions of all kinds, and include Karian, Lydian, and other graffiti of the greatest interest. Most of these inscriptions are still unpublished and many uncopied. There are doubtless still many which have not yet been seen.

At the time of Professor Sayce's visit blasting was going on a little south of Hoshên, where some years since were early Greek inscriptions and early Egyptian graffiti of the Eleventh Dynasty. These are now destroyed.

It is much to be deplored that the various departments of the Egyptian Government do not work together in concert a little more than is now the case.

Wherever the cliffs approach the edge of the Nile, blasting is now going on in the most careless way, and has been for several years. Not only are objects of interest destroyed, but the dignity and grandeur of the scenery at these points is horribly defaced. The devastation that has been perpetrated during the last ten or twelve years is a scandal, and by a little control could have been to a great extent avoided.

Now that attention is called to the fact, not by the Department of Antiquities which should do it, but from the outside, the Public Works Department is very willing to do what it can to take the required stone for the weir with the least possible harm. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that there is a sad want of administrative capacity shown in the Department of Antiquities. It is impossible for one man, however hard he may work, to see to everything.

The work that has been carried on by M. Naville, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Currelly at the Temple of Mentuhotep at Deir el-Bahari has been referred to in *The Times* of a few days since. I need not therefore say more on this point.

P.S. Since writing the above I have obtained the following information relating to the works of repair and of investigation now being carried on at Karnak, where it has been necessary to do a great deal in consequence of the fall of eleven columns in the year 1899. I have had the honour of sending some communications already to the Society on this terrible accident.

It consisted in the sudden and unexpected overturn of a series of columns in the very middle of the vast group of sixty-one which form the northern wing of the hypostyle Hall of the Temple. They all fell in the same direction, from east to west. It seems that those towards the east fell over first, and coming against those standing to the west of them, overthrew them like a series of falling cards.

It was discovered that the foundations were of the most

inadequate description, and that there was a possibility that sundry columns still standing might fall over, and so reduce this extraordinarily majestic hall to a mere heap of stones.

The tops of the columns had originally been joined together in the direction of north and south by great stone beams. These carried in the opposite direction immense slabs which formed the roof of the hall.

As long as these beams and slabs were in position their weight prevented the columns from moving, inadequate as the foundations may have been, but without them the columns were standing somewhat like the legs of a dining table without the top. A very little impulse or weakness below was sufficient to set up a movement.

In falling but very few of the huge stones were damaged. It was therefore decided to set them up once more, stone for stone, as they had been, first ensuring that they were provided with adequate foundations.

Here, however, was the difficulty that, standing as they do on the Nile alluvium, the whole floor of the temple and the bases of the columns are submerged at every Nile flood.

A wide bed of concrete with iron rails embedded therein was made so as to float the weighty superstructure on the alluvium. Advised by Lord Cromer, the Egyptian Government made a special grant of £12,000.

M. George Legrain, who was already in charge of the works at Karnak, was entrusted with the duty of setting up the eleven fallen columns in a period of six years from 1900. He cannot be congratulated too much on the splendid work he has accomplished, for between the year 1900 and now he has not only re-established the eleven columns that fell in 1899, but has dealt with twenty-seven others, all in a greater or less degree of dilapidation.

In addition to this work, the temple of Ptah and several smaller ones have been cleared and repaired. The seventh pylon, lying towards the south, has been cleared, and eleven great statues have been found near it. The bas-reliefs, most beautiful works, of the buried temple of Amenophis I., have been found, and the 'cachette' or pit has been in part cleared. From this have already come 16,000 bronzes and 720 statues, many of them absolutely unique. The pit is not yet exhausted.

All this has been done, and thoroughly well done, for £10,000.

In view of the fact that only those columns that fell and are again set up stand on good foundations, and that they are surrounded by a perfect grove of pillars which, however good

they may be above ground, stand on an insecure base, it has been thought advisable to connect the whole series at the top by re-establishing a system of ties which take the places of the original architraves, very few of which are existing. The top of the table is once more to be put on the legs, and thereby the rigidity of the whole is to be secured.

To some of us it may seem unfortunate that so much should be done. The mighty and solemn ruin is gradually taking on a new aspect. The subject was, however, deeply considered. It was clearly out of the question to root up all the columns still standing in order that foundations might be provided for them. If they could not be secured at the bottom the alternative was to secure them at the top. This is gradually being done by forming hollow architraves of reinforced concrete in the form of the old ones. These are cramped to the abaci of the columns and then a whole row is secured in one direction. It is a question whether it may be found desirable to construct roof slabs in the same manner, and thus secure the long row of columns from swerving laterally.

Two fine statues of Usertesen I. of red granite have been found this season, and a remarkable series of flints, pottery, hard stone vases, etc. of the archaic period. These carry back the history of Thebes to remote times, and are therefore a discovery of no little importance."

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, Esq., exhibited and read the following notes on some antiquities found at Hamdon or Ham Hill, Somerset, and in the neighbourhood:

"The objects which I have the honour of exhibiting have been temporarily removed from Taunton Castle Museum by kind permission of the Council of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society. The majority of the exhibits have been found from time to time on Ham or Hamdon Hill, whilst others have been discovered in the neighbourhood.

The specimens from Ham Hill here shown represent but a small proportion of hundreds of relics collected from the locality by two brothers-in-law, both medical men, viz. Mr. W. W. Walter and Mr. Hugh Norris,* and later by the former's son, Mr. R. Hensleigh Walter.

Ham Hill is situated 5 miles due west of Yeovil, and about midway between Ilchester and Crewkerne. The circumference of the earthworks on the top of this great hill is 3 miles, the

* Mr. Norris, until recently, for twenty-four years represented the Society of Antiquaries as one of the Local Secretaries for Somerset.

ramparts enclosing an area of about 210 acres. The quarries for Ham Hill stone, belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall, are very extensive, and it is feared that as time goes on the earthworks and the areas anciently inhabited will become destroyed, which reminds one of what happened at Hunsbury Camp in Northamptonshire two or three decades ago. It is when the quarries are being extended, and 'rubbling' is being carried out, that is, the removal of the made earth and surface deposits, that relics are found at Ham Hill.

The relics from Ham Hill cover a considerable period, from the Neolithic age down to and including Saxon times. Some of the objects are similar to 'finds' from Hod Hill, and others are analogous to relics from the Glastonbury Lake Village. Out of many hundreds of fragments of pottery of the Roman period, mostly of a coarse quality, found on the Hill, only seven fragments of red Samian pottery are known to me. This would seem to imply that the inhabitants, during the Roman occupation, were not a rich community. The brooches, with one or two important exceptions, do not exhibit a very high standard of workmanship, and little in the way of enamelled metal-work has been revealed. On the other hand we must not lose sight of the fact that the quarrying operations on Ham Hill have produced perhaps the finest portion of a Roman cuirass in existence. Roman coins are commonly found, covering nearly the whole period of the Roman occupation, and extending to Theodosius I., A.D. 379-395.

The descriptions of the antiquities exhibited may be divided into three sections. Firstly, objects found in 1904-5 on Ham Hill (or unknown until recently); secondly, relics from Ham Hill found previously to 1904, a few of which have been figured or described in archaeological publications; and thirdly, a few antiquities found in the neighbourhood of Ham Hill.

Section I.*

1. The small disc, or plaque, diameter 20.5 mm., belongs to a late period of the Prehistoric Iron Age, and appears to be an ornamental disc of a shield, of the character of the famous shield from the Thames near Battersea, now in the British Museum.† The framework of the disc is of bronze, two of the radiating bands on the upper face being straight, the other two representing a step-pattern. The interspaces are

* All found on Ham Hill during 1905, unless otherwise stated.

† *Guide to the Early Iron Age*, British Museum, 1905, p. 93 and pl. i.; Romilly Allen's *Celtic Art*, 1904, pp. 92, 131, and plate facing p. 152.

filled with what appears to be decayed enamel or fused pigmented silica of two shades of red. The bronze stays are embedded in the enamel but do not pass right through it.

2. Bronze harp-shaped brooch, of Roman Provincial type, with open-work foot. The pin, all of which is deficient except the hinge, appears to have been of iron.

3. Bronze tweezers of common form.

4. Finely-preserved bronze needle, length 60·5 mm., with circular eye.

5. Heavy bronze harness-ring, 43 mm. external diameter, in a remarkably fine state of preservation. The metal is 7 mm. in diameter and exceedingly hard. It is doubtful whether the ring is of Late-Celtic or Roman origin, probably, however, the former. Rings of the same character have been found at Hod Hill, Dorset.

6. Roman javelin-head of iron, the upper portion of quadrangular section, the socket of circular section. Lindenschmit some years ago described similar points as cross-bow arrow-heads. They do not appear to be commonly found in this country. General Pitt-Rivers, however, found two in the Romano-British village of Rotherley,* and another was found at Hod Hill (British Museum) in the same neighbourhood. Others I believe have been found in London excavations.

7. Small haft of antler, probably for hafting a celt.

8. Amongst the discoveries made at Ham Hill last year were several pieces of thin sheet bronze with small circular perforations, but I am unable to suggest what their purpose was unless they formed part of a small vessel or colander. No doubt these remains belong to the Prehistoric Iron Age, and it will be seen that all the lines of perforations are on the curve.

9. In another tray may be seen fragments of bronze bordering, a long bronze nail, an ornamental disc of tin, etc. These were found together last year.

10. Well-preserved uninscribed British coin of silver of the degenerated horse type, found in 1904.

11. By far the most interesting brooch exhibited is the smaller one with a deep semicircular bow, a small catch-plate terminating in a knob, and a short pin with hinge working inside a small cylinder. The top of the bow is ornamented only by lines and a central band of beading which run along it. The broadest part of the bow is the head, on which the inscription AVCISSA occurs. It probably belongs to the first half of the first century A.D. Judging from Dr. Haverfield's

* *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, ii. pl. civ. figs. 12, 13.

lists in the *Archæological Journal*,* recording 28 examples known to him from Europe, this additional specimen, found at Tor Point Quarry on Ham Hill a few months ago, makes one of seven, bearing AVCISSA as the maker's name, known to have been found in Britain, and one of three discovered in Somerset. The other two from Somerset, now in the Bristol Museum, were found about 1875 in some Roman lead-workings at Charterhouse-on-Mendip.† Two examples come from Cirencester (one being in the Bathurst Museum, the other in the Cripps Museum there).‡ Two were discovered presumably at South Ferriby, in Lincolnshire, and may now be seen in the Hull Museum.§ The Ham Hill specimen exhibited differs from all the others in having the S's reversed.

12. Larger brooch from Ham Hill of precisely the same type as No. 11, but without inscription.||

13. Hand-made earthenware bowl, the external diameter at rim varying from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches. In perfect condition, but for one crack. On the bottom of the interior surface is a crude representation of a face surrounded by radiating lines probably intended for the sun. On the sides of the bowl is a series of eight discs of ornament, and on the bottom of the vessel is a similar pattern. These ornamental discs consist of interlocked or reversed spirals, each surrounded by radiating lines divided by elongated loops at measured intervals; suggesting the circular motion of the sun, as in the case of the swastika and the triskele. There are none of the beautiful flowing curves which are characteristic of the Late-Celtic period. On the outside of the rim is a horizontal row of small square, or nearly square, indentations, enclosing circles in relief; the same thing occurs on the inside of the rim. The whole surface is smooth, and appears to have been burnished with bone or some other material.¶ Mr. Hensleigh Walter informs me that it was discovered on Ham Hill by a quarryman named David Dodge in the spring of 1896 while 'rubbling' in a now disused small quarry known as Pitman's Quarry, close to 'Ham Turn' at the back of the Prince of Wales Inn, in black earth about 12 feet below the surface, with a few small flint chippings. This spot is within

* Vol. lx. 236; and vol. lxii. 265.

† Figured in *Archæological Journal*, lx. plate facing p. 240.

‡ *Archæological Journal*, lxii. 265.

§ Figured in *Archæological Journal*, lxii. 266.

|| Figured in *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological Society*, li. pt. ii. plate facing p. 144, fig. 6.

¶ Figured (three views) in *The Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist* (April, 1906), xii. 135.

a stone's throw of the place where the portion of a Roman cuirass was found. The finder had used the bowl up to the autumn of 1905 in his cottage as a saucer for a flower-pot ! My first remark on seeing the bowl and before I knew anything of its history was that it might be of Mexican origin, and although since hearing the statement that the bowl was found on Ham Hill, my opinion as to its origin or date has somewhat wavered, I have been inclined to regard it recently as British of the post-Roman period, but I do not know of anything ancient made of the same kind of clay. This bowl was examined by five well-known antiquaries last autumn, and it is remarkable that no two opinions as to its date or origin were alike ; all admitted that they had never previously seen anything closely resembling the bowl. No. 1 judged from the style of the art that it was more probably of Gaulish than of Late-Celtic origin : 'It may belong to the period of the Roman occupation, or may be a little earlier.' No. 2 gave his opinion that it was a modern forgery of a Mexican bowl. No. 3 firmly believed it to be Late-Celtic. No. 4 considered it to be Saxon. No. 5 believed it to be very late British and post-Roman. He said that 'the head in the centre recalls the saucer fibulæ of the Central Saxon district, similar heads appearing in the middle of them ; these fibulæ were probably made under a surviving British influence.'

Section II.

14. Many flint arrow-heads have been found on Ham Hill. Four of leaf and lozenge shape are exhibited.

15 and 16. The Bronze Age at Ham Hill is represented by two exhibits, viz. (i.) a short broad spear-head of the earliest type, with the socket reaching to within $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch of the point, and the usual rivet-holes near the broad end of the socket ; * and (ii.) a bronze socketed gouge of the most common form, but in excellent preservation,* said to have been found with a human skeleton. In addition to these exhibits, Taunton Castle contains other specimens of the Bronze Age from Ham Hill, viz. two palstaves, a socketed celt, portion of another, and a bronze awl.†

17 and 18. Two bronze objects which have usually been described as probably caps or bosses that were fitted to

* Figured in *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological Society*, xxxii. pt. i. pl. i. figs. 7 and 9 : see also xlviii. pt. ii. 30, 31.

† *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological Society*, xlviii. pt. ii. 30, 31 ; xxxii. pt. i. pl. i. fig 8 ; and li. pt. ii. plate facing p. 144, fig. 3.

axles of chariot wheels of the Early Iron Age. Both were found on Ham Hill *circa* 1823, and both are figured in vol. xxi. (pl. vi.) of *Archaeologia*. These objects have rarely been discovered in Britain. There are, however, at least three specimens of this kind in the British Museum, one found in the Thames at Putney, a second from the Thames at Goring,



BRONZE HEAD OF AN OX FOUND AT HAM HILL, SOMERSET. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

another from Burwell Fen, Cambridgeshire. In the Guildhall Museum there is another example found in the Thames at Hammersmith.*

19. Fragment of thin bronze repoussé work of Late-Celtic design.

20. Bronze head of an ox which may have formed part of

* Guildhall Museum Catalogue, 1903, p. 12, No. 125.

a complete animal. It is undoubtedly one of the rarest specimens exhibited, and its patination is exceedingly fine.* The ox is rarely represented in Late-Celtic art in Britain. The bronze lugs of a wooden bucket found in 1892 at Mountsorrel, near Loughborough, are in the form of a conventionalised head of an ox in bold relief with strongly curved horns.†

21. Roman brooch with top of bow ornamented with a row of diamond-shaped depressions which may have originally been filled with enamel.

22. Finely patinated and extremely well preserved T-shaped bronze brooch of Roman provincial type. The brooch is made in two distinct parts; at the base of the head a transverse cross-bar is fixed, forming a semi-cylindrical cover or protection for the spring, and an ornamental hook (not a complete eye) projects from the back of the head, securing the straight piece of wire which connects the bilateral coils (nine coils on each side), and thus increasing the tension of the spring. These coils are strengthened and kept in position by a metal axis which occupies the cylindrical space enclosed by the coils. The harp-shaped bow is of hexagonal section; and the thin catch-plate is perforated by a triangular hole. On one side of this plate a continuous row of 'claw-shaped' ornament is seen faintly incised; brooches are rarely ornamented in this position.

23 and 24. Two bronze brooches with unusually thin flat bows, out of seven of this type which have been found on Ham Hill. The larger one shown is typical of the class, but the other is decidedly abnormal, the broadest part being at the nose or tail. Brooches of this kind were found at Hod Hill, Dorset, and may be seen in the British Museum. General Pitt-Rivers found several of this type in the Romano-British villages of Woodcuts, Rotherley, and Woodyates, in South Wilts, ‡ in two instances in association with human skeletons, but I am not aware that they have been found commonly elsewhere in Britain, and I have made considerable search in museums and books for similar brooches. They may be regarded as belonging to the end of the first century and the commencement of the second century A.D.

25. Square tablet of bone of the Roman period, the upper surface being incised with seven representations of the dot

* Figured full-size as a line-drawing, *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological Society*, xlviii. pt. ii. 33.

† *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, viii. 133-141, and pl. xii.

‡ *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, i. pl. xiii. fig. 4, etc.; ii. pl. xcix. figs. 2, 3. pl. c. figs. 3, 10, 12; iii. pl. clxxxii. fig. 18.



PART OF A ROMAN LORICA FOUND AT HAM HILL, SOMERSET.

and circle pattern, one placed centrally with three in line on either side. The under surface is rough. Probably used in a game or as a counter.

26. Bronze pendant for harness, presumably Roman; incomplete. Similar specimens are, I believe, rare, but in the British Museum there is one from Barge Yard, London. Another of similar form but much larger was found at Cirencester.*

27. A bronze eagle or dove. I am not prepared to say whether it is Roman or much later. Were it not for the rivet-holes I should not hesitate in assigning it to the Roman period. It was seen some years ago by several prominent antiquaries, who were unable to express a definite opinion.

28. Small bronze lamp, Roman; weight, 1 oz. 12 dwt. The bottom is ornamented with concentric rings. Roman bronze lamps have rarely been found in Britain. A similar lamp, but rather larger, was found at Hod Hill, Dorset; a large lamp, somewhat similar, but with crescentic handle, was found at Westhall, near Wangford, Suffolk; another has been found in London, and another at South Shields. All four are in the British Museum. A bronze lamp, with two receptacles for wick, found in London, is exhibited in the Guildhall Museum.

29. Part of a Roman *lorica*, consisting of plates of scale-armour: 26 scales in the Walter Collection, six scales in the Norris Collection, and seven just obtained from another collector. The scales originally formed part of a tight-fitting and exceedingly flexible cuirass, and are of burnished bronze, tinned or silvered alternately, which would present a very lustrous appearance when new, and are joined together by means of rings (about 5 mm. in diameter) of bronze wire 1 mm. thick. There are two holes at the top of each scale for attachment to the leathern or linen tunic or lining which held the whole together. The thin, slightly-rounded plates, which are only 0.5 mm. thick, overlap a little, and measure 25 mm. long by 14.5 mm. wide, square at the top and rounded at the base. This relic was found in November, 1885, on Ham Hill. Besides the scales exhibited there are still three known in a private collection and five in the British Museum; so that 47 scales in all are known to belong to this specimen. British remains of the *lorica* are of the greatest rarity.

There were at least three kinds of corselets of scale-armour used by the Romans, differing in the shape of the

* Figured in *Proceedings*, 2nd S. vi. 539

scale; some resembled the feathers of a bird, some the scales of snakes, and a third, probably the commonest, the *lorica squamata*, or fish-scaled. The Ham Hill specimen resembles the latter. Examples of scale-armour of the classic period are, however, not rare in the sculptures and paintings of the Roman period. The bronze statue of Mars, found in the Falterona Lake, and now in the British Museum, is a beautiful example. Classic authors, such as Silius Italicus, Claudian, and Virgil, have mentioned the *lorica*.

Only a few other specimens found in England appear to have been recorded. Two detached scales of a similar *lorica*, and two of much larger size, were found at Hod Hill, Dorset,* and parts of three scales at Colchester; these are in the British Museum. In 1893 the Rev. G. Rome Hall found three scales joined and of the same character as the Ham Hill examples on Hadrian's Wall at the turret on Walltown Crag. A portion of a similar cuirass was found on the site of *Cataractonium*, in Yorkshire, on the south bank of the Swale at Catterick Bridge.† The Roman Wall Excavation Committee also found a 'quantity of scale-armour' in September, 1894, at Æsica (Great Chesters).‡ In this case, however, each scale measures only 11 mm. long by 6·5 mm. wide, and is pierced with six holes in two rows of three. They are bound together by small ties of wire through the outer holes, leaving the middle holes for sewing to the tunic.§

30. Two scales of another *lorica* from Ham Hill.§

* Figured in Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vi. pl. iii. figs. 2-4.

† *Archæological Journal*, viii. 296; and *Collectanea Antiqua*, vi. 8.

‡ Figured in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne*, vi. 245.

§ Since writing this paper, a note on the Roman station at Newstead has been pointed out to me in the *Scottish Historical Review*, October, 1905, pp. 126-7, in which it is briefly stated that portions of an iron cuirass, ornamented with mountings of what appears to be gilded bronze, was found: also "upwards of 350 scales of brass, which had formed part of the armour." With regard to the latter, Mr. James Curle, jun., F.S.A., has kindly sent me an outline of a scale which is of the same general form as the Ham Hill ones, with two holes on either side near the top for joining the scales together, but with one hole only at the top for attachment to the tunic: whereas in the case of the Ham Hill scales there are two holes at the top. The Newstead scales are 1½ inch long (28·3 mm.) by ½ inch wide (12·5 mm.) of "bright brass and very thin." Mr. Curle says that "many of them were fastened together by wires almost square in section. The largest number of scales fastened together was 15. I have handed over 337 of the scales to the museum at Edinburgh. The find was made on September 21st, 1905, near the bottom of a great pit in the courtyard of the prætorium, along with a number of other objects. A human skull was found at the same level. Coming up in the mud some of the scales may have had the appearance of being rolled together, but it would be a mistake to describe them as found in bundles. I have not as yet formed any definite theory as to this pit, but I may say that at 13 feet deep it contained a coin of Hadrian, and from the silt of the bottom we recovered a coin of Titus or Vespasian (somewhat defaced)."

Section III.

31. Bronze mask found at Ilchester; Roman. For its size it is very heavy (weight 15 dwts.). It will be seen that a band on the top of the forehead is inlaid with silver, as also are the eyeballs. The pupils are now represented by depressions which may have been filled with precious stones.

32. Fragment probably of an ornamental leaden coffin found at Northover, near Ilchester; Roman. Records of portions of leaden coffins from Somerset are rare, the only localities known to me being Ilchester, Tintinhull, Wiveliscombe, Bath, and Wemberham.*

33. Bronze brooch of the Early Iron Age, length 45 mm. Found at Melbury near Somerton.† This brooch of early La Tène type is composed of one piece of metal; the tail end has been extended and bent backwards so as to form an S-shaped curve with the bow. This retroflected end terminates in a flattened knob barely touching the bow. The spiral spring has sustained a fracture, but two turns of the wire are observable on either side of the head. It very closely resembles examples found at Rotherley‡ and Avebury (Wilts), Blandford (Dorset), Hunsbury (Northants), Cowlam (Yorks), Thames at London, and Water Eaton (Oxon), the majority being in the British Museum,§ and there are others in the Ashmolean Museum and the museums at Reading and Devizes.

34. Twisted torc of the late Bronze Age: weight 10½ ounces (avoirdupois). It tapers both ways from the front to the back, where the ends are hooked over so as to interlock and form a strong fastening. Found whilst draining a field called 'Summerleaze,' on Chillington Downs, about 3½ miles due west of Crewkerne, and close to Chillington and Cudworth.¶ In Taunton Museum is a very fine Somerset torc, discovered in a shop at Taunton, where it had been used for many years for stringing on discs of leather used in umbrella-making; another, complete but smaller, from the Taunton Union Workhouse hoard; ¶ a third from Edington Burtle,** and a portion

* See "Roman Leaden Coffins from Somerset" (H. St. G. Gray), *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, ix. 8. 58, 230.

† Figured in *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological Society*, li. pt. ii. plate facing p. 144, fig. 5.

‡ *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, ii. pl. xevii. fig. 5.

§ *Guide to the Early Iron Age*, British Museum, 1905, pp. 100, 110; *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, ii. 117. Mr. Reginald Smith informs me that about thirty brooches of this type are known from Britain.

¶ Figured in *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological Society*, li. pt. i. plate facing p. 144, fig. 1.

¶ *Archæological Journal*, xxxvii. 95.

** *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological Society* v. pt. i. 92, fig. 6.

of a fourth found near the Pen Pits.* From the records of the finding of torcs of this character it would appear that as a type they have been found more frequently in Somerset than in any other county. Three were found near Heath House, Wedmore,† one with the well-known West Buckland hoard,‡ and two on the Quantock Hills,§ all in Somerset.

35. Bronze palstave provided with a loop on either side. Found in a field in the parish of South Petherton in 1842.|| It was never finished off after having been cast in the mould, and not only is the 'business-end' quite blunt, but the fin down the centre of the two sides, caused by the molten bronze pushing its way into the joints of the mould, has not been entirely removed. This double-looped palstave is one of a very few known to have been found in the British Isles. One was found with a bronze torc (above referred to), a portion of a bronze bracelet, and another bronze celt, at West Buckland, four miles south-west of Taunton.¶ The British Museum contains two examples from Britain; one being found in 1868 at Cheddar, in making the G.W.R. line; ** the other in 1871 at Penvores, near Mawgan-in-Meneage, Cornwall.†† Both are a good deal corroded. From these records of the discovery of double-looped palstaves in England it will be safe to observe that if this form of celt cannot be called a Somerset type, it is certainly a south-western type. Two examples are known from Ireland, both of which were exhibited in these rooms in 1873;‡‡ one by the Royal Irish Academy, the other by the Rev. Thomas Hugo. The latter is now in the collection of Sir John Evans, and was found in 1854 at Ballincollig, co. Cork.§§ It closely resembles the Cornish specimen. Palstaves with two loops are not uncommon in Spain, and they closely resemble those which have been found in Somerset."

Mr. READ remarked that the collection included objects of various periods. Such easily defended positions as Ham Hill

* *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological Society*, vii. pt. i. 27, fig. 1.

† Evans's *Ancient Bronze Implements*, figs. 466, 467, and 469.

‡ *Op. cit.* fig. 468.

§ *Archæologia*, xiv. 94, pl. xxxiii.

|| Figured in *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological Society*, li. pt. ii. plate facing p. 144, fig. 2.

¶ Figured in Evans's *Ancient Bronze Implements*, 96, fig. 87: and *Archæological Journal*, xxxvii. plate facing p. 107.

** Evans's *Ancient Bronze Implements*, 96.

†† Figured in Evans's *Ancient Bronze Implements*, 96: and *Proceedings*, 2nd S. v. plate facing p. 398. Another with imperfect loops has been found in Cornwall (*Proceedings*, 2nd S. v. 430).

‡‡ *Proceedings*, 2nd S. v. 398, 422, 428.

§§ Evans's *Ancient Bronze Implements*, 104. The other Irish specimen is figured in the Bristol volume (1851) of the *Archæological Institute*, lxiv.

were naturally chosen in early times, and occupied from time to time. The so-called axle-ends of chariots had always the same characteristics, but still remained a mystery. The fragments of an imbricated cuirass were specially interesting, as being in all probability of oriental origin. The Romans derived scale-armour from the East, where it is still in use over the whole of Northern Asia, in Japan, and on the north-west coast of America. The recent mission to Tibet found it also in use among the natives. He recognised one of the opinions on the pottery bowl as his own; its ornament, composition, and colour stamped it as a modern imitation of Mexican ware.

Professor GOWLAND agreed that scale armour came originally from the East. He had found fragments in the early dolmens of Japan, and the large perforations showed that cord and not wire was used to connect the scales. In Japan such armour dated back to the first or second century B.C. Over 100 pieces had been found at Melrose during excavations on a Roman site, and the material was not bronze but Roman brass.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH drew attention to the proximity of the Fosse Way, and suggested a connection between the Ham Hill stronghold and that highway of the West in early times. The double-looped palstave was another connecting link between Britain and Spain, and a similar discovery at Herpes, Dept. Charente, seemed to indicate a sea-route. The bull's head probably belonged to a complete figure, such as was found in the entrance of Byčiskala grotto, Moravia.* Another example is published from Denmark.† About thirty brooches of La Tène I. type were now known from the south of England, and another example of the engraved catch-plate, from Berkshire, is now in Reading Museum. The exhibition of antiquities from local museums was deserving of special recognition.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

* *Mittheilungen der anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien*, vii. (1877), 125.

† Veirupgaard, Marslev, Fyen (*Mémoires de la Soc. des Ant. du Nord*, 1866-71, p. 161, fig. 3).

We, the AUDITORS appointed to audit the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY to the 31st day of December, 1905, having examined the find the same to be accurate.

CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR

		RECEIPTS.					
1905.					£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1904					1259	8	11
Annual Subscriptions:							
10 at £3 3s., arrears due 1904					31	10	0
5 at £2 2s., ditto					10	10	0
1 at £1 1s., completion ditto					1	1	0
515 at £3 3s., due 1st January, 1905					1622	5	0
95 at £2 2s., ditto					199	10	0
1 at £3 3s., paid in advance for 1906					3	3	0
1 at £2 2s., ditto					2	2	0
					1876	1	0
Admissions:							
28 Fellows at £8 8s.					235	4	0
Dividends:							
on £10583 19s. 7d. Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock					301	13	0
on £1010 1s. Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock (half-year).					14	7	11
					316	0	11
Works sold					132	12	4
Stevenson Bequest:							
Dividend on Bank Stock and other Investments					619	0	9
Owen Fund:							
Dividend on £300 2½ per cent. Annuities					7	2	8
Sundry Receipts					86	7	7

£4525 18 2

OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, from the 1st day of January, 1905,
underwritten ACCOUNTS, with the Vouchers relating thereto, do

ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1905.

EXPENDITURE.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1905.									
Publications of the Society :									
Printers' and Artists' Charges and Binding .							725	12	10
Library :									
Binding				91	6	3			
Books purchased				263	14	1			
Subscriptions to Books and Societies				50	19	0			
							405	19	4
Investments :									
Purchase of £1010 1s. 0d. Metropolitan Water									
Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock							1000	0	0
Grant to Research Fund							600	0	0
House Expenditure :									
Insurance				40	13	9			
Lighting				116	1	10			
Fuel				29	8	0			
Repairs				90	12	7			
Tea at Meetings				17	15	4			
Cleaning and Sundries				37	14	4			
							332	5	10
Income Tax and Inland Revenue License							17	7	6
Legacy Duty and Costs : Stevenson Bequest							13	14	8
Pension :									
E. C. Ireland				160	0	0			
							160	0	0
Salaries :									
Assistant Secretary				400	0	0			
Clerk				220	0	0			
							620	0	0
Wages and Allowances :									
Porter, Housemaid, and Hall Boy							164	6	0
Official Expenditure :									
Stationery and Printing				118	18	1			
Postages				15	5	3			
Ditto and Carriage on Publications				35	8	3			
Sundry Expenses				162	4	2			
							331	15	9
Cash in hand :									
Coutts & Co., Current Account				150	16	3			
Petty cash				4	0	0			
							154	16	3*
							£4525	18	2

* This does not include the balance in hand (£45 16s. 8d.) of the Research Fund.

RECEIPTS.		RESEARCH FUND	
		£	s. d.
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1904		19	15 6
Dividends :			
12 months' Dividend on :			
£1805 13s. 4d. India 3½ per cent. Stock	60 0 8		
£500 J. Dickinson & Company Preference Stock	23 15 0		
£527 1s. 3d. Victorian Government 3 per cent. Stock	15 0 10		
6 months' Dividend on £507 11s. 3d. Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock	7 4 8		
		106	1 2
Grant from General Fund		600	0 0
		<u>725</u>	<u>16 8</u>

We have examined the above Account and Research Fund Account with the set forth in the annexed Schedule, and certify to the accuracy of the same.

36 Walbrook, London, E.C.
21st March, 1906.

STOCKS AND INVESTMENTS,

	Amount of Stock.	Value at 31st December, 1905.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock	10583 19 7	10266 9 3
Bank Stock	2128 9 6	6513 2 8
Great Northern Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock	2725 0 0	3242 15 0
London and North Western Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	2757 0 0	3391 2 2
North Eastern Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	2761 0 0	3368 8 4
Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Consolidated Perpetual Preference Stock	592 5 10	450 2 10
Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock	1010 1 0	982 5 6
	<u>£22557 15 11</u>	<u>£28214 5 9</u>
OWEN FUND.		
2½ per cent. Annuities	300 0 0	264 0 0
RESEARCH FUND.		
India 3½ per cent. Stock	1805 13 4	1895 19 0
J. Dickinson & Co., Limited, 5 per cent. Preference Stock	500 0 0	537 10 0
Victorian Government 3 per cent. Consolidated Inscribed Stock	527 13 0	458 19 1
Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock	507 11 3	492 6 9
	<u>£3340 17 7</u>	<u>£3384 14 10</u>

April 5.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

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ACCOUNT.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Silchester Excavation Fund	75	0	0
Cretan Exploration Fund	50	0	0
St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, Excavation Fund	20	0	0
Berkhamstead Castle Excavations	5	0	0
Glastonbury Excavation Fund	10	0	0
Caerwent Exploration Fund	20	0	0
Investments: Purchase of £507 11s. 3d. Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock	500	0	0
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1905	45	16	8
	£725	16	8

Books and Vouchers of the Society, and have verified the Stocks and Investments

C. F. KEMP, SONS, & CO.

31st DECEMBER, 1905.

Amount
of Stock.
£ s. d.

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.

In the suit of Thornton v. Stevenson.

The Stocks remaining in Court to the credit of this cause are as follows:

Great Western Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	8894	0	0
Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock	15145	12	7
	£24039	12	7

After payment of the Annuities, now amounting to £400 per annum, the Society is entitled to one-fourth share of the residue of the Income of the above Funds. This is payable after the 10th April and 10th October in every year.

Witness our hands this 21st day of March, 1906.

FREEMAN O'DONOGHUE.
R. PHENE SPIERS.
BALCARRES.
EVERARD GREEN.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

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INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions received	1830	3	0
" unpaid, 30th December, 1905	52	10	0
	1882	13	0
Less 1901 Subscription unpaid	3	3	0
	1879	10	0
	235	4	0
Admissions			
Dividends:			
£10583 19s. 7d. Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock	301	13	0
£1010 1s. 0d. Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock	14	7	11
	316	0	11
Works sold	132	12	4
Stevenson Bequest:			
Dividend on Bank Stock and other Investments	619	0	9
Sundry Receipts	82	8	7
Balance carried to Balance Sheet.	1	14	7

£3266 11 2

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

[1906,

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Publications of the Society:			
Printers' and Artists' Charges and Binding	636	2	5
Library:			
Binding	91	6	3
Books purchased	264	11	3
Subscriptions to Books and Societies	50	19	0
	406	16	6
House Expenditure:			
Insurance	40	13	9
Lighting	106	5	6
Fuel	29	8	6
Repairs	86	12	9
Tea at Meetings	16	13	0
Cleaning and Sundries	36	14	10
	316	8	4
Income Tax and Inland Revenue License	17	7	6
Legacy Duty and Costs: Stevenson Bequest	13	14	8
Pension: R. C. Ireland	160	0	0
Salaries:			
Assistant Secretary	400	0	0
Clerk	220	0	0
	620	0	0
Wages and Allowances:			
Porter, Housemaid, and Hall Boy	164	6	0
Official Expenditure:			
Stationery and Printing	118	18	1
Postages	15	5	3
" and Carriage on Publications	35	8	3
Sundry Expenses	162	4	2
	331	15	9
Grant to Research Fund	600	0	0
	£3266	11	2

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

VOL. XXI.

April 5.]

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1905.

Dr.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Sundry Creditors	.	.	.	305	3	2
„ Unexpended balances :						
Owen Fund	.	5	15	11		
Research Fund	.	45	16	8		
„ Balance, 31st December, 1904	.	308	23	18	2	7
Less Balance of Income and Expenditure Account	.	1	14	7		
				308	22	3
By Investments :						
£10583 19s. 7d. Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock	.	11	060	5	2	
£2128 9s. 6d. Bank Stock	.	7	102	6	4	
£2725 Great Northern Railway 4 per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock	.	3	692	7	6	
£2757 London and North Western Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	.	3	763	6	1	
£2761 North Eastern Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	.	3	741	3	1	
£592 5s. 10d. Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Consolidated Perpetual Preference Stock	.	4	91	11	3	
£1010 1s. Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock	.	10	000	0	0	
				309	13	19
Sundry Debtors :						
Subscriptions unpaid	.	52	10	0		
Sundries	.	11	17	0		
Cash :						
At Bankers, Messrs. Conlts & Co.	.	196	12	11		
In hand	.	4	0	0		
				200	12	11
				£311	78	19
				4		

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We have prepared the above Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account from the Books and Statements provided by the Treasurer of the Society, and certify to the accuracy of the same. The Investments, which have been, as before, taken at Stock Exchange List prices, on the 30th December, 1899, with the exception of the Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock, £1010 1s. 0d., which was purchased in 1905, and is at cost price, do not include those belonging to the Research and Owen Funds. No account has been taken of the Books, Furniture, Antiquities, or other Assets of the Society.

C. F. KEMP, SONS, & Co.

36 Walbrook, London, E.C.
21st March, 1906

K

Thursday, 5th April, 1906.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—The Red and White Book of Menzies: a Review. By C. P. Stewart. 8vo. Exeter, 1906.

From H. R. H. Southam, Esq., F.S.A.:

1. Shropshire Parish Documents. A Report printed by the Shropshire County Council. 8vo. Shrewsbury, n.d.
2. Interim Report of the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the County Council of Salop upon certain Parish Documents, etc. (Ecclesiastical and Secular) inspected by them. 8vo. n.p. n.d.

From the Author:—The Silver Medal or Map of Sir Francis Drake. By Sir John Evans, K.C.B. 8vo. London, 1906.

From J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., F.S.A.:—Antiphonale Sarisburiense, fasciculi ix. & x. (The Plainsong and Mediæval Music Society). Fol. London, 1906.

Hubert Stuart Moore, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was again given of the Anniversary Meeting on Monday, 23rd April, St. George's Day, and lists were read of the Fellows proposed as President, Council, and Officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

The Report of the Auditors was read (see preceding pages, 140-144), and thanks were voted to the Auditors for their trouble and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read a note on the monumental brass of Sir Hugh Hastings in Elsing church, Norfolk, in which he showed that certain patches of white plaster or gesso occurring on the slab and beneath the traceried openings of the canopy had formed the cement for pieces of glass inserted as part of the ornamentation of the brass. In one of the smaller openings of the canopy the glass decoration actually remained in place. He also showed that the small shields, now lost, held by several of the subordinate figures in the side shafts of the canopy, and hitherto

conjectured to have been of enamelled copper, had also been of coloured glass.

No other brass was at present known in this country which had apparently been similarly ornamented, but Mr. Hope thought it not improbable that the shields that once adorned the dress of Margaret Camoys on her brass at Trotton, Sussex, were also of glass and not enamel.

Mr. Hope's note will be printed as a postscript to Mr. Albert Hartshorne's paper in *Archæologia* on the Hastings brass.*

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., Director, exhibited and read the following note on a two-handed sword found in London:

"This sword, which is double-edged, is of iron, and was found a short time ago beneath the foundations of an old house, lying upon the gravel at the corner of Kingsway in Holborn.

Its total length is 3 feet 11 inches, the blade is 3 feet 1 inch, the grip 10 inches, upon which when first found was a fragment of wood; the blade is 2 inches wide at the hilt, and tapers down to half an inch at the point. One quillon is broken off.

It bears upon each side of the blade the wolf of Passau and a script *x*, 4 or 5 inches below the hilt (the armourer's marks), inlaid with gold. According to Boenheim this mark belongs to the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

The sword is of German make and was probably made at Passau. Such swords were much used in England in the sixteenth century, during the reign of Henry VIII."

The Director also exhibited and read the following notes on a Viking sword from the Thames at Wandsworth:

"This sword was found on Wednesday, 4th October, 1905, at dead low water during an unusually low tide, about 50 yards from Putney railway bridge on the Wandsworth side, standing upright, that is to say point downwards. Just at the spot where it was found there appears to be a distinct channel in the centre of what is now the river bed, and it is marked with rows of tree stumps which are imbedded in peat, and I am informed by Mr. Lawrence, who knows this part of the river well, that this peaty deposit extends from Wandsworth to Putney railway bridge. At what date could the river have been so confined? Was it thus when the Danes made their raids? It is highly probable that this old river bed dates from prehistoric times.

*Read 11th May, 1905

The sword is of iron and is $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; several inches of the point are broken off (probably 10 inches, if it was



(1.)

(2.)

TWO VIKING SWORDS FOUND IN THE THAMES: (1) AT WANDSWORTH;
(2) AT VAUXHALL. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)



HILT OF A VIKING SWORD FOUND IN THE RIVER THAMES AT VAUXHALL.

($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

ever as long as the Witham sword); it is straight, double-edged, and with a broad groove or channel down the centre, upon which are the remains of letters upon both sides, possibly the maker's name. The width of the blade at the hilt is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the length of the grip between pommel and guard is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The pommel and guard are of the usual type, and are inlaid or damascened with silver or gold in a sort of criss-cross pattern.

The guard below the grip curves downwards and is $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, whereas the upper guard on the pommel is 3 inches in length and curves upwards.

There is a very similar specimen in the British Museum, only quite perfect: it was found in the river Witham, near Lincoln, and is thus described in *Howe Ferales*, p. 203: 'Viking sword, iron, $36\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, the guard and pommel are inlaid or damascened with silver, copper, and gold, in lozenge patterns; on the blade are distinct indications of letters; it closely resembles, in this respect, a sword in the Copenhagen Museum.'

Another fine Viking sword was exhibited before us by our Fellow Mr. Morgan S. Williams on 13th May, 1897; it had been found in the Thames, near Westminster, and like mine was found standing upright. The blade was $30\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length and is perfect. It is figured in *Proceedings* under date, and bears a strong resemblance to the one I now exhibit.

There is another figured of similar type in *Antiquités Suedoises*, by O. Montelius, p. 147; the decoration is, however, different. Another specimen was described on 25th November, 1886, by our Secretary, Mr. C. H. Read, and figured in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Brit.* * it was found in London, and is now in the British Museum. It is very similar to my specimen, but possesses a straight guard with convex faces, and has been entirely plated with silver and enriched with ornament composed of the serpentine animals so common in northern art. The animals' heads which form the pommel are bound with twisted and plaited wire so as to resemble the heads of horses, but the design is purely conventional; it is not easy to say what animal, if any, is intended.

Thus it is evident from this statement that the pommel of my sword, if it were in better condition, would probably display the same motive.

Sir John Evans exhibited and described in 1886 a beautiful sword-hilt of the same type which was found at Wallingford; it is figured in *Archæologia*.†

* Vol. I. 530

† Vol. I. 534.

Other specimens have been met with in the Thames near London, *i.e.* at Westminster, Vauxhall, and Wandsworth.

I should be inclined to date this sword about year 1000 A.D."

J. W. GARNHAM, Esq., also exhibited a finer and more perfect example of a Viking sword, found on 27th May, 1899, in the Thames at Vauxhall, opposite the Tate Gallery. (See illustration.)

WORTHINGTON G. SMITH, Esq., Local Secretary for Bedfordshire, exhibited facsimile drawings of two illuminated title-pages of the Dunstable parish register, on which he also communicated the following note:

"I forward two facsimile reproductions in colour of pages of the Dunstable register book; they may possibly be of sufficient interest for inspection at one of the meetings, as they are good representatives of the art of the time, viz. 1600.

The register begins at 1558 with a baptism.

'Anno regni Elizabethæ primo.

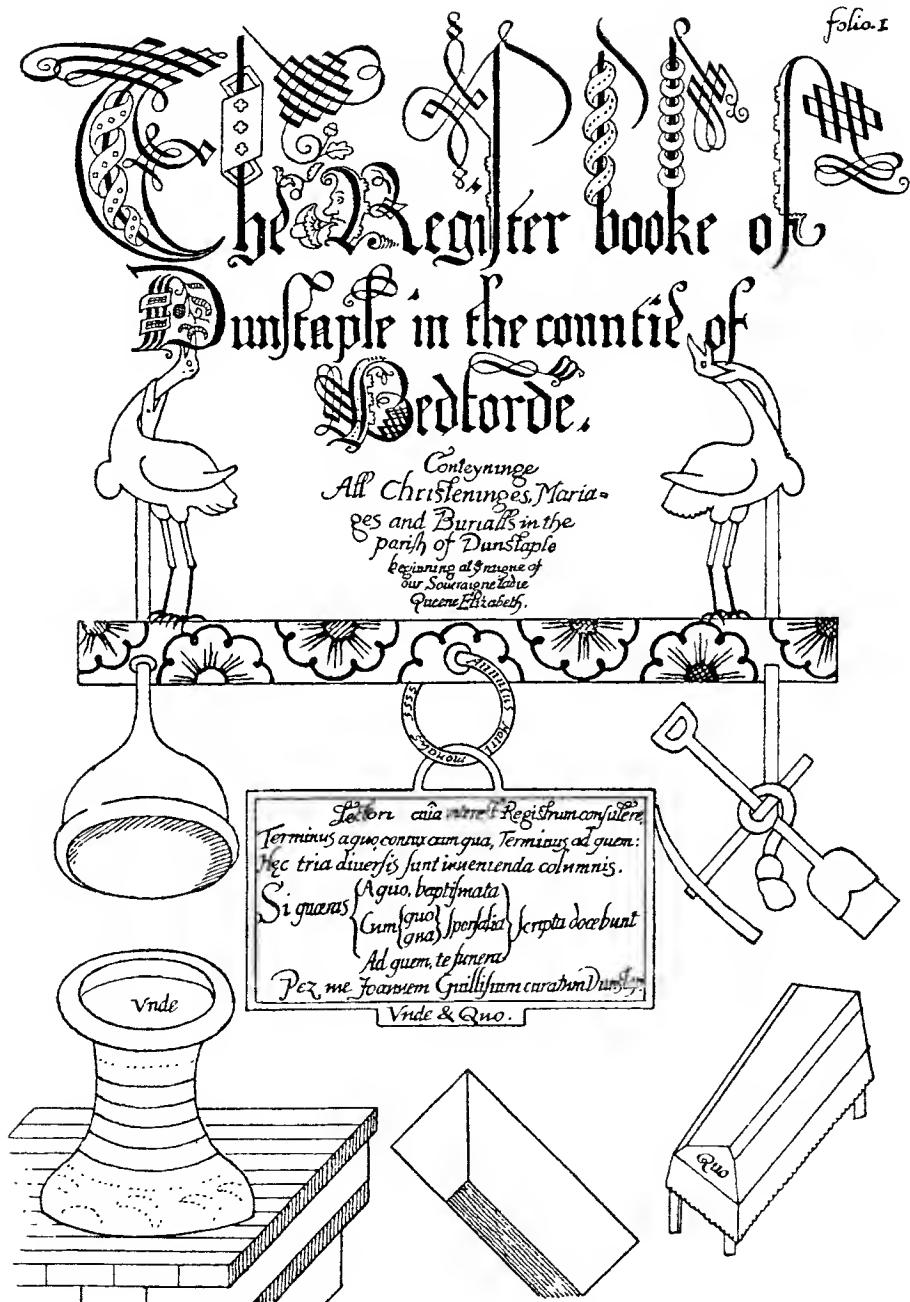
Churchwardens { George Lemsey.
John Carter.

Elizabeth Tidie the first of Januarie.'

The first entries are copies from an older book, now lost, by John Willis, 1600, the date of these drawings. Willis then continued to make the entries. In the last line of the hexameters Willis calls himself 'curatum.' Hearne refers to the book and calls Willis a *curate*, but the word should stand for *caretaker*; there is no name of Willis in the list of clergy. Two words have been erased before and after the word *Lectori*, and two large erasures have been made between the legs of the birds and the English inscription.

On the lower left of the drawing a font with its cover is represented, the former inscribed *Unde* in reference to birth. In the centre of the drawing is a wedding ring, inscribed *Annulus matrimonialis*, and below this at the base an altar step drawn diagonally, in reference to marriage. On the right is a pick, spade, and bell-rope, and at the base a coffin on a bier, the cover inscribed *Quo* in reference to death.

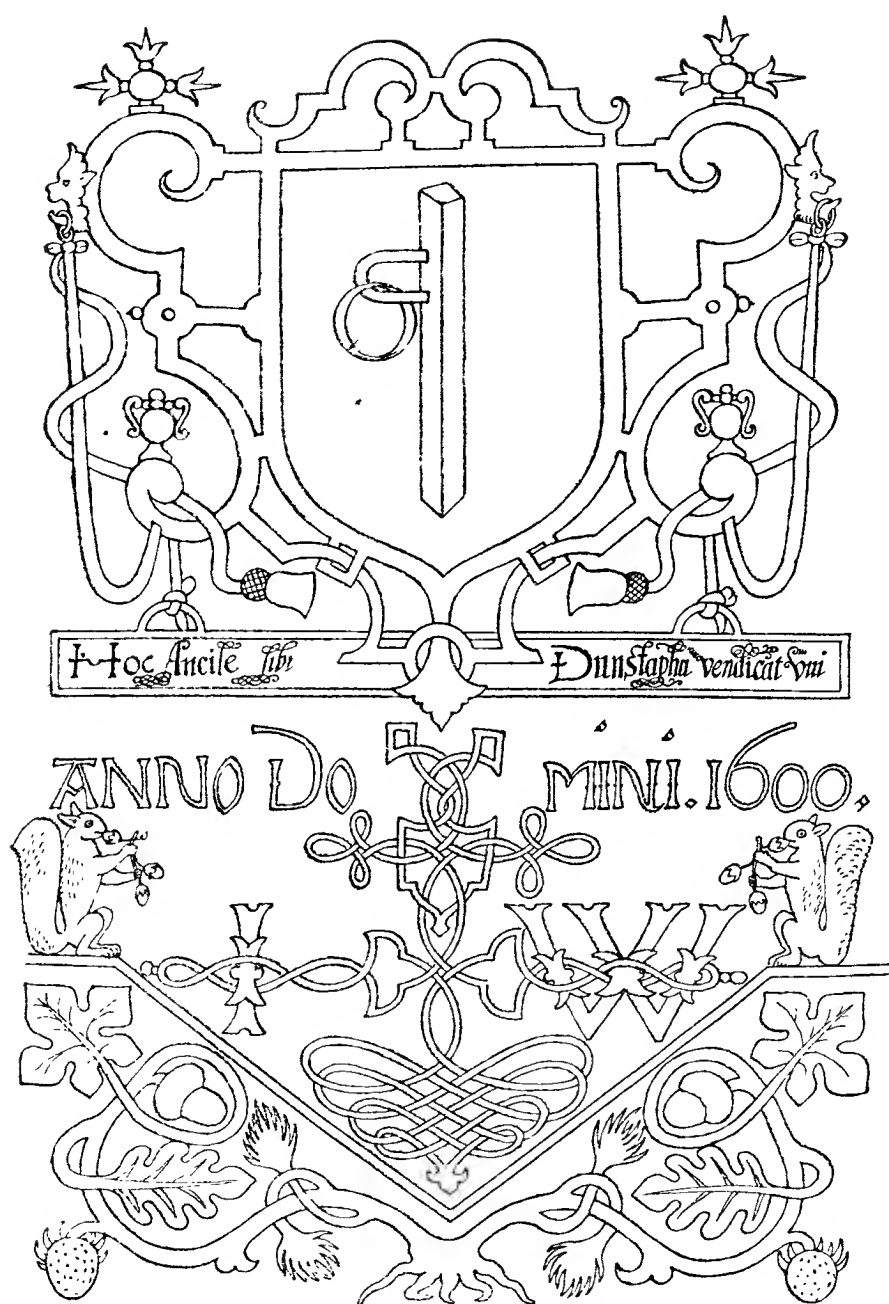
The second drawing in its upper part represents the arms of Dunstable: *Sable, a pile with a staple and ring thereon silver*. The singular legend beneath no doubt refers to an old dispute between Dunstable and the adjoining parish of Houghton Regis. The northern half of Dunstable originally



Title of Parish Register . Church of S. Peter . Dunstable ~ p 5 .

W.C.S. 1906.

($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)



Shield of Arms Dunstable from Parish Register, p. 3.
Church of S Peter, Dunstable

belonged to Houghton Regis; squabbles have gone on for hundreds of years, and just now disputes are in an acute state. Hence Willis says, 'Dunstable claims this shield for herself alone.'

The register is a good and instructive one, but up to the present, as far as I know, no use has been made of it beyond an incorrect transcript of the verses.

I ought to say that the leaves are vellum, and that the book has been rebound, but the first five pages are misplaced. Folio 1, clearly marked on title, is now page 5.

As they now stand pages 1 and 2 contain a Latin abstract of a History of the Foundation of Dunstable. The original of this is the one given at length by Dugdale,* and named :

'Historia Foundationis

(Ex vet. membrana in Officio Armorum).'



ILLUMINATED INITIAL FROM THE DUNSTABLE PARISH REGISTER. (½.)

Willis appears to have been unable to get at the original of this.

The accompanying illustration shows Willis's fine initial and the first words of the abstract.

Page 3 has the subject with the shield.

Page 4 has a curious set of verses by John Willis on the

* *Monasticon Anglicanum* (ed. Caley, Ellis, and Bardinell, London. 1830), vi. pt. i. 239.

name and arms of Dunstable, contained in the legend of Dun the Robber. (See illustration.)



FLINT PICK, HEACHAM,
NORFOLK. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

It is of interest as being a good piece of writing, and also for the fact (till the last year or two discredited) that Dunstable was really named after a person, as shown by the oldest documents, as in the Charter of Henry I., Matthew Paris's map, and several other documents, where the name is spelt Dune-staple, from A. S. Dunna-stapel = Pillar of Duna. The Rev. Prof. W. W. Skeat, Mr. W. H. Duignan, and other philologists accept this meaning of the name as correct.

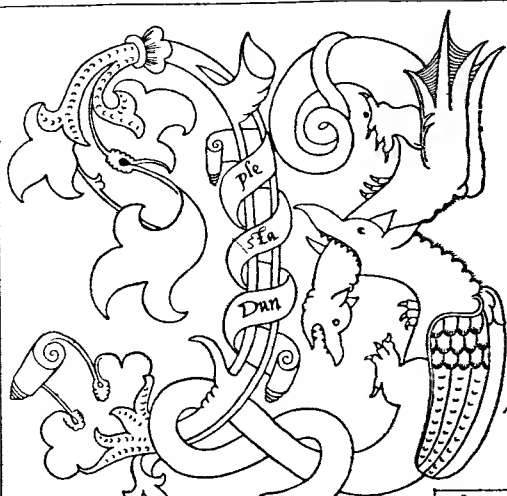
These five pages have a brassy yellow painted border.

Page 6 begins the Register."

Mr. GARRAWAY RICE said the illuminated pages belonged to parchment books into which the parish registers were copied in accordance with the order made in 1598, but the present examples were extraordinarily elaborate. There was nothing of the kind in Sussex, and he would be glad to hear of other examples in the country.

HAMON LE STRANGE, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Norfolk, exhibited a flint implement of uncertain use found lately when digging the foundations for a new school at Heacham, near Hunstanton. It belongs to the class which Sir John Evans* classifies as picks. It is made of tough dark grey flint, and measures $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in breadth, and 1 inch in thickness. The chief marks of wear are upon one of the edges rather than

* *Ancient Stone Implements* (2nd ed.), 173-174.



verses' concerninge
the name and armes of
Dunstaple.

Dunstaple
Regis hinc nobis adallings stetit

He was by fithern way out upon a road,
With by his thirtie on fithern, a robbere mette
To harbour such as lay in roade for blood.

There he met of fuffians bold an hidous route
Of robbes raptaine moode one Dunne of Cowayte route

He was braverle almost rounde past that way
But either he was wounded wode or bled,

By that leide roode nobly that in fithern lay
With murder thifted and waped their handes fild

What bootid eue they took eue had his fithere
That yere by yere they had without all care

He left king Adenre fith king of that name
To wardid the northern partid in purgill wode.

And heavinge of thofe yere a byse came,
Wode the thirtie roode the theues abode,

Wode on the rommings of the king did fith
To his house, or to his fithere did he.

Wherefore the king fith, mifchiefid to fithere
He was not dome the roode all open lay

That all from men nobly that roode wode or roode
Of fithere fithere might be left afwayde.

And mifchiefid fithere the damage the fithere,
And so by mifchiefid fithere the fithere.

He was dome he was a poull both fithere and fithere
In that roode high way where so many pafse

And in the poull he was a fithere fithere,
Where the kingid more wode appetidant wode

And rauid it to be puthid that the fithere,
Was dome to fithere the fithere fithere the fithere

He was for all that the fithere was fithere away
Where mifchiefid it came to fithere fithere fithere

By fithere fithere to fithere he was afwayde,
By fithere fithere to fithere he was afwayde,

roode was the thiftid, and fithere roode fithere fithere
He was dome the fithere fithere fithere fithere

And fithere it to be fithere fithere fithere
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at the point, and appear to have been produced by the use of the implement for chopping or sawing. Part of the original crust of the flint has been allowed to remain at one end, perhaps in order to make the grip more convenient.

Mr. DALE held that the implement was in a finished condition, the triangular section at the end being intended to facilitate hafting. It was of inordinate length, but otherwise resembled some in his own collection.

Mr. LAWRENCE knew of several similar from the Thames, and considered they were used for picking flint from the chalk; for this purpose they were not hafted.

JOHN ACLAND, Esq., Curator of the Dorset County Museum, exhibited, through the Secretary, a complete bone hilt of a Roman sword, lately found at Dorchester. The hilt was of bone, and consisted of a hollow pommel with circular cap and button at the end of the tang, a corrugated grip, and hollow guard, the iron tang being visible in the circular plate inserted at the end. Its total length was 6·8 inches.

On the circumstances of the discovery of the object Mr. Acland has obligingly communicated the following note :

“The sword-handle was found in Dorchester in the autumn of 1905, by workmen excavating for laying foundations of a new building in South Street. It lay about 4 feet below the present ground level; nearly all the Roman remains, especially the mosaic floors, are found at that depth in Dorchester. One of the workmen afterwards pointed out the spot where it was unearthed. There was no trace of hilt or blade.

Near the sword-handle was found an iron finger ring with small intaglio representing apparently Hercules and a lion, but the setting was entirely corroded. The Dorset County Museum acquired possession of the sword-handle and of the intaglio in March, 1906.

In addition to the continental sword-handle now in the British Museum, and figured in *Archaeologia*,* I should like to draw attention to similarity of design between this recent Dorchester find and the sword depicted on the monument of the Roman centurion at the Colchester Museum.

It is interesting to note that there have been frequent

* Vol. xlv. 251; and *Proceedings* 2nd S. iii. 322.

discoveries of Roman antiquities in the immediate vicinity of the spot where the handle was unearthed, viz. within 100 yards, three portions of tessellated pavements, one in 1896,



ROMAN SWORD HANDLE, DORCHESTER. DORSET (3).

another four years later, and a third in January, 1906; a small image of Mercury, described in Hutchins's *History of*

Dorset ;* several specimens of Samian ware ; supports of floor over a hypocaust ; objects of Kimmeridge shale and other smaller relics, roof tiles, etc. Portions of the pavements and all the other Roman antiquities mentioned are now in the County Museum. These discoveries tend to confirm the Roman origin of the hilt."

Mr. REGINALD SMITH remarked on the excellent condition of the sword-hilt, which seemed to be of pure Roman manufacture, though a similar example,† found in a grave at Cologne with a brooch of the fourth century, had a blade unlike the *parazonium* or typical Roman sword. The German blade had parallel edges and measured $28\frac{1}{2}$ inches, while a typical Roman blade in the British Museum, with curved edges, was under 21 inches in length. The angles of a *parazonium* blade would have projected beyond the guard of the Dorchester hilt.

* 3rd. ed. ii. 394.

† Lindenschmit, *Alterthümer unserer heidnischen Vorzeit*, vol. iv. pl. 57 ;
cf. vol. ii. pt. iv. pl. iii. fig. 4 (Weisenau, Mayence).

ANNIVERSARY,
ST. GEORGE'S DAY,
MONDAY, 23rd APRIL, 1906.

Viscount DILLON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

ROBERT GARRAWAY RICE, Esq., and HERBERT JONES, Esq.,
were nominated Scrutators of the Ballot.

William Henry Duignan, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

At 2.30 p.m. the SECRETARY, on behalf of the PRESIDENT,
who was abroad, read the following Address:

“GENTLEMEN,

I must just express my great regret at being unavoidably absent from an annual meeting. Our medical adviser informed me that it was necessary for me to take Lady Avebury for a time to a warmer climate, so that I had really no option, and I hope that under the circumstances you will excuse my absence. The necessity, moreover, arose rather suddenly, and I had intended to devote my Easter holidays to the preparation of my Address, though I had made notes on some of the principal publications of the year. I am greatly indebted to Mr. Norman and Mr. Read for their invaluable assistance.

According to annual custom it is now my duty to place before you a brief record of those events occurring in the course of the last twelve months which are of importance in the archaeological world, and of those which directly concern our Society.

It is a matter of congratulation that the loss of Fellows by death has been very much below the average, less indeed than on any occasion of late years. The obituary list contains only ten names, as follows:

Sir Wyke Bayliss, Knt., Pres. Soc. Brit. Artists. 15th
April, 1906.

Henry Douglas Eshelby, Esq. 16th May, 1905.
Charles Forster Hayward, Esq. 5th July, 1905.
Sir Richard Claverhouse Jebb, Litt.D., LL.D., D.C.L.,
M.P., etc. 9th December, 1905.
George William Marshall, Esq., LL.D. 12th September,
1905.
George Henry Overend, Esq. 10th September, 1905.
Henry Charles Richards, Esq., K.C., M.P. 1st June,
1905.
Rev. John Robbins, D.D. 12th February, 1906.
John Green Waller, Esq. 19th October, 1905.
William Henry Wilkins, Esq., M.A. 22nd December,
1905.

Major William Wilfrid Webb, M.D., resigned through ill health at the end of 1905.

The following Fellows have been elected since the last Anniversary:

Edward Thomas Clark, Esq.
William Gershom Collingwood, Esq., M.A.
William Henry Duignan, Esq.
Henry Gervis, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Rev. the Hon. Kenneth Francis Gibbs, M.A.
Isaac Chalkley Gould, Esq.
Hugh Wilson Holman, Esq.
The Hon. Oliver Howard.
Rev. Robert Henry Lathbury, M.A.
Isaac Saunders Leadam, Esq., M.A.
Gervaise Le Gros, Esq., M.A.
James MacLehose, Esq.
George Marshall, Esq.
Hubert Stuart Moore, Esq.
Horace William Sandars, Esq.
Sir John Benjamin Stone, Knt., M.P.
Charles Thomas Stanford, Esq., M.A.
Michael Forbes Tweedie, Esq.
Herbert William Underdown, Esq., B.A., LL.M.

Several of the deceased Fellows have been either so much identified with our Society or were so distinguished in other ways that it will be right to pay them a special tribute of recognition.

Sir WYKE BAYLISS was elected a Fellow of our Society as long ago as 1870, but had never taken an active part in its

affairs. Quite recently, however, he wrote to us on the subject of a paper which he then had in contemplation. He was an artist, who did honest and sincere work within a very limited range, devoting himself almost exclusively to the rendering of cathedral and church interiors. Many here present will remember how, in 1888, Sir Wyke Bayliss was elected to succeed Mr. Whistler as President of the Society of British Artists, and in some respects to reverse his methods, which, however successful they may have been artistically, were not a success from the commercial point of view. Bayliss did what was required by the great majority of those interested in the Society, resorting more or less to the old traditions, but never showed prejudice against contributors whose ideas were not in sympathy with his own. He was author of several books, and had made a special study of the traditional likenesses of Christ, which he maintained to be, in part at least, authentic. His amusement was chess, a game at which he could hold his own with most amateurs.

Sir RICHARD JEBB, who was educated at St. Columba's College in Ireland, at the Charterhouse, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, early in life acquired great classical knowledge. At his University he carried everything before him, being Porson prizeman, Craven scholar, and in 1862 Senior Classic. After holding various important offices he became in 1889 Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge, and was elected M.P. for Cambridge University in 1891. A worthy tribute was paid to this distinguished man in the *Athenæum* of 16th December, 1905. Suffice it here to add that besides being a scholar of very high attainments, who published various works on classical subjects, he lectured and spoke admirably, had a reputation for wit, and great personal charm. His death, which occurred at the age of 64, appears to have been hastened by the journey taken to South Africa last year as a member of the British Association. He helped to found the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies and the British School at Athens, thus showing his interest in archæology, but he does not appear to have contributed anything either to our meetings or our publications.

Dr. GEORGE WILLIAM MARSHALL, of Sarnesfield Court, Herefordshire, was born in 1839, and had been called to the Bar of the Inner Temple, but never practised. In 1876 he founded *The Genealogist*, a periodical which is still continued. His *Genealogist's Guide*, first published in 1879, was at once

a great success, and has gone through several editions: as a book of reference it is constantly being consulted both here and in America. For the Harleian Society he edited the *Heralds' Visitations of Nottinghamshire* of 1569 and 1614, and many printed works compiled by him are in our Library. Dr. Marshall joined the *Heralds' College* in 1887, holding the post of *Rouge Croix Pursuivant-of-Arms* until 1904, when he succeeded the present *Garber King-of-Arms* as *York Herald*. He was much interested in allusive arms and crests. The subject of our notice was on the *Commission of Peace for Herefordshire* and a deputy lieutenant, and in 1902 was high sheriff of that county.

Mr. GEORGE HENRY OVEREND, Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, was known as an excellent official, always willing to place his great and varied knowledge at the disposal of those who needed information, and to show them the utmost courtesy. Although his name does not appear as a contributor to the Society's publications, he served on the Council and occasionally came to our meetings. He also did useful work as Assistant Secretary to the Huguenot Society.

Mr. HENRY CHARLES RICHARDS was elected a Fellow of this Society in June, 1896, but was never formally admitted. He had been educated at the City of London School and College, and after some years of strenuous work in a mercantile firm was called to the bar in 1881, soon achieving success in his new profession, and becoming M.P. for East Finsbury in 1895. He helped to found the City Church Preservation Society, but, as far as I am aware, took no special interest in antiquarian pursuits.

Mr. JOHN GREEN WALLER was so much respected and beloved by all who knew him, and had identified himself so much with our Society, that his death leaves a peculiar void. He lived to the great age of 92, and was a connecting link between archaeologists of the present day and those of the first half of the nineteenth century, one of his intimate friends being Charles Roach Smith, the well-known London and Kentish antiquary, who speaks of him with great regard in *Retrospections Social and Archaeological*. At the time of Roach Smith's death two volumes of that publication had appeared, and Mr. Waller afterwards edited a third volume. They had worked together as founders of the British Archaeological Association in 1844, and helped to establish the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society.

Mr. Waller was trained as an artist in the Royal Academy Schools, and early in life distinguished himself in the competition at Westminster Hall for decorating the Houses of Parliament by a cartoon from Milton's *Comus*, which gained him a £100 premium, and is now in the museum at Norwich Castle. It may be added that a prize medal was awarded to him in the International Exhibition of 1851. He also designed the stained glass window to Chaucer's memory in Westminster Abbey, but he was not responsible for its execution, of which he often complained. In later life he did excellent work as a draughtsman and designer, but with him, as time went on, art became more and more subordinate to archæology. In conjunction with his brother Lionel, he, in 1840, began publishing a work on monumental brasses, which was continued at intervals during many years. He had taken rubbings of brasses in the thirties, some of which we possess. On this subject, on mural paintings in churches, and on ecclesiastical symbolism generally, he was a high authority. Among other matters which interested him were the streams now obliterated by modern London; on these he wrote an interesting paper.

It is remarkable that although Mr. Waller frequently attended our meetings in the old days at Somerset House, having been an exhibitor as far back as 1838, his name appearing in the indexes of volumes xxix. and xxxi. of *Archæologia*, and though also his attainments would early have caused the Fellows to welcome him into their ranks if he had sought election, he did not join our Society until 1886. He was soon elected on the Council, read various papers, and took part in our discussions with effect, when, as not unfrequently happened, the subject was one of which he had special knowledge. It will be remembered that he was present at our anniversary meeting and dinner last St. George's Day, returning afterwards to Blackheath, where he latterly resided, after more than 40 years' tenancy of a house in Bolsover Street. He was also present at last year's Royal Academy dinner.

Mr. Waller was at one time president of the Quekett Club, and continued to hold the office of vice-president. He retained to the last his upright figure and genial bearing, and at the time of the adjournment last summer he appeared to be in such excellent health that one might reasonably have hoped to have had the pleasure of seeing him for a long time to come in his accustomed place next the Vice-Presidents; but this was not to be. His funeral was attended by our Treasurer, officially representing this Society, and by Sir Edward Brabrook and Mr. St. John Hope. He kindly left

us a legacy of books, interspersed among which were a few of his own excellent drawings.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY WILKINS, who died on the 22nd of last December, a day before the completion of his forty-fourth year, took no active part in our Society, but it is perhaps worth mentioning that he did some good historical work in a popular style. In the opinion of those well able to judge, his best book was *The Love of an Uncrowned Queen*, the unfortunate consort of George I. He also wrote a life of Caroline Matilda, Queen of Denmark, and quite recently an account of the relations between George IV. and Mrs. Fitzherbert. Among his other writing was a biography of Isabel, Lady Burton. He had been Vice-President of the Cambridge Union, and Private Secretary to the Earl of Dunraven when Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Turning now to the archæological work of the year, it is, I think, well to place on record the fact that the Society has taken something of a new departure, by not only paying for but superintending the repair of the pavements of the famous Roman villa at Bignor in Sussex, which was first explored by Samuel Lysons in 1811 and the following years to 1815, and described by him in vols. xviii. and xix. of *Archæologia*. He afterwards reprinted his account, with a series of very fine plates, in the publication called *Reliquiæ Britannico-Romance*.

Since Lysons's time these remarkable remains, of which the Tupper family are copyholders, have been covered in, sheds being built over them, and they have always been well looked after; but gradually, through various causes, the pavements were getting much disintegrated, and in course of years, if left to themselves, they would have been irretrievably ruined. The matter having been brought forward at a meeting of Council, and a sum for repair having been voted, it was arranged with Messrs. B. Ward and Co., of Westminster, that they should send down Italian workmen to do what was necessary. The work was carefully superintended by Mr. Hope and Mr. Garraway Rice, and consisted chiefly in relaying the borders of the fine pavements, which had been a good deal broken up, and repairing the designs where they had been damaged by roots of adjacent trees and by frost, the loose tesserae on the spot supplying almost all the material needed. The repair is not a 'restoration' in any but the most conservative sense. It was so skilfully executed that except from their better condition one can hardly detect those

parts which have been in the hands of the workmen. The large pavement, with the beautiful panel with a figure of Ganymede, and in which there was originally a fountain, is now in a very fair state. A smaller pavement adjoining has been completely repaired, and a great deal has been done to the large pavement with the well-known figures of gladiators. Although the work cost considerably more than was estimated, one cannot but feel that the money has been very well laid out. To render the repair quite complete a small sum is still required, the nucleus of which is already in hand from private subscription. In the course of this summer it might be well to organise an excursion to this most interesting and picturesque place, which being somewhat off the beaten track is less known than it deserves to be.

Another piece of useful work that has been carried out within the last few months under the superintendence of our Society has been the fixing and protection of what is known as the Elsing brass. This fine and elaborate memorial to Sir Hugh Hastings, builder of Elsing church, Norfolk (1347), had lost several of its supplementary figures, among them that of Roger Lord Grey of Ruthyn, and was generally in poor condition, besides being liable to further injury. Our Fellow Mr. Albert Hartshorne was fortunate enough to observe and identify the figure of Lord Grey in the Fitzwilliam Museum, and read a paper on the subject which will shortly appear in *Archaeologia*. An arrangement was happily come to with the authorities at Cambridge by which the figure was restored to its original place, the various parts were then securely fixed, and the monument was protected by folding doors at the expense of the Society. Mr. Hope has since read a note on the brass, in which he seems to have proved that glass was used by way of ornament for certain parts of it. This will in due course be printed, supplementing the record of Mr. Hartshorne.

Definite excavations on a large scale have been conducted at Silchester, Caerwent, and Newstead (near Melrose) in Scotland.

The excavations at Silchester have now been in progress for sixteen seasons in succession, and the onerous work of exploring this important site is nearing its close. Last year Insulae V. and VI. were fully examined, with the usual interesting results. Among the finds was a curious deposit of jaw bones of oxen and a wooden conduit composed of unusually large and long oak boards. There were many smaller objects,

including an altar with 'wings,' and a stone figure of a couchant lion, both in an unfinished condition.

At Caerwent the examination of the south gate was completed, and the land explored in the north of the city, which belongs to Lord Tredegar. The south gate presents many features in common with that to the north, which has already been described in *Archaeologia*, the chief difference being in the filling, which was systematic, and showed no signs of haste, in the presence of two well-constructed drains, and in the preservation of a considerable portion of the arch.

In the northern part of the city five houses or blocks were uncovered. Of these the first seems to be part of the house south of the north gate, in which the large hypocaust room had previously been found. The most interesting feature in that part of the house uncovered last year is a small square building, which encloses an octagonal space; the floor is tessellated. The northern part of this building runs out of our land, the whole therefore cannot be properly examined: it seems likely, however, that it is a bath. The wall of a room in another house was found standing to a height of nearly 14 feet, and on it was a good deal of painted plaster. Among the finds of smaller objects were a small clay statuette of Venus, a brick with part of a legionary stamp, and a bronze sphinx.

At Newstead Mr. James Curle on behalf of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries has examined and partly uncovered a large fort of some 15 acres in extent, showing traces of two periods of occupation, and full of interesting buildings. The smaller finds are of exceptional importance, and as the work is still in full activity much more may be expected.

Wherever in the City of London important building operations have taken place since the last anniversary they have been carefully watched, and we thus have records and accurate measurements of Roman remains which have come to light. The most important of these have been a long stretch of the London wall south of New Broad Street and a bath close to Cannon Street. Papers on the discoveries of last year and the previous one will soon be laid before the Society.

Some chance finds merit brief notice: a villa detected but not uncovered near Watchfield, in Berks; another partly excavated and meriting complete examination at Lippen Wood, near West Meon, in Hants; an elaborate mosaic at Dorchester, in Dorset, and another at Cirencester, representing

Neptune; a continuance of previous excavation at Merthyr Tydfil of remains probably belonging to a fort: and a hoard of six to seven thousand Constantinian coins dug up near Wakefield.

A novel and gratifying feature is the interest taken by the newer Universities in our national antiquities of Roman date. The University of Manchester, through its Classical Association, has undertaken and made some progress with the excavation of the Roman fort of Melandra, near Glossop: and the University of Leeds, through its principal, Dr. Bodington, has initiated a combination of all the archaeological forces of Yorkshire for a systematic and gradual exploration of Roman remains in that county. As yet these efforts have not had time to show their vitality. But they may well supply that continuity of work and archaeological training of workers which the present study of Roman Britain so much lacks. The older Universities have done nothing for Romano-British or for other national antiquities. Since the days of Camden they have been content to leave the work to isolated students or to institutions like the British Museum and societies like the Antiquaries. Possibly they may now imitate their younger brethren.

In the nearer East excavations have been carried on at various sites with renewed activity. The Délégalion en Perse, under the direction of M. J. de Morgan, has continued its work at Susa, and confined its attention to the hill of the Acropolis, where the principal finds have been made during its work upon the site. In a new volume of the *Mémoires* of the expedition an account has been given of the wonderfully rich foundation deposit discovered under the Temple of Shushinak, the national god of Susa. The French have also conducted excavations at Telloh, the site of the ancient Sumerian city of Shirpurla, and the good work carried on for so many years at this site by the late M. de Sarzec, has been ably continued under the direction of Captain du Croy. In spite of the scarcity of water, which has to be carried from the Shatt-el-Hai, the expedition has continued to keep its head-quarters at the mounds which mark the site of the ancient city, and the finds of tablets, dating from the earlier periods of Sumerian history, have well repaid the labour. At Babylon Dr. Koldewey and his assistants, working for the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft, have continued their work on the mound of the Kasr, and have made considerable progress with their architectural plans; and it is to be hoped

that the complete publication of the work carried on by the expedition at Babylon during the last seven years will not be delayed much longer.

The Americans have two expeditions at work in Babylonia: at Bismya Dr. Banks has been digging for the University of Chicago, while the University of Pennsylvania has continued its work at Niffer, the site of the Babylonian city of Nippur, which was carried on for several years under the direction of Mr. Haines. In Assyria Dr. Andrae has been working for the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft at Sherghat, which marks the site of Ashur, the earliest capital of the country. He has continued clearing the northern part of the mound and has succeeded in finding more inscriptions of the earlier patesis and kings of Assyria. The general result of his finds has been to show that the beginnings of Assyrian history are to be set back to an earlier period than has hitherto been supposed, though some of his new chronological material presents problems which it will take a considerable time to solve.

The most productive excavations of the past season in Egypt have been those of the Egypt Exploration Fund at Deir-el-Bahari, where the clearing of the Eleventh Dynasty temple has been continued by Professor Edouard Naville and Mr. H. R. Hall, assisted by Messrs. C. T. Currelly, J. T. Dennis, and M. D. P. Dalison. Mr. Hall was in charge of the work from the beginning of the season in November until the arrival of M. Naville in January. During November and December Messrs. Hall and Currelly cleared the southern court of the temple, completing the work in that quarter, which had been begun by M. Naville and Mr. E. R. Ayrton in the season before. In the course of this work the south Temenos wall of the temple and some interesting remains of brick houses were discovered. Mr. Hall then turned to the clearing of the west end of the upper platforms from the south side. This work was continued by M. Naville on his arrival from the north side, with the result that the small Eighteenth Dynasty building discovered by Messrs. Hall and Ayrton in December, 1904, was found to be the approach to a beautifully decorated shrine cut in the rock, and containing a life-size figure of the goddess Hathor in the form of her sacred animal, the cow. This figure is of limestone painted and gilded, and is one of the finest of its kind ever discovered: also no Egyptian cult-image has ever been found intact in its shrine before. The shrine was built by Thothmes III., and

the cow dedicated by his son Amenhotep II. about 1500 B.C. This remarkable discovery was made by M. Naville on 7th February, 1906. The shrine and cow have been removed to the Museum of Cairo, in which they will form a most important exhibit. More discoveries of painted reliefs of the Eleventh Dynasty were found in the course of these excavations, which are not yet completed. At the beginning of March M. Naville discovered the entrance to a tomb at the back of the temple; this may be the tomb of the king (Mentahotep) who built it. It will be excavated next year.

The work of M. Legrain for the Egyptian Government at Karnak proceeds steadily. All the columns which fell in the deplorable catastrophe of October, 1899, have now been re-erected. Further discoveries of interesting statues continue to be made.

Mr. Theodore N. Davis's excavations in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings have this year been under the immediate charge of Mr. E. R. Ayrton, who last year worked at Deir-el-Bahari for the Egypt Exploration Fund. The tomb of the King Siptah was discovered. That formerly known by his name is really that of his wife, Queen Tausert. This was originally built by King Seti Meneptah, and was usurped after Tausert's death by King Setnekht. The wonderful discoveries of tomb furniture made by Mr. Davis last year were not repeated.

In the neighbourhood of Thebes Mr. John Garstang has excavated on the edge of the desert at the back of Esna. The systematic excavation of necropoles, of which Mr. Garstang's work chiefly consists, is of great scientific importance, although sensational results may not always be achieved. Mr. Garstang's work is for the University of Liverpool.

The excavations of Professor Flinders Petrie for the Egyptian Research Account at Shibin-el-Kanâter and Tell-er-Rotâba, have resulted in the identification of the Temple of Onias (at Tell-el-Yahûdiya). Other interesting results have no doubt been obtained, but particulars have not come to hand.

Messrs. Reisner (for America) and Borchardt (for Germany) have continued their investigations in the neighbourhood of the Pyramids.

Last, but by no means least, Græco-Roman Egypt has been yet further illuminated by the work of Drs. Grenfell and Hunt at Behnesâ (Oxyrrhynchus) for the Egypt Exploration Fund. It is understood that important papyri have again been discovered.

In the Mediterranean basin, the year has been one devoted

to the continuation or completion of former tasks, and not one of sensational discovery.

In Crete, the details of the finds in the Minoan cemetery, near Gnosso, will shortly be available for Fellows in a paper by Dr. Evans in *Archæologia*. Further details as to the Palace at Gnosso and the excavations of the British School at Athens at Palaikastro will be published in the forthcoming annual of the British School. The principal object found at Palaikastro was a bronze shield with a remarkable composition of lions and gryphons. It should be added that the results of the excavations of the Italian mission at and near Phaestos have now been published in the 14th volume of the *Monumenti Antichi dei Lincei*.

The principal find of the Mycenæan period in Greece proper, namely the shafts of the columns of the Treasury of Atreus, discovered by Lord Altamont at Westport, co. Mayo, have now been erected in the British Museum in combination with casts of all the accessible fragments of the columns and their capitals.

The British School at Athens is actively continuing the survey of Laconia. A catalogue of the Sparta Museum has been issued, and excavations have been made at several sites, especially at Angelona, where an important sixth-century relief was discovered, and at Geraki, where there was a rich harvest of inscriptions and pottery. In the last few days telegrams have announced the discovery of the shrine of Artemis Orthia at Sparta, with numerous inscriptions and votive offerings. The shrine in question was the scene of the religious scourgings of the Spartan boys. Pausanias defends the claims of its image to be the true statue brought away by Orestes from the Tauric sanctuary, though other images were rivals for the distinction.

The priestess stood by the scourgers, holding the wooden image in her hands. It was small and light, but if the scourgers laid on their strokes too gently in consideration of the boy's beauty or worth, the statue would grow so heavy that she could hardly hold it, and would be obliged to call on the scourgers for more effective strokes. Further news will be awaited with interest.

The British School at Rome, which has obtained official recognition in the shape of a parliamentary grant, has issued a further part of Mr. Ashby's exhaustive survey of the roads of the Campagna.

As regards foreign enterprises in the Mediterranean, the French excavators at Delos have cleared the portico erected by Philip V. in honour of Apollo, and have found an inscription regulating the importation of wood and charcoal into the island.

The Germans have again been at work at Pergamon and at Miletus. At Miletus they have come to the wise resolution to publish their work as they go on (following the British model), and not to wait for the conclusion of the campaign for the preparation of a monumental definitive publication.

The British Museum excavations at Ephesus have been closed. The official report is now in preparation.

Excavations have been begun at Turbia on the site of the monument familiar to all visitors to the Riviera, which was erected 7-6 B.C. by the Senate in honour of Augustus's victories over the Alpine tribes.

At Numantia, in Spain, the remains of an Iberian town, probably that destroyed by Scipio in 133 B.C., have been discovered beneath the Roman settlement.

While reflecting on the various events of the past year I could not fail to be struck with the number of publications more or less of an archaeological character, which indicates at least a growing taste for such subjects in the public mind.

The great work known as the *Victoria County Histories* has been carried on with energy by experts, largely Fellows of this Society, and has been kept up to a high standard. The same remark applies to the *Connoisseur's Library* and to the *Antiquary Library*. To refer, however, briefly to the chief antiquarian publications of the year, or even to give a list of them, would be out of place in an address of this kind. I shall merely mention a few which have come specially within my notice.

Our Vice-President, Sir Henry Howorth, has published two volumes entitled *Ice or Water: another Appeal to Induction from the Scholastic Methods of Modern Geology*, which is scientific rather than antiquarian in the usual sense of the word. Perhaps, however, I may be allowed to make a few remarks about it. His object is to disprove the existence of the Glacial Period. This he attempts with great industry and his usual dialectical skill. Even those who remain unconvinced, and among whom I must confess that I reckon myself, will read the work with great interest.

One of the statements on which he bases much of his case is that existing glaciers produce no deposits at all resembling the boulder clay. May I, however, remind him of the

evidence brought forward by Messrs. Garwood and Gregory in their Memoir on Spitzbergen :*

‘On the broad plain at the foot of Booming Glacier we found some square miles of a tough mud containing boulders and pebbles: it only needed to be dried and hardened to form an ideal boulder clay. Clearly this deposit had been laid down by land ice.’

Among other important archæological books I may mention that the interest in Mr. Seeborn’s work on *The Tribal System in Wales*, has led to the publication of a second edition. Mr. Seeborn considers that since the book was originally published it has become more clear that the unit of holding was the family unit of the ‘Wele’ or ‘gwely.’ And the description of the ‘gwelys’ in the Denbigh extent must, he thinks, dispel the lingering doubts entertained by some archæologists as to the reality of the conditions of tribal society described in the codes and legal treatises collected in the two volumes of the *Ancient Laws of Wales*. The study is complicated by the fact that the codes are not always consistent within themselves, but as Professor Maitland has pointed out,† the records, sometimes at any rate, belong to different periods and stages of legal thought and economic conditions.

I hope as a Trustee of the British Museum I may claim a part, even though but an infinitesimal share, in the credit of the excellent *Guide to the Antiquities of the Early Iron Age*, in the department of our Secretary, Mr. Read. He mentions as the earliest fragment of iron, or rather of iron known to us, a lump which was found in Egypt with a mirror and some copper tools of the Sixth Dynasty (3300-3100 B.C.), and puts the close of the Bronze and the commencement of the Iron Age in Northern Europe approximately at 1000 B.C. At that time our islands were already occupied by a conquering Celtic race. The Picts he regards as non-Aryan. They were dispossessed by the Goidel or Gaelic Celts, who were in their turn driven to the north and west by the Brython Celts. The Guide is copiously illustrated, and the development of forms and patterns is very interesting. It forms an excellent text-book of the period with which it deals.

In his *Growth of the Manor*, Professor Vinogradoff gives us an interesting attempt to present an outline of the growth of the manor as a social institution passing through all the stages of English history, of the growth rather than of the

* *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, vol. liv.

† xxvi. Vinogradoff on Boc Land and Folk Land.

origin, for he does not go back to archaic times: and though of course the description of social institutions may be taken up at any stage, it has always seemed to me that unless we start from the foundation we really cannot satisfactorily understand the superstructure. The sporadic presence of the custom of Borough English seems to me a case in point. Professor Vinogradoff concludes, and I think justly, that 'there seems to be hardly anything more certain in the domain of archaic law than the theory that the soil was originally owned by groups and not by individuals, and that its individual appropriation is the result of a slow process of development.'

The *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Edinburgh contain a memoir by Mr. J. F. Lewis on the plant remains in the Scottish peat mosses, which touches on our science as some indication of the condition of the country during Palæolithic times. The presence of a layer containing Arctic willows, *S. reticulatu* and *S. herbacea* in English and South Scottish mosses indicates a climate which would probably have given rise to glaciers, at any rate in the Highlands.

We owe to our Treasurer a book on *Vanished and Vanishing London*. It is, however, rather sad reading. 'Until the beginning of the nineteenth century time had dealt kindly with our great capital, at least from the point of view of a lover of the past. In the confines of the City there were still many houses of timbered or half-timbered construction, which had evidently existed before the Great Fire, and the plain but well-proportioned buildings which came into being shortly after that catastrophe were so common that they hardly attracted notice. Merchants dwelt where their business was carried on, and worshipped hard by in the City churches where their fathers had worshipped before them; and if they went on a journey they started from one of those quaint galleried inns of which a solitary survivor yet remains in the Borough High Street.' All this is now changed. Bankers and merchants do not live in the City. In fact they themselves are becoming comparatively few and far between. Business is more and more concentrated in the hands of great companies, and even these, unless wiser counsels prevail, are being ousted by government and municipalities.

The Treasurer mentions that the Society of Antiquaries, or perhaps one should say those who after a long interval were engaged in the task of reviving it about the year 1709, met at the Fountain Tavern, as 'one went down into the Inner Temple against Chancery Lane.' In 1739 their place of assembly was the no less historic Mitre.

Mr. Mortimer has published the record of his forty years' exploration of the British and Saxon burial mounds in East Yorkshire. The objects found are displayed in a museum which he erected in Driffield, and the work is illustrated by about a thousand drawings made by his daughter, Miss Agnes Mortimer.

Mr. Baldwin Brown has published a careful work, chiefly based on the Blue Book which was printed at the suggestion of our Society, on 'the legislative and other measures adopted in European countries for protecting ancient monuments and objects and scenes of natural beauty, and for preserving the aspect of historical cities.' He observes that within the last few years in Germany, France, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and other countries, there has been important legislation (of which he gives particulars) for the protection of ancient monuments, and he points out that we are very much behindhand in this respect.

The Ancient Monuments Act as we introduced it was a very moderate measure. Yet it was opposed by the political leaders on both sides, and to pass it at all we had to make important concessions. One of the most important provisions which remained was the institution of an Inspectorship of Ancient Monuments. Many of the owners of our most important remains have patriotically surrendered some of their rights on the faith of this arrangement. The late Government has, however, for some years left the appointment vacant. The nation has accepted the trust, but is not carrying out its part of the bargain. The Council is now writing to the present Prime Minister, and I sincerely trust that he will put an end to the present state of things, which is by no means creditable to the nation. The Government should either restore the full control of these monuments, a course which would be very unfortunate, or it should carry out loyally its part of the compact.

Under the direction of the Council a memorandum has lately been drawn up and sent to all bishops and archdeacons and chancellors, to the Church papers, and the principal newspapers in London and the country, on the subject of the not unfrequent sale of old church plate and furniture under conditions which appear to be the reverse of dignified. The Council recommends the deposit of obsolete or worn-out plate for preservation in local museums, either on loan or by purchase, and as a precautionary measure the preparation and printing of an inventory, such as has been prepared in Wilts, Northants, and other counties. Attention

is called to the fact, too often forgotten, that although the vicar and churchwardens of a parish are for the time being trustees of the church plate and furniture, yet the property is really vested in the parishioners.

The opening of the Library on Friday evenings from half-past six till half-past nine has been continued. Attendances have averaged nearly three each evening, which I regret to say compares not unfavourably with attendances in the day time. The Friday evenings will be continued for the present.

The finances of the Society continue to be in a satisfactory condition. Our Treasurer will probably make some remarks on the balance sheet.

It has been suggested to me that a certain number of the Fellows feel that some change in the method of nomination of members of Council would be beneficial, so as to give the general body of the Society greater facilities for procuring the nomination of any particular candidate. The Council would be glad to consult the wishes of the Society in the matter, and would indeed welcome any change that would lighten the task of selection. The system in use at present is, of course, that which is required by our statutes, and before any change can be made it would be necessary to alter the statute dealing with the Anniversary Meeting. The matter was discussed by the Council at its last meeting, and it was thought desirable to appoint a Committee to inquire into the present method of nomination and election. For this purpose the Council passed the following Resolution :

‘That a Special Committee be appointed to consist of seven Fellows to consider and report to the Council on the method of nomination and election of the members of Council at the Anniversary Meeting.’

It is hoped that the result of the deliberations of this Committee will be to allay any feeling of dissatisfaction that may perhaps at present exist in the minds of some of the Fellows.”

The following Resolution was thereupon proposed by Sir Edward W. Brabrook, C.B., seconded by Sir Richard R. Hohnes, K.C.V.O., and carried unanimously :

“That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the President for his Address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed.”

After some remarks by Mr. Emanuel Green on the concluding paragraph of the President's Address, it was proposed by Mr. H. Thomson Lyon, and seconded by Mr. W. H. Fox :

“That the Society cordially approves of the suggestion made by the President in the last portion of his Address, and that the Council be instructed accordingly to arrange for the appointment of a Committee of seven Fellows to consider and report on the matter.”

On being put to the meeting, the motion was declared to be not carried.

The Scrutators having reported that the Members of the Council in List I. and the Officers of the Society in List II. had been duly elected, the following List was read from the Chair of those who had been elected as Council and Officers for the ensuing year :

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

John, Lord Avebury, P.C., F.R.S., *President*.
Philip Norman, Esq., *Treasurer*.
Frederick George Hilton Price, Esq., *Director*.
Charles Hercules Read, Esq., *Secretary*.
David Lindsay, Lord Balcarres, M.P.
John Willis Clark, Esq., M.A., Hon. Litt.D. Oxon.
Lionel Henry Cust, Esq., M.V.O., M.A.
Harold Arthur, Viscount Dillon, Hon. M.A. Oxon.
Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S.
Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, K.C.B., LL.D., D.C.L.
John William Willis-Bund, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

Ten Members of the New Council.

Sir Edward William Brabrook, Knt., C.B.
William Dale, Esq.
George Edward Fox, Esq., Hon. M.A. Oxon.
Everard Green, Esq., *Rouge Dragon*.
Hubert Hall, Esq.
Arthur George Hill, Esq., M.A.
Charles Reed Peers, Esq., M.A.
Sir Owen Roberts, Knt., M.A.
Arthur Banks Skinner, Esq., B.A.
Henry Richard Tedder, Esq.

Thanks were voted to the Scrutators for their trouble.

Thursday, 3rd May, 1906.

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., Director, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From W. Bruce Bannerman, Esq., F.S.A. :

1. Croydon, Pre-historic and Roman. By J. C. Anderson. 8vo. Croydon, 1874.
2. Saxon Croydon. By J. C. Anderson. 8vo. Croydon, 1877.
3. Croydon Old Church. By J. C. Anderson. 8vo. Croydon, 1878.
4. The Archiepiscopal Palace at Croydon. By J. C. Anderson. 8vo. Croydon, 1879.
5. The great North Wood, with a geological, topographical, and historical description of Upper, West, and South Norwood, in Surrey. By J. C. Anderson. 8vo. London, 1898.
6. Six platinotype photographs of measured drawings of the archiepiscopal palace at Croydon.

From Rev. H. B. Barnes :—The register of baptisms, marriages, and burials at St. Margaret's, Toppesfield parish, Essex county, England, 1559-1650, and some account of the parish. By Rev. H. B. Barnes, Rector, and Philip Morant. 8vo. Toppesfield, Mass., U.S.A., 1905.

From J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., F.S.A. :—Old Halls in Lancashire and Cheshire. By Henry Taylor. 4to. Manchester, 1884.

Gervaise Le Gros, Esq., M.A., was admitted Fellow.

It was announced from the Chair that at a meeting of the Council on Monday, 30th April, the following Fellows had been appointed a Special Committee to consider whether any, and if so what alterations in the Statutes should be made with regard to the nomination of the Council :

Sir Owen Roberts, M.A. ; Sir E. W. Brabrook, C.B. ; J. W. Willis Bund, Esq., M.A., LL.B. ; W. Paley Baildon, Esq. ; Dr. Wickham Legg ; Mill Stephenson, Esq. B.A. ; and H. Thomson Lyon, Esq.

Sir GEORGE J. ARMYTAGE, BART., F.S.A., read the following account of Excavations at Kirklees Priory, Yorks. :

“The Cistercian priory of Kirklees is in the township of Hartshead-cum-Clifton and in the ancient parish of Dewsbury, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It was founded by Rainer the Fleming in the reign of Henry II. The foundation charter was formerly among the Kirklees muniments, but unfortunately it cannot now be found. There is, however, a copy of it in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, and by it the founder grants to God and St. Mary and to the nuns of Kuthales the place in which they dwell, and then it goes on to describe the boundaries of the lands which are named in the charter.

It is without date, and it is confirmed by an undated charter of William earl Warren, who died in 1240, which is here exhibited. A copy of this is also printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*.

Both these charters state that the founder of the priory was a son of William Fleming, who according to Hunter was a son of Rainald the Fleming, seneschal of Skipton in the reign of Henry I.

This priory was dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin and St. James. There flourished here for three centuries and a half a nunnery or priory of Cistercian nuns who were large landed proprietors in the district. No seal has been found, and there is no register or cartulary so far as is known. Mr. Chadwick, a Fellow of this Society, who has for many years taken a great interest in the history of the place, has contributed extremely valuable papers on the subject to the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, which I can heartily commend to your notice, and he has also devoted much time and trouble in obtaining reliable information from the Record Office and the York Registry.

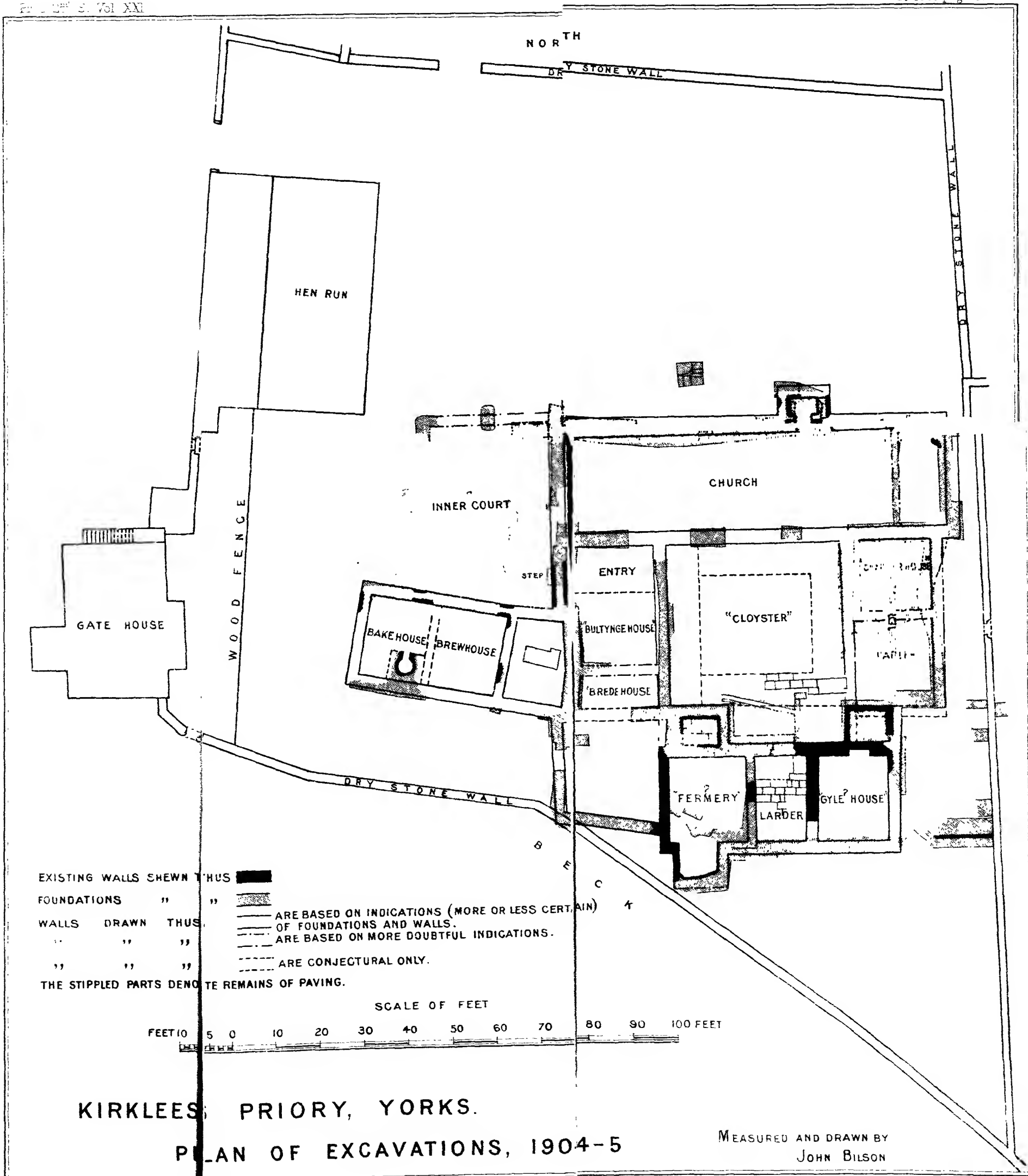
I may shortly state what information has been collected. The only deeds we have at Kirklees are a grant by Sir John the Fleming to Kirklees Priory of his *nativa* or serf Alice, daughter of William Doneiger of Clifton. There is a reproduction of this in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*,* and the original is here exhibited. This deed is not dated, but it is probably early Henry III. Then there is the confirmation by William earl Warren of which I have previously spoken, also without date, and a confirmation by Henry III. of the grants made to Kirklees nunnery by Reyner the

* Vol. xvi. 320.

Fleming dated (23) September, 20 Henry III., that is 1236. But Mr. Chadwick has found and has had transcribed from the Record Office a licence in mortmain dated 47th of Edward III. and another of the 49th of Edward III., an Inquisition *ad quod damnum* taken at York 22nd January, 1395, also a licence in mortmain dated 20th April, 1396, given to Sir John Mounteney and others, to grant land in Mirfield and the advowson of the church to the priory and convent. In 1403 Richard Scroop, archbishop of York, ordained a perpetual vicarage in the church of Mirfield presentable by the priory and convent. There is also a grant of land to Kirklees by Robert Stapleton in 1271-9. Sir William Scott of Great Haughton, who died 8th of Henry IV., bequeathed to the fabric and maintenance of the church and to the nuns and sisters 10 marks. Sir John Saville of Elland in his will, not dated, but proved 23rd September, 1399, left 40s to the prioress and convent of Kyrkleghes, and released the 40s. they owed him, and he bequeathed them a quarter of wheat and to each nun a stone of wool, with other bequests, and by will dated 12th July, 1402, John de Burgh bequeathed to the priory 13s. 4d.

Sir John Hall, vicar of Huddersfield, who made his will 1st November, 1526, gave his body to be buried within the church of Kyrkleghes afore the image of our Lady of Pity. Also the rent and profits of his messuages, lands, and tenements in Huddersfield, to give the rents and profits to the prioress and her successors, and the residue of the estate to the said prioress. This will was proved February 4th, 1528, and administration granted to the prioress and nuns of Kirklees. There are several extracts from the Archbishops' registers at York which have been printed in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* in Mr. Chadwick's paper, but as they bear more upon the internal discipline of the house than the subject we are discussing this evening, I must refer the Fellows of the Society to that journal for further information.

We now come to the period of the Reformation. Kirklees, being only a small house, came within the scope of the Act for the suppression of the lesser monasteries, which Act is recited in the grant for the continuance of the priory, and this recitation will be found in full in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*. The grant, which was dated 13th May, 30th Henry VIII., *i.e.* 1538, is referred to in Burnet's *History of the Reformation*, and the surrender to the king which shortly followed was dated the 24th November, 31st Henry VIII., *i.e.* 1539, and is also referred to by Burnet.



There is a description of the buildings of Kirklees as they existed at the time of the dissolution among the surveys made by the visitors of Henry VIII. preserved among the Exchequer papers in the Public Record Office. This description has been printed by Mr. William Brown, a Fellow of this Society and the Secretary of the Yorkshire Archæological Society, in the *Journal of that Society*,* together with a description of the buildings of other lesser monasteries, and is reprinted at the end of this paper for convenience of reference. It was, however, previous to his discovery of these documents that in the year 1863, in consequence of an accidental digging of the ground which had been for some time used as a poultry yard, that certain foundations were found and covered up again after having been surveyed by me. A copy of that plan is now shown, and various attempts were made to identify the foundations with the usual plan of Cistercian buildings. This, however, was much facilitated on the discovery of the survey. It was clear from the survey that the buildings were small and many windows unglazed. There were few chimneys, even the kitchen being without one. The description is shown on the screen, and it will be observed that the first portion relates to the church and the buildings about the cloister, and the latter portions to the farm buildings.

The farm buildings which are now in existence and in use agree very closely in their dimensions with those in the survey, but whether they are the same or built on the same sites we have no evidence to show. The oxhouse and the cowhouse are still called by the same names, namely the ox-barn and the cowbarn.

In 1902 I started systematically to uncover the foundations again with a view of accurately locating the buildings of the priory with the assistance of Mr. John Bilson, a Fellow of this Society, to whom we owe a debt of gratitude for the time and interest he has bestowed on these investigations, with the result that we have unearthed the foundations as on the plan now shown on the screen. This agreed so closely with the narrative survey that it was not a difficult matter to identify the buildings round the cloister court. On the north we have the church, 80 feet long and 21 feet broad, with a foundation wall, no doubt a sleeper wall, across the east end, and the cloister at the south part, 40 feet square and 7 feet broad round the sides. The north, east, and south sides of the cloister were covered with slates, and there were chambers

over the west part of which more hereafter. On the east side of the cloister was the chapter-house, 16 feet square, and on the south side of the chapter-house, a parlour, 18 feet square, and over these was the dormer.

On the south side was the gyle-house and also a larder-house, and over these was the dormer. On the west side was a little house to lay brede in, and a bulging house, and over these were five little chambers covered with slates for ladies and others to work in. So it would appear that on the north side of the cloister was the church, and on the other three sides were two-storied buildings, it being specially stated that the dormer, the dormer, and the little chambers were covered with slates.

At the west end of the church was a hall, 30 feet long and 21 feet broad, which was the same width as the church itself. The foundations were not sufficiently distinct to locate this exactly, though there are some evidences of the walls. Other small rooms, chambers, butteries, etc., are mentioned in the survey, but there are no evidences of foundations of these. The prioress's chamber was at the north side of the nether end of the church: it had timbered walls and was covered with slates. It is not surprising therefore that no evidence of it is to be found.

A low chamber called the fermery at the nether end of the dormer, 18 feet square, had stone walls, and its probable position is indicated on the plan. It will be noted this building was not among those described as being round the cloister. The kitchen also had stone walls and was covered with slates, but whether it was on the ground floor or an upstairs room there is nothing to show. If it was on the upper floor it would probably be next door to the dormer, but I am not aware of any similar case.

The foundations of the brewhouse and bakehouse are quite distinct; they agree exactly with the dimensions in the survey, and the foundations of the oven are as good as the day they were put in.

There is a mention of an old almshouse without the gate, and another, 40 feet long and 18 feet broad, by the beck side. This may refer to the present gate-house now standing, a view of which is shown on the screen. This is supposed to be the house in which Robin Hood died, but that is another history, to which I do not propose to refer to-night. Mr. Bilson, however, thinks that this is a post-dissolution building. It has evidently been built at two different periods, the wooden portion being older than the stone.

You will notice on the plan a square block of masonry

about 8 feet from the north side of the church. It is about 5 feet square and 4 feet deep in the ground, stands by itself, and is unconnected with any walls, and it is difficult to surmise what it was. It has been suggested that it might have been the fireplace for the priorage chamber, which is stated to have been on the north side, but it hardly seems large enough for this, being only about 5 feet square. I thought at one time it might have been the cover of a well, but found no evidence of this. It appears to be more of the nature of a base of a cross, and on referring to a description and plan of the priory of Marrick, in Swaledale, which is to be found in *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*,* I find that here there was a cross in a similar situation. Is it not possible that this cross may have indicated the place where these nuns settled themselves previous to the date of the foundation deed? for it should be remembered that by that deed Reynier the Fleming conveyed to them 'the place in which they dwelt.' A contemporary plan of Marrick is shown on the screen. What a pity it is that similar plans have not been preserved of other religious houses.

I now show on the screen what I conceive to be the ground plan of the priory at the time of the survey, and also what I think may have been the plan of the upper floor. No mention is made in the survey of any entrance or staircases, but it is obvious that these would be necessary. In the present farm buildings adjoining the priory site, and which were probably a portion of the buildings mentioned in the survey, there are no staircases except of stone, and I should therefore assume that those in the priory would also be of stone. It will be noticed that the dimensions of the chapter-house are 2 feet less than that of the adjoining parlour, and it is possible that a staircase from the dorter may have passed down the side of this building to the cloister, and landed opposite to the south door of the church, and thus enabled the nuns to enter or leave the church under shelter. A similar staircase in the south-east corner of the cloister court would give access to both the dormitory and the frater, and another by the entry of the north-west corner would enable the ladies to enter the five little chambers which were provided for them to work in. We have nothing to show the extent of these chambers, but I understand that Mr. Hope and Mr. Brakspear think they were no wider than the cloister court; that would make them about 7 feet square.

* Vol. v. 100.

Before leaving the plan I must make some mention of the projection on the north side of the church; this was one of the few portions of the excavations which showed any decided line of ashlar masonry, and it was here in 1863 that we found pieces of two different tombstones. It is difficult to say what this building was; it may have been a bell tower, for that there was one here is evident, from the fact that John Wollwrowe, of Kirklees, in 1480 left by his will for the fabric of the 'campanile' of the monastery 20 pence, or it may have been an entrance to the prioress's house, which, as stated in the survey, was on the north side of the church, but having timber walls was no doubt so effectually destroyed that we have been unable to find any trace of it. It appears that a grant made by the king on 13th May, 1538 (after reciting the statute for the suppression of the lesser monasteries), declares that the house of Kirklees shall continue for ever in the same body corporate, state, and condition as before the statute.

This does not seem, however, to have lasted long, for on the 24th November, 1539, Joan Kyppes, then prioress of Kirklees, surrendered to the king the monastery and its possessions.

From the account of the ministers of the king in the augmentation office the total value of the priory lands was £29 18s. 9d. per annum, of which £6 13s. 4d. was for the site of Kirklees with demesne lands. In the accounts of William Chamber, collector of rents belonging to the priory, these demesne lands were let to Thomas Savile of Clifton for the same amount, £6 13s. 4d., and on the 31st May, 36 Henry VIII. (1544), the site and precincts of the priory, then in the occupation of Thomas Savile, were granted to John Tasburgh and Nicholas Savile. They then passed into the hands of William Ramsden, and on the 29th March, 1 Edward VI. (1547), licence was granted to him to alienate the site and demesne lands of Kirklees to Thomas Gargrave, Esq., by whom they were granted on the 20th February, 2 Edward VI. (1547-8), to Robert Pilkington of Bradley, and from him they were purchased on the 26th October, 7 Elizabeth (1565), by my ancestor John Armytage of Farnley Tyas, and they have been in the possession of our family ever since.

It is generally believed that the buildings of the priory, or some part of them, were for some time used as a residence, and the stones eventually used for alteration of the present hall, which is about a quarter of a mile distant. Many of the stones of the Jacobean front of the present house, which is believed to have been built about 1610, bear the same mason's

marks as those remaining in the garden walls and the old farm buildings of the priory, and are shown on the screen. This may be accounted for, as suggested by Mr. Bilson, that the hall and farm buildings were of much the same date. We have no information as to the actual date of the destruction of the priory buildings when they were levelled to the ground as they are to-day. About 1670 Dr. Nathaniel Johnson made a drawing of what he called 'The prospect of Kirklees Abbey, taken from the footway leading to Hartshead Church,' the original of which belongs to the Reverend H. Fleming St. John of Dinmore Manor, Leominster, and which was printed in the 2nd volume of Stukeley's *Itinerarium Curiosum*, plate 99. It shows that a building of some kind with two turrets was then existing on the site of the priory. I venture to think that those two turrets may have stood upon the two quadrilateral foundations, one of which is in ashlar with a dressed plinth on it. The walls of the other were not so clear.

I exhibit a photograph taken from the same place as Johnson's sketch was taken from 220 years ago. After the date of this drawing nothing more seems to have been known of the priory until 1712, when in Hearne's edition of Leland's *Itinerary* he says in a footnote that his learned friend Dr. Richardson of Yorkshire, in a letter received from him dated 16th July, 1712, gives a copy of the inscription lately found in digging among the ruins of the priory of Kirklees. This was the tomb of Elizabeth de Stainton, the first prioress. This, together with the other fragments, accounts for the tombstones of four of the prioresses. These are now enclosed within the same railing as that of Elizabeth de Stainton, which was discovered about 1712. A drawing of these is to be found in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*.* Very few articles were found during the excavations, and those mostly quite near the surface, in 1863. They are shown here on the table and consist of two capitals of twin shafts, a base of twin shafts and two single bases, which I am told are of the second half of the twelfth century, and probably formed the capitals and bases of the twin shafts of the cloister arcade. Mr. John Bilson tells me they are very common in twelfth-century cloisters, and there are fragments at Kirkstall and in the arcade of the narthex at the west end of the church of Fountains Abbey.

There are also some fragments of tiles and a few coins and pipes, and some plaster work with the family arms on, which

* Vol. xvi. 322.

has probably come from the building of the residence since the dissolution.

The probable alteration of the place to a residence has of course made it more difficult to distinguish what were really the foundations of the priory, but the narrative survey has assisted materially.

The foundations were mostly of rough rubble without any trace of mortar, and the stony character of the subsoil was sometimes confusing, for there were few traces of the walls above the original ground level. These are shown in black on Mr. Bilson's plan. Those of the larder and those in the south-west angle of the cloister appear to forbid the idea of doors where these are continuous. The flag paving shown was all *in situ*, as was the set paving on the west of the buildings.

I think I have now described generally the result of our diggings, and I cannot close these remarks without saying how much indebted I am personally, and I am sure you are generally, to both Mr. Chadwick, who has for so many years taken a great interest in and collected so many documents relating to the priory, and to Mr. John Bilson, who has spared neither time nor trouble in giving his advice and making such accurate surveys of the excavations. I am glad to see that he is here to-night, and I hope he will supplement these remarks with his own views on the plan of the priory. Mr. Brakspear, Mr. St. John Hope, and Mr. Peers have also most kindly assisted us by correspondence, and I have no doubt they will express their opinions also.

The slides to illustrate this paper have been photographed and made by my brother, Mr. Frank Armytage, who I have no doubt many of you may be acquainted with as an enthusiastic member of the National Photographic Record Association.

To conclude, I may state that the foundations being so brittle it was necessary to cover them up for their protection, but not until I had placed a boundary stone at each corner of the church, and also one at each corner of the cloister court, so that anyone in the future who may be inclined to make any further investigations will have little or no difficulty in determining the positions on the ground.

KIRKLEYS.

SCITUS DOMORUM.

The church conteynyth in length $\frac{xx}{iiij}$ ffoote and in bredith xxj foote, w^t a high roofe coveryd w^t slates, havynge glasse wyndowes conteynyng .l. ffoote of glasse, w^t the high alter, ij alters in the quere, and ij benethe, and xxij stalles in the quere for the nones.

Item the cloyster at the southe parte of the church conteynyth in length .xl. ffoote square and in bredith vij foote, and iiij partes coveryd w^t slates, and chambres over thother one parte, w^toute any glasse.

Item the chapter house at theste parte of the cloyster, xvj foote square, undir the dorter, w^t iiij litle glasse wyndowes conteynyng vj foote of glasse.

Item the dorter over the chapter house, xl foote longe and xvij foote brode, coveryd w^t slates.

Item a parler undir the dorter xvij foote square w^t a chymney, ij baye wyndowes glased conteynyng xxx foote of glasse.

Item the gyle house at the southe parte of the cloyster, xx foote square, undir the fraytour.

Item a larder house undir the fraytour, xvij foote longe and xiiij foote brode.

Item the fraytour, xxxiiij foote longe and xvij foote brode, stone walles, unglasid, coveryd w^t slates.

Item a litle house at the west parte to lay brede yn, xvj foote longe and x foote brode.

Item a bultyng house at the weste parte of the cloyster, xvj foote square.

Item v litle chambres over the same at the seid west parte for the ladyes and other to worke yn coveryd w^t slates.

Item the halle at the west ende of the church, xxx foote longe and xxj foote brode, w^toute glasse coveryd w^t slates.

Item a parler or chamber at thupper ende of the halle xxiiij foote longe and xvi foote brode, coveryd w^t slates, no glasse.

Item a litle chamber by the same, x foote square coveryd w^t slates, tymber walles.

Item the buttrye at the upper ende of the halle undir the chamber xxj foote longe and x foote brode.

Item a litle inner buttrye by the same.

Alle v undir one roofe.
for the Chapleyns.

Item the new chamber at the northe parte of the inner courte, xvj foote square w^t a chymney and coveryd w^t slates, tymbre walles.

Item ane other chamber by the same, xvj foote longe and xij foote brode, tymber walles coveryd w^t slates.

Item ane other chamber by the same of lyke bignesse.

Item ane chambre therby of like bignesse.

Item such ane other old chamber coveryd w^t slates.

Item a low house or old parler undir the seid chambres, xvij foote square, w^t stone walles and one glasse wyndow conteyning x foote of glasse.

Item the Prioress chamber at the northe syde of the nether ende of the church, xxiiij foote longe and xvj foote brode, tymbre walles coveryd w^t slates, no glasse.

Item j litle closett and a litle cole house therby.

Item a low chamber called the fermery at the nether end of the fraytour, xvij foote square, old stone walles, a chymney and no glasse.

Item the kychyn, xx foote longe and xvij foote brode, no chymney, stone walles and coveryd w^t slates.

Item the brewhouse and bakehouse at the southe parte of the inner courte, xxxvj foote long and xx foote brode, stone walles and coveryd w^t slates.

Item a stable and ane old cole house at the southe parte of the seid courte, undir the chambres.

Md. that alle the seid houses are aboute the cloyster and the inner courte.

Item ane old almes house whereyn a poore man dwellith w^toute the gate.

Item ane other old almes house, xl foote longe and xiiij foote brode, by the bek syde.

Item a cowhouse xxxviiij foote longe and xx foote brode, brokyn walles, coveryd w^t slates, decayed.

Item ane old rounde dove cote in the utter yarde, of stone walles partely brokyn, decayed.

Item a corne barne of ij storyes, whereof thone lxxij foote longe and xxx foote brode, and thother xl foote longe and xxiiij foote brode, stonewalles, a goode stronge roofe coveryd w^t slates, v quarter rye.

Item a carte house, xxx foote longe and xvj foote brode, no walles, coveryd w^t slates welle.

Item the oxe house, lx foote longe and xvij foote brode, stone and tymbre walles, coveryd w^t slates.

Item the kylne house xliij foote longe and xvij foote brode whereof thone half old and thother halfe late burnyd and new biled, wherof lakkith xx foote to cover and the rest coveryd w^t slates.

Item the garner, xx foote longe and xvj foote brode, tymbre walles, coveryd w^t slates.

Item ij litle houses undir the same and thone of theym for servauntes to lye yn.

Item a swyne cote, xxiiij foote longe and xvi foote brode, coveryd w^t slates.

Md. that the moste parte are olde houses.

Item ane orchard enclosed w^t ane olde stone walle w^t few frute trees, conteyneth by estymacon iij roodes of grounde."*

Mr. BILSON said the foundations uncovered at Kirklees were of rubble without mortar, and difficult to distinguish in the ground. The plan was confused by the fact that the buildings had been used for habitations and altered; but there was no question as to the identification. The only possible position for the kitchen was the upper floor. Was this a solitary example? It was doubtful whether the hall and buttery were over the west range or north-west of the church. The owner of the site had defrayed all the expenses of the excavation, and had set an admirable example.

Mr. CHADWICK considered many points not proven. The excavations, particularly in the inner court, did not tally with the survey, which put the hall and parlour west of the church. The kitchen was probably on the ground floor, where there would be less risk of fire.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE stated that little was known about the arrangement of the smaller nunneries in England. The kitchen may have occupied two storeys, and the plan could be interpreted in more ways than one. In these small houses the ground plan became that of an ordinary living house, and the monastic arrangements were soon disregarded.

Mr. HOPE welcomed this addition to our knowledge of

* Public Record Office. State Papers, Domestic: Suppression Papers 2, ff. 194, 195.

monastic houses, as affording evidence how far the excavated remains squared with such surveys as those of Yorkshire priories printed by Mr. Brown. These surveys did not pretend to great accuracy, but were rather rough estimates of the value of the lead. Of the buildings at Kirkstrees the chapter-house could be easily identified, but the rere-dorter had not been mentioned at all. The brewhouse was also certain, but the gyle-house was clearly a separate building, though there may have been a connexion by pipes. The only place left for the kitchen was the upper floor, where it would well serve its purpose: the survey mentions its covering of slates. The carved stones exhibited belonged to the cloister, and the twin capitals had between them but one abacus, which is a distinctly peculiar feature. The plans exhibited (see illustrations) represented the arrangements of the buildings as interpreted by himself and Mr. Brakspear from the evidence of the foundations uncovered and the wording of the survey.

Mr. READ remarked that the painted tiles from the site were of Flemish, not Italian, manufacture: other objects exhibited were of later date, and included a fragment of Wedgwood ware.

Sir GEORGE ARMYTAGE, in reply, pointed to the rere-dorter at the south-east corner of the buildings. There were indications of foundations at the west end of the church, and the hall was more probably in that line than on the west of the cloister. Coins from Elizabeth to Anne, some tiles, and some Nuremberg counters were found in 1863.

C. H. VOWELL, Esq., through Albert Hartshorne, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an alabaster figure of St. George with the Dragon, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, on a coeval stand or base $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Mr. Hartshorne writes:

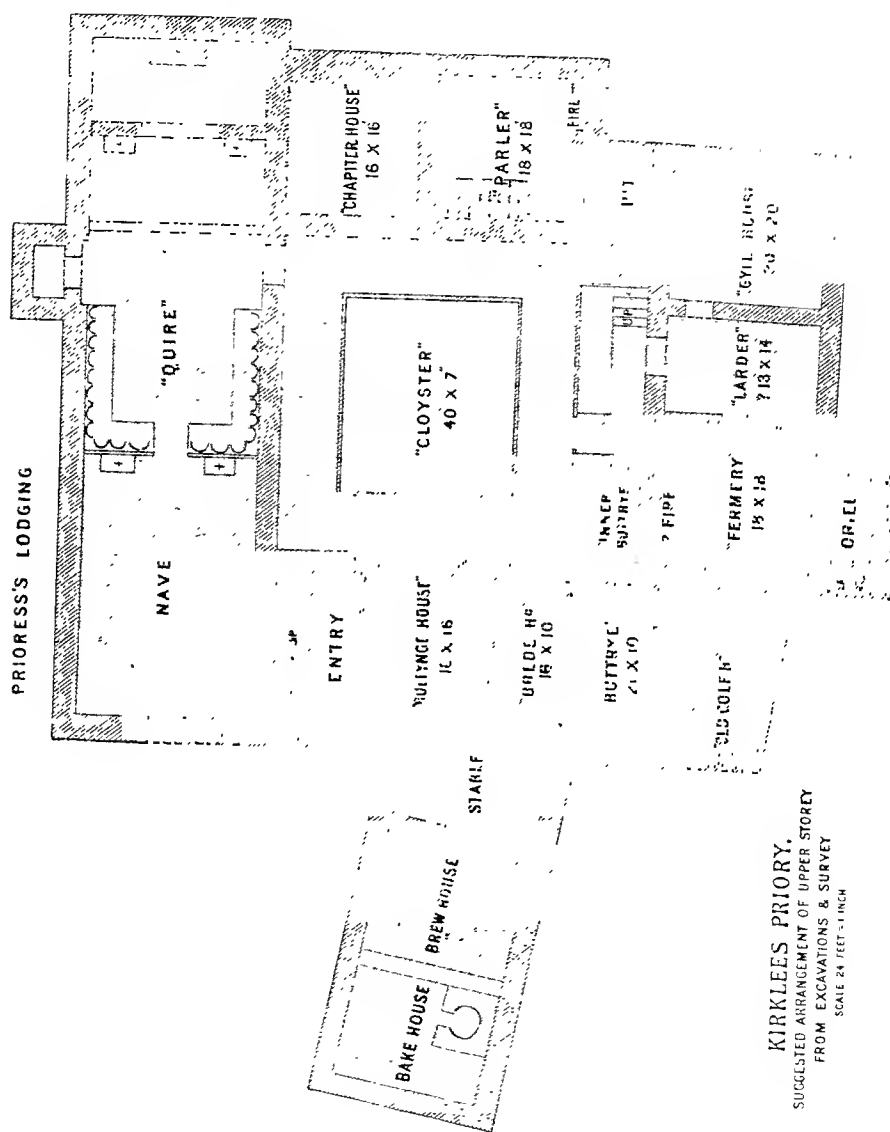
"This familiar figure of our Patron Saint was lately bought by the present owner in an antiquity shop at Worthing, and although the whole object has suffered from modern re-painting and gilding, it has interest on account of its date and probable English origin, irrespective of the scarcity of such sculptured remains.

The costume exhibited is conventional classic, and the treatment of the figure, together with the late Gothic mouldings of the base or stand, indicate the date to be about 1525-30. As to the material, the figure is executed in a slab of alabaster, which has been utilised, not without art, and to the fullest extent of the material, to form the flying scarf, and whose substance supports the plumes of the head-piece, and the lance with its pennon, the cross of St. George.

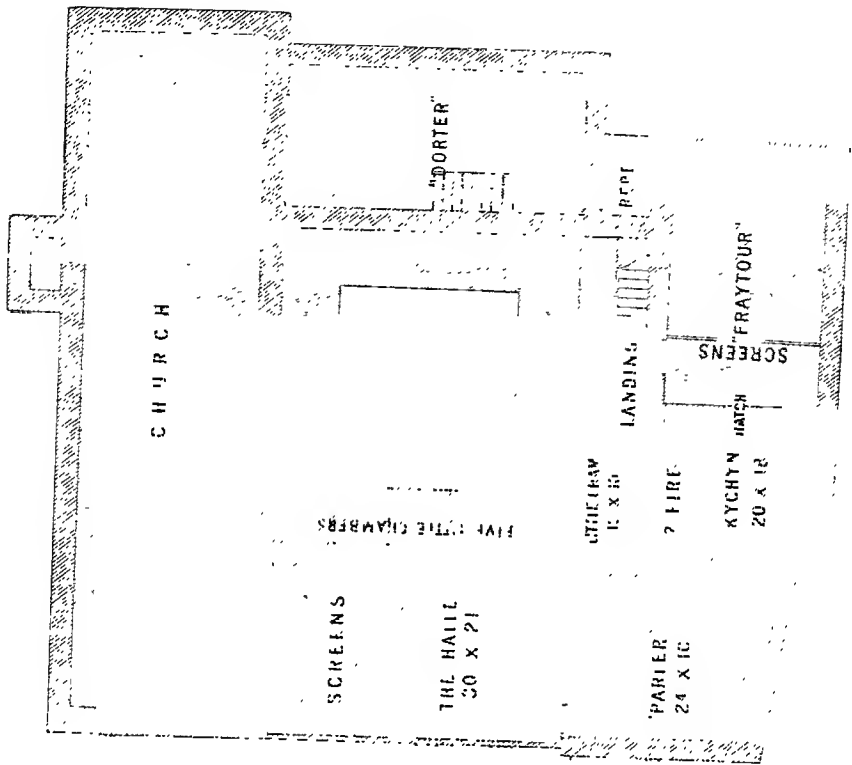
Figure 1. Aerial photograph of the study area showing the location of the study site (indicated by a black dot) and the surrounding landscape. The study site is located in the central part of the image, surrounded by a dense forest. The surrounding landscape is a mix of forest and open areas.

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KIRKLEES PRIORY.
SUGGESTED ARRANGEMENT OF UPPER STOREY
FROM EXCAVATIONS & SURVEY
SCALE 24 FEET = 1 INCH



KIRKLES PRIORY.
SUGGESTED ARRANGEMENT OF UPPER STOREY
FROM EXCAVATIONS & SURVEY
SCALE 24 FEET = 1 INCH

It is well known, for the matter has been excellently set forth by Mr. Hope, that both large and small objects in alabaster were fashioned during the latter part of the fifteenth and early in the sixteenth century at Nottingham, the "alabastermen" making use of the material, which surrendered with such facility to the chisel, from the neighbouring district of the Chellaston, Tutbury, and other alabaster centres. The larger objects, setting the monumental effigies aside, comprised the alabaster *tabule* or reredoses, which in their turn included the numberless small images for their niches, as well as distinct and free-standing statues for rood lofts of greater size.

There is no indication of latten or other wire for affixing the figure of St. George to a reredos on a base forming part of the great architectural composition, indeed the stand or base belonging to it precludes that destination; and it would therefore appear probable that the object in question was one of a class distinct from the reredos figures, and formed an attribute of an altar, standing on it, as did the St. John's Heads of earlier times and longer and greater popularity than even the figure of the Patron Saint of England.

Such a St. John's Head in alabaster, for reposing upon the altar, of the end of the fourteenth century, upon a much later base, I obtained in Ratisbon in 1894: it is described in our *Proceedings* * and is now in the British Museum.

I should not have taken the freedom to introduce so slight a thing as this figure of St. George before the Society, but for the fact that it may add another and a collateral link to the chain of evidence already so well brought together regarding the artistic working of alabaster in this country, both by native and foreign artists. Like the St. John's Heads, the alabaster representations of the Patron Saint of England must formerly have been very numerous, but they appear to have succumbed in an even greater degree to the onslaughts of fanaticism."

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE preferred to assign the carving to the seventeenth century, and Mr. Hope considered it had nothing to do with the alabaster work of Nottingham.

Mr. READ thought the seventeenth century the earliest possible date, the helmet evidently not belonging to the period when such head-pieces were worn. The back had been treated as an alabaster panel.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

* 2nd S. xv. 23.

Thursday, 10th May, 1906.

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., Director, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

- From Mrs. Cripps :—Old English Plate. By Wilfred J. Cripps, C.B., F.S.A. Ninth edition. 8vo. London, 1906.
- From the Author :—Worspring Priory. By the Rev. F. W. Weaver, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. 1905
- From John Tolhurst, Esq., F.S.A. :—A Short Description of the Parish Church of Beckenham, Kent. By Robert Borrowman. 8vo. Beckenham, 1906.
- From the Author :—Clapham before 1700 A.D. By R. de M. Rudolf. 8vo. London, 1904.
- From the Author :—Pedigree of Wittewronge of Ghent in Flanders. Stanton Barry (Bucks), and Rothamstead House (Herts). By G. M. Gibson Cullum, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1905.
- From the Author :—Brownsea Island. By Charles van Raalte, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1906.
- From the Author :—A Guide to the Antiquities of Newark, and the Churches of Holme and Hawton. By Thos. M. Blagg, F.S.A. L. P. edition. 8vo. n.p. 1906.
- From the Author :—Portraiture in Recumbent Effigies, and Ancient Schools of Monumental Sculpture in England, illustrated by examples in Northamptonshire. By Albert Hartshorne, F.S.A. 8vo. Exeter, 1899.
- From R. Phené Spiers, Esq., F.S.A. :—Catalogues of Winter Exhibitions at the Royal Academy of Arts for the years 1883, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904.

O. M. DALTON, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read the following notes on (1) the lot-casting machine in Carolingian representations of the Crucifixion: (2) an enamelled Frankish brooch: (3) a Byzantine enamelled medallion with figures of two saints, exhibited by C. H. Read, Esq., Secretary: and (4) a silver dish of the sixth century, exhibited by Sir William Haynes-Smith, K.C.M.G.:

(1) "It had long been noticed that on fol. 12A of the Utrecht Psalter illustrating Psalm xxi. 18 there is represented with the

instruments of the Passion and the soldiers rending a garment, an apparatus consisting of an urn fixed to the cross-bar of a framework, presumably constructed of wood. A comparison with monuments dating from perhaps as early as the fourth century showed that this object was the machine used in the circus for casting lots for position in the chariot races; and the occurrence in a Carlovingian manuscript of an apparatus which can hardly have survived to Frankish times is one among many indications that the artist must have had before him a model dating from the late-classical period.* Wishing to indicate the method by which the garments were parted, he does not adopt any of the ordinary means of appealing to chance, such as the throwing of dice or the actual drawing of

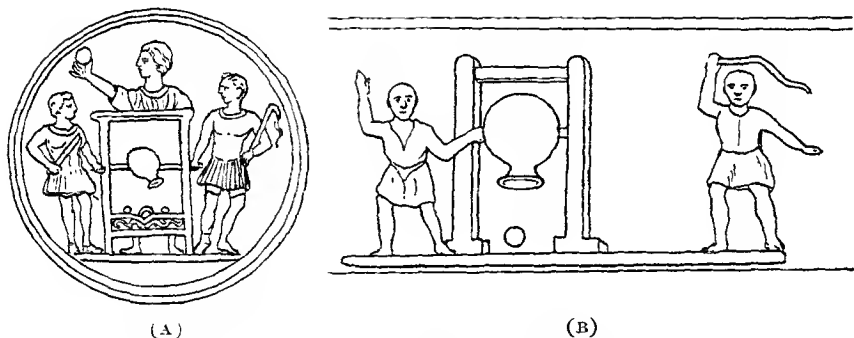


FIG. 1. (A) REVERSE OF A CONTORNIA TE MEDALLION. (B) PART OF A BAS-RELIEF FROM CONSTANTINOPLE. (Full size.)

lots, but depicts instead a rather elaborate appliance, long obsolete, and in its associations peculiarly inappropriate to so solemn a scene as the Crucifixion. I think it worth while to record two other examples of this singular machine, both upon Frankish ivory carvings: but before these are mentioned it will be well to consider the more ancient representations of the machine which are known to us, and to explain conjecturally the manner in which it was used.

These examples are two in number, a contorniate medal, and a marble relief once perhaps forming part of the *phiale* or fountain in the hippodrome at Constantinople, and now in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Berlin. The medal (fig.

* H. Graeven in *Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft* xxi. (1898), 28 ff. The lot-machine is mentioned on p. 34.

1 A),* which is considered to date from the fourth century, shows us a rectangular framework with three cross-bars, the central bar made to revolve, and apparently piercing an urn supported upon it, while the lowest seems to serve as a stand or receptacle for the lots, which are in the form of balls. On either side of the frame, each holding one end of the revolving bar with one hand, are two chariot-drivers with their whips: and behind it, holding up a ball in his right hand, is a person apparently wearing a tunic and mantle, though his body from the arm-pits to the ankles is concealed by the machine.† The neck of the urn is turned downwards. I conjecture that the method of using the machine was as follows. Into the urn, which was probably of metal, were placed as many balls as there were competitors, the balls being of such a size that only one could pass the neck of the urn at a time. When all was ready the supporting bar was made to perform a complete revolution with sufficient rapidity to allow passage to only one of the balls, and the process was repeated until all were out, the winning ball being apparently that which fell out last.

The medal seems to represent the scene at the moment when the winning ball has just left the urn and is being held up in view of the spectators: the two other balls upon the lower cross-bar are probably those which came out first, assigning to their owners the less coveted positions upon the track. The balls must have been distinguished by marks or painted in different shades, and it is a probable supposition that they bore the colours of the competing factions of the circus. The scene upon the marble relief (fig. 1 B)‡ is simpler than that upon the medal, there being only two persons present, both probably drivers: one ball has just fallen out, and the drivers express their feelings, one by raising his right arm, the other by brandishing his whip.

The fullest account of the elaborate ceremonial adopted in later Byzantine times at the drawing of the lots is given by the Emperor Constantine Porphyrogenitus:§ and though the procedure was doubtless more complicated in the tenth century than in the fourth, it helps us to understand the two earlier scenes, and is in its turn made more intelligible by them. The emperor states that the urn (*ὄρνα*) was placed

* See C. Robert, *Étude sur les médaillons contourtiates*, Brussels, 1882, pl. iii. fig. 2: Daremberg et Saglio, *Dictionary of Antiquities*, i. 1195, fig. 1531.

† This seems to indicate that a piece of cloth or canvas was stretched upon the frame, though if this was really the case the movement of the urn must have been somewhat impeded.

‡ *Revue Archéologique* ii. pt. 1, 1845, pl. xxviii.

§ *De Ceremoniis aulae Byzantinae*, Bonn edition. I. c. ix. pp. 312 ff.

in the middle of the tribunal, and that the delegates of the factions deposited the balls in a part of the machine called the *φάτνιον*, possibly the lowest cross-bar, which may have been channeled like a trough to receive them. A *silentarius* presided, accompanied by lower functionaries. Each faction was represented by its 'combinograph' (*κομβηνογράφος*), and each driver had his own place. At the appointed moment a special official, nominated by the leading faction and called *Theoretēs*, stood forth, and after speaking the required formulæ, took the balls (usually four) and put them in the urn. The urn was then reversed four times, the first three turns disposing of the three losing balls, and leaving the winning ball to the last. It is clear from the whole description that the casting of the lots for the races was regarded as a matter of State importance, and from what is known of the mutual jealousy and the political influence of the factions, it is easy to imagine that such was inevitably the case.

After what has preceded, the interpretation of the scene in the Utrecht Psalter (fig. 2) offers no difficulty. In the background are seen the Cross and instruments of the Passion: in the foreground the soldiers are parting the garment; while the urn upon its frame illustrates the sentence, 'Upon my vesture did they cast lots.' It will be noticed that the lowest cross-bar is in this case absent.

Fig. 3 is from the ivory panel in the cathedral of Narbonne. Here the Crucifixion is surrounded by subsidiary scenes

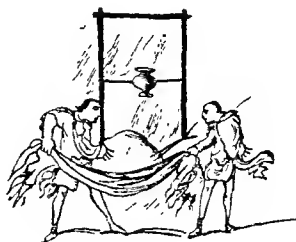


Fig. 2. DETAIL FROM THE
UTRECHT PSALTER.



Fig. 3. DETAIL FROM A CARVED
IVORY PANEL IN THE CATHEDRAL
CHURCH OF NARBONNE.

in the Carovingian manner, though the series of subjects is not that usually chosen. Immediately beneath the cross, of which it almost appears to form part, we again see the frame with its urn; but we have now reached a lower stage on the path of degra-

dation probably due to successive copying, and it may be doubted whether the ivory carver had any clear idea of its significance. The urn has become almost a flat disc, and is placed upon the highest cross-bar, probably because the arms of the soldiers holding up the garment in the foreground would have hidden any lower bars.

Fig. 4 shows a detail from a leaf of a diptych in the Victoria and Albert Museum, the companion of which is in the British Museum, both being carved upon pieces of a single consular diptych cut down for the purpose.* The subject is disposed in three zones: at the top is the Crucifixion between the two thieves in the presence of the Virgin, St. John, Longinus, and Stephaton. In the lower part of the central



Fig. 4. DETAIL FROM A CARVED IVORY PANEL IN THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

zone are the Maries at the tomb, with the angel and the sleeping soldiers; while in the upper part are two scenes one of which (fig. 4) we may now reasonably claim to have explained.† This is the representation in the upper left-hand corner of the zone, where three men are shown standing by a frame with a single crossbar, on which is an object more like a large water-pipe joint than an urn. One of the men has reversed it with his fingers, and from the mouth appears to issue water which falls upon garments lying on the ground

below. In this frame, misunderstood as it evidently is, we certainly have the degenerate descendant of the ancient lot-casting machine: but the carver not knowing what the urn was supposed to contain, perhaps because the balls were not shown

* W. Maskell, *Description of the Ivories, etc.*, 1872, p. 107. The leaf in the British Museum is reproduced by H. Graeven, *Frühchristliche und Mittelalterliche Elfenbeinarbeiten in photographischer Nachbildung*, Series I. Nos. 37-8.

† The second scene may be the personification of the Church rebuking the personification of Judæa or Jerusalem, who is represented with a turreted nimbus. Or possibly the standing figure may be the Synagogue taking counsel with Judæa or Jerusalem. A similar group in which the seated figure has the turreted nimbus occurs on an ivory carving in the National Library, Paris (see Cahier and Martin, *Mélanges d'Archéologie, etc.*, vol. ii. 1851, pl. v. and p. 56), by whom the first interpretation was suggested. At the bottom of the South Kensington ivory are seen the usual personifications of Earth and Ocean with a figure of a dead man rising from the tomb.

on the model before him, may have concluded that a fluid formed the proper contents for an urn, and consequently represented water flowing from the mouth.*

The appearance of this obsolete machine as late as the Carolingian period is one of the most singular instances of the fidelity with which Frankish artists followed the models set before them. The lot-machine of the circus is the least convincing and least probable of all the devices which might have been employed to illustrate the resort by the soldiers to the appeal to chance. Dice, or drawn lots, or even the game of mora as seen in the Syrian gospels of Rabula, would all have been more natural and better suited to the occasion. The persistence of so peculiar an object as the urn perhaps points to the existence of a single model, very probably a manuscript, which attained great popularity and was successively copied by illuminators and by carvers in ivory. For the introduction of a rather cumbrous apparatus into the scene upon the hill of Calvary is unlikely to have been a common feature, but would more probably originate with a single school or an individual artist.



Fig. 5. ENAMELLED
FRANKISH BROOCH IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM. (†.)

(2) The circular brooch illustrated in fig. 5 was found in the north of France, and is now in the British Museum.† It is of bronze with an iron pin at the back, and has on the front an enamelled cross executed in what is commonly known as the cloisonné method. The partitions which divide the cells are of copper, and are very thick and clumsy, the style of the work suggesting an early date. The principal colour is blue, which forms the ground; the other colours are yellow, pale green, bluish white, and red.

As far as the form goes the brooch might belong to any century between the sixth and the eleventh, but the rudeness of the workmanship suggests that the date may be nearer the earlier than the later term, especially as the form of the cross with expanding ends is similar to that of crosses executed

* It may be noted that the ancient voting urn (*situla* or *sitella*) was actually filled with water into which the lots were thrown; the water was then poured out and the lots with it. See Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, s.v. *Situla*.

† Acquired with the Morel Collection, 1901.

with inlaid garnets or pastes upon gold brooches made in the Frankish dominions and in England. The cross of St. Cuthbert at Durham shows this peculiarity, which has been associated with the form of the cross of Golgotha, as represented in early mosaics and reliefs from the fifth century. The primitive arrangement of the partitions recalls those of the well-known reliquary from Herford in Westphalia, now in Berlin,* though in this example the metal used is gold. The reliquary is generally attributed to the eighth century; and though it would be venturesome to assign a precise date in the present instance, the brooch deserves recording as a very primitive specimen of cell-enamelling in the West. If the Castellani brooch with a portrait in cloisonné enamel could be made in Italy perhaps as early as the seventh century,† there seems no reason why this less elaborate piece of work should not have been produced further to the north at an equally early period.

(3) The circular enamelled medallion (fig. 6) is also an example of cloisonné or cell enamelling, the cells being here too of copper strips, but the execution infinitely finer. It is Byzantine work, and the saints represented upon it, St. Theodore Tyron and St. George, in costume and type of face follow the rules of Byzantine iconography. It is, however, very remarkable in three respects: firstly because it is executed in copper, whereas almost without exception Byzantine enamels of the style and period are on gold, or, according to Professor Kondakoff, an alloy composed of gold and silver; secondly, because it is enamelled upon both faces, and cannot have been used, like almost all the medallions of similar size, to ornament the cover of a book of the Gospels, the frame of a reliquary or ikon, or any other ornament or utensil used in the service of the Church;‡ thirdly, because the ground is covered with enamel, whereas the backgrounds of such medallions are usually of plain gold only relieved by the enamelled letters of the accompany-

* O. von Falke and H. Frauberger, *Deutsche Schmelzarbeiten des Mittelalters*, Frankfurt, 1904, pl. i.

† See *Proceedings*, N.S. xx. 65-68.

‡ Except possibly a vestment, though even in this case the decoration of both sides is, so far as I can discover, unprecedented. Small enamelled medallions were applied to maniples, as for example those of the Metropolitans Alexius and Photius at Moscow (N. Kondakoff, *Byzantine Enamel*, German edition, 255). The imperial mantle, shoes, etc., in the Schatzkammer at Vienna also have applied medallions, with purely ornamental designs recalling those occurring in the mosaics of the Capella Palatina and the cathedral of Monreale; these medallions may have been made in Sicily. The medallion may possibly have been mounted as a pendant.

ing inscriptions. The second and third peculiarities are not without precedent, as Byzantine cloisonné work in copper,* or with enamelled backgrounds,† is known to us by existing examples. Our medallion must originally have had a metal rim soldered round the edge to contain and protect the enamel.‡

The colours are as follows :

St. Theodore : hair and beard, chestnut brown ; nimbus, light blue ; mantle, a darker purplish blue, with yellow leaves and yellow *tablion* bordered with red ; tunic, red, with a blue circle upon the right upper arm containing a yellow quatrefoil or cross ; background, green, with inscription in red. The flesh tints are pinkish, and not dead white as often in the late Byzantine enamels of the twelfth century.

St. George : hair, chestnut brown ; nimbus, green ; mantle, red, with green leaves, and yellow *tablion* bordered with

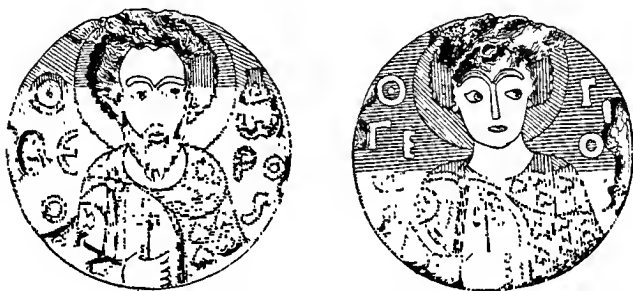


Fig. 6. BYZANTINE ENAMELLED MEDALLION IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

green ; upper tunic, green with a blue circle containing a yellow cross on the right upper arm ; lower tunic, yellow, with band of white at the wrist ; background, dark blue, with inscription in white. Flesh tints as before.

The enamel has been damaged in several places. On the

* The most conspicuous example is the large panel in the hermitage at St. Peter-burg, representing St. Theodore Stratelates slaying the dragon (Darcel and Basilewsky, *La Collection Basilewsky*, pl. xiv.). Two early cloisonné enamelled portraits on copper of rude execution and made in the West were referred to in *Proceedings*, N.S. xx. 70, note 1. The use of silver for the cells is even rarer, but is said to be found in one of the curious enamelled medallions in the Copenhagen Museum, also of Western workmanship.

† The ground of the Byzantine medallions containing busts upon the cross of Queen Dagmar (1212) in the Copenhagen Museum is blue. An enamelled ground is also found on certain medallions with busts on a cross in the monastery of Martwili, Mingrelia (Kondakoff, 172).

‡ Cf. Kondakoff, 97.

side with St. George, the whole of the upper part of the head from the eyebrows to the edge of the medallion is lost, as well as fragments of the ground beyond the inscriptions at the sides. Fragments are also missing from the lower edge of the forearm. On the other surface the figure of St. Theodore has lost all the hair except the lower part on the left side of the face, the damage extending to the edge of the medallion. The hair on the left cheek is also missing. The enamel is lost from the elbow down to the hand, and from the neighbouring portion of the background below the letter O; also from the letter Θ and the background between it and the edge, as well as from parts of the letters ω and P.

The surface is now rough, having lost all the original polish, and in places there is the iridescence usually caused by exposure to damp in the ground. It may therefore be presumed that the medallion has been buried for a considerable period, a fate which has rarely befallen Byzantine enamels,* which have for the most part been preserved in churches.

The St. Theodore represented on the medallion is St. Theodore Tyron, born at Amaseia and martyred at Heracleia under Maximian (A.D. 286-319). He seems to have belonged to a body of troops attached to the imperial person, the members of which were in the later Byzantine period called *tirones*;† and the mantle which he wears, with its rectangular *tablion* of gold embroidery and its design of heart-shaped leaves probably woven in silk,‡ shows him to have been of patrician rank. St. George, who was first venerated in Syria, is one of the most popular military saints, often, as here, associated with St. Theodore, and represented with the patrician mantle. The crosses held by both figures, with long lower limbs and expanding ends, are of the form usual in the ninth and tenth centuries. Such portable crosses were probably of cypress wood, and were distributed by the emperors to high officials, to be carried in procession at certain festivals.§

* Kondakoff, 104.

† Ducauge, *Glossarium ad scriptores mediæ et infimæ Græcitatæ*, s.v. *Τίρων*.

‡ These leaves are described by Constantine Porphyrogenitus (*De Cerimoniis aulae Byzantine*, i. 422 etc.) as *Κισσόφυλλα*, and the design is older than Chrysostom, who mentions inwoven ivy-leaves on the garments of Asiatics (Chrysostom's Works, *Homilies on St. Matthew*, ch. 49, in Migne, *Patr. gr.* vii. p. 502). For information on these saints, their co-tunes and attributes, see N. Kondakoff, *Byzantine Enamels* (Swenigorodskoi collection), German edition, ch. iii.

§ Kondakoff, 302.

The art of enamelling was known in the Eastern Empire in Justinian's time, and some consider that it was practised as far back as the reign of Constantine. But no work that has survived is ascribed to an earlier date than the eighth century, and the great bulk of Byzantine enamels exhibiting the characteristics of a conventional and highly developed art, as exemplified in this medallion, were made between the second half of the tenth century and the sack of Constantinople in A.D. 1204. Within these limits classification is still somewhat arbitrary; but taking into consideration the general excellence

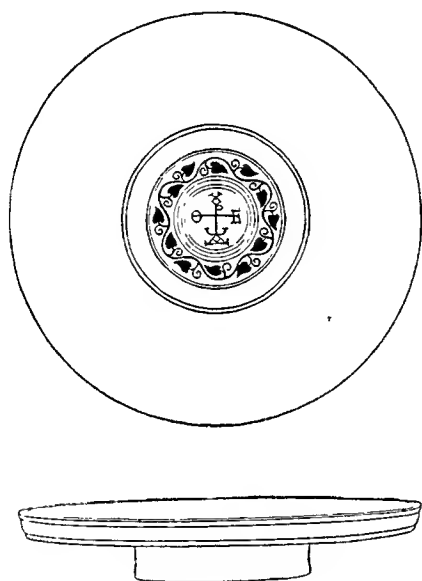


Fig. 7. SMALL SILVER DISH FROM CYPRUS. ($\frac{2}{3}$.)

of the work and the fine quality of the colours, we shall probably be justified in assigning the medallion to the eleventh century.

(4) The small silver dish (fig. 7) * exhibited by Sir William Haynes-Smith, K.C.M.G., is in exactly the same style as the larger example from Kyrenia in Cyprus, already brought

* Published with photographic reproduction in the *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*, for the present year (1906), vol. xv. The dish is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

before the notice of the Society.* It was obtained by Sir William when governor of the island, and in all probability belongs to the same set or service. It is ornamented with nielloed design in the same manner, the band of ivy-leaves round the central medallion being almost identical, though the medallion itself contains, instead of a cross, a cruciform monogram, which may be intended to read Θεοδῶρον, though in this case the letter A is superfluous.† Like most Byzantine silver plate, it has been turned on the wheel, and has on the bottom five stamps or hall-marks, none of which are perfect owing to the oxidisation of the surface. These stamps are of five different forms: circular, hexagonal, rectangular, cruciform, and arched. The circular stamp contains a bust with an obliterated name; all the others contain monograms (fig. 8), the arched example having a small bust in addition. The date must be the same as that of the other silver plate from Kyrenia, which for reasons stated in the publications men-

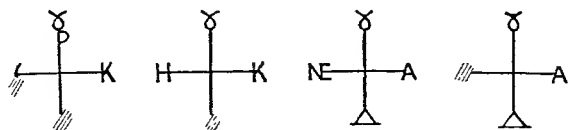


Fig. 8. MONOGRAMS FROM STAMPS ON SILVER DISH.

tioned in the footnote is in all probability the second half of the sixth century. The word dish does not satisfactorily describe this interesting little object, as the rim is raised, almost giving it the form of a very shallow cup."

Mr. READ added some remarks on the technical processes, and pointed out that the medallion exhibited had raised cloisons on both faces, while the ordinary gold medallions had a hollow beaten into the metal of the precise shape of the subject, so that the enamel came flush with the metal ground. A treasure of the same class as that to which the silver plate belonged was discovered in 1902, and had been partly described

* *Archæologia*, lvii, pl. xvi, fig. 2. A further silver treasure, also found near Kyrenia a few years later, is published, partly in *Archæologia*, vol. lx., and partly in *Le Musée*, Paris, 1906. In these publications, and in the *Catalogue of Early Christian and Byzantine Antiquities* in the British Museum under Nos. 397 ff. general information and references relating to Byzantine silver plate will be found.

† Professor Lethaby recalls the fact that a very similar but not identical monogram is to be seen on a capital from Sta. Sophia, Constantinople.

to the Society by Mr. Dalton. Part of it was at one time in Paris, and steps had been taken by the British Museum and the Foreign Office, but nothing could be done to prevent the disposal of it. Since it was impossible for the nation to acquire the hoard in any case, there was no reason to interfere, and the part that was in Paris is now the property of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

W. R. LETHABY, Esq., F.S.A., read the following notes on some Arabic numerals on the sculptures on the west front of Wells cathedral church :

“In vol. xxxiv. of the *Proceedings* of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society* will be found a ‘Memorandum relative to the Arabic Numerals found on certain of the Carved Groups on the West Front of Wells Cathedral.’ Mr. J. T. Irvine there points out that these numerals were discovered by the late Mr. E. B. Ferrey, and that they occur only on the Resurrection series high up on the front. Of these he says: ‘Each group no doubt originally had a number, such number being invariably cut in the parts representing the earth out of which the dead are emerging. North of the centre of the front the Arabic numerals are used; south of such central line the Roman numerals only. Many of the numbers had become lost from the decay of the stone, but a considerable part of them still remain. In neither set had strict regularity of placing been kept. Some Arabic numerals were repeated, and I think also some Roman ones; one Roman numeral had wandered among the Arabic ones.’

Mr. Irvine’s supposition as to the irregularity in the disposition of the numerals must be modified to a large extent, as I shall show. He proceeded: ‘The accompanying table gives such Arabic numerals as rearranged, and shows how often certain ones are repeated. Why numbers so high should be found, when such a number of groups would have been greater than the number of niches on one-half of the front is singular.’ According to him the numerals ranged from 1 to 79, while there are only 55 groups in the series marked with Arabic numerals. Mr. Irvine illustrated with his usual care all the groups of numerals found, including those which he thought were repetitions, and one slight alteration goes far to clear up the difficulties as to the numbering of the statues. My figure shows the series in proper order; the

* Part i. p. 62

1.	1	36.	36
4.	2	37.	3Λ.37
5.	4	41.	21
7.	7.Λ	43.	23
8.	8.8	45.	24
9.	9	46.	26
10.	10	47.	2Λ
14.	12.12	50.	50.40
16.	16	51.	41-?
19.	19	55.	44
30.	30	57.	4Λ
31.	31	71.	71
33.	33	76.	76
34.	32	79.	79

confusion arose by reading the sign for 2 as a variant form of 7.*

The 55 groups of the northern half of the front are distinguished by these Arabic figures, while the 30 on the southern half of the front are marked by Roman numerals. It is difficult to think of any reason which could lead to the

I 7 3 4 6 A 8 9

LOUVAIN c 1200

1 7 3 4 6 A 8 9

FRENCH before 1271

1 7 3 4 6 A 8 9

WELLS NUMERALS

1 7 3 4 6 A 8 9

ENGLISH BIBLE c 1280

1 7 3 4 6 A 8 9

HERALDS COLL. MS c 1300

50 40 XII^c XIII^c XIV^c XV^c

WELLS

DEVELOPMENT of 2

EXAMPLES OF EARLY FORMS OF NUMERALS.

numbering of the sculptures in this way since they were first prepared for their places, and if the groups had been removed at any time for a temporary purpose we cannot think that the numbering would have been *cut* into the stone. We must

* In vol. xxxiv. of the *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society*.

suppose therefore that the numbering was contemporary with the execution of the sculptures. Although we have no exact date for this, the use of the Arabic signs at Wells is most remarkable, and I think without parallel in a monumental inscription.

In the MS. 30 Arundel at the Heralds' College, written in England about 1300, Arabic numerals of almost exactly similar character are systematically used (see figure). My friend Mr. S. C. Cockerell has given me a series from an English Bible in his possession which he dates about 1280, and Mr. E. F. Strange has referred me to a similar set in a MS. in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, which is dated *before* 1271 with certainty. Both these are almost identical with the series at Wells.*

The Wells signs as figured by Mr. Irvine had no 2 in any combination and therefore no *twenties*, although there were both 19 and 30. As before said, the reading went up to 79, but there were no *sixties*, and the entire number of groups was only 55. The numbers supposed to be seventies are really *twenties*, and the highest number found is 55, as it should be. There is thus positive internal proof that the Wells signs should be read as in my figure. †

The best account of the numerals now in use which I have been referred to is given by Reusens,‡ who says, 'The Arabic or rather Indian numerals were known to some European scholars from the end of the tenth century; they were employed in mathematical books from the twelfth century, but are only found occasionally before the fifteenth in other works.' He gives a series from a mathematical work of the first years of the thirteenth century, which differs a good deal from the other later sets. The development of the figure 2 from the sign here given is easy to trace through a series of modifications, which has practically resulted in turning it upside down. For the 3 and 4 we may suppose that there were intermediate forms which are easy to imagine. Another point arises on the combination of the numerals according to our decimal system. According to the authority above cited the zero only came into use in the thirteenth

* Natalis de Wailly, *Éléments de Paléographie*, vol. ii. pl. vii.

† Besides this certain correction Mr. Irvine shows two 8's but no 3; two 14's but no 17. If we may make corrections here too, and such errors in copying much weathered inscriptions are likely enough, we get the following series of numbers as found. (He also gives what seem to be two 50's. but of this I cannot offer any explanation.) 1. 2, 3, 4, 5, — 7, 8, 9, 10, — — 14, — 16, 17, — 19, — 21, — — — 26, — — 29. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, — 36, 37, — — — 41, 42, 43, — 45, 46, — — — 50. 51, 52, — — 55.

‡ *Éléments de Paléographie*, 1899, pp. 151-154.

century, and even in the first half of the fifteenth century, when the oriental figures were coming into general use, numbers are found written in the form $\times 2$ for 12, $\times \times 4$ for 24.*

At Wells the decimal value of the signs in combination is perfectly understood. This is also the case in the MS. of the Herald's College.

I must leave the question here; it would be desirable to gather more dated examples before an attempt is made to sum up the evidence as to the use of Arabic numerals in England,† and to date more exactly those at Wells.

P.S.—In the discussion following this paper Mr. Hardy said he had found Arabic numerals, he thought as early as the time of Henry III., used in some books of accounts at Canterbury. It is desirable to look for the earliest appearance of these signs in England. On the evidence before us it seems to be possible that they were *generally adopted* here before they were on the continent. This might be so if they were popularised by some famous man like Roger Bacon."

Mr. C. TRICE MARTIN mentioned that Arabic numerals were rarely found in MSS. before the fourteenth century, and suggested that the earliest series shown had been at one time copied upside down. The 2 seemed to be derived from two parallel strokes that acquired a curve in writing; the 3 and possibly the 4 arose in a similar way.

Mr. HOPE considered that Mr. Irvine's table of the Wells numerals was now proved incorrect, and that the stones were marked in the thirteenth, not in the fifteenth century. Canon Church was of opinion that no important architectural work was done at Wells after 1242 until well on in the fourteenth century; the numerals were therefore probably earlier than 1250.

Mr. LETHABY replied that most of the Arabic numerals more probably represented the initial letters of words expressing the numbers than cursive modifications of vertical strokes.

* I copy from Reusens the early names of the numerals, which were called *apices*: 1 *igin*, 2 *andras*, 3 *ormis*, 4 *arbas*, 5 *quimas*, 6 *caltis*, 7 *zenis*, 8 *temenias*, 9 *celentis*, 0 *sipos*. The most ancient western MS. in which the signs are found is one of 976 preserved in the Escorial.

† In Grimaldi's *Synopsis of English History*, p. 58, they are said to have been introduced in 1253. It is also said that Roger Bacon knew of them. See also Dr. James, *Cat. MSS. Trin. Coll. Camb.*, ii. 355.

The Rev. E. H. WILLSON exhibited a medieval chalice, now in the possession of the Roman Catholic mission at Leyland, Lancashire.

The chalice is of silver parcel-gilt, and measures 6 inches in height. The bowl, which is wide and shallow, and somewhat broad at the bottom, is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. The stem is plain and hexagonal with flat plates at the joints. The knot is of the usual six-lobed type, with blind compartments, and angels' heads on the points. The foot is sexfoil in plan, but the spread, though hexagonal at its junction with the stem, is circular, and descends with an ogee curvature on to the flat of the principal member, which is sexfoil with vertical edge, set with a band of delicate flower-work. On the front of the foot is engraved a crucifix between flowering plants on a hatched ground.

The chalice bears the London hall-marks for 1518-19, and for the maker two links of a chain.

On the bowl is engraved, in a late seventeenth-century hand:

Restore, mee, to, layland, in, Lankeshire.

Nothing is known of the early history of this chalice.

JOHN B. CARRINGTON, Esq., exhibited a silver-gilt cup of the fifteenth century, now used as a chalice in the parish church of Kimpton, Hants, on which he communicated the following descriptive notes:

"The cup exhibited is a secular vessel with perfectly plain bowl somewhat resembling in outline that of the Nettlecombe chalice, and attached to the stem (when examined from beneath) by a lapped-over collet. The stem is thick, short, and trumpeted, and at its junction with the bowl is encircled by a hollow or concave moulding, within which small beads are placed at intervals. At the point where the trumpeting ceases a vertical band joins the stem to the wide and flat rim forming the foot. This band is in two sections, divided from each other by a thin wire, the upper plain, the lower of open work pierced square to the front, but forming quatrefoils at the back, and rests on a broad and flat rim of three concentric mouldings facing upwards, the inner and outer of these reproducing in pattern that at the top of the stem, but varying as regards the latter in having the beads smaller and closer together. The middlemost moulding is plain, slightly rounded, and the widest of the three.

It is interesting to note, as an indication of the probable



MEDIEVAL CHALICE AT LEYLAND, LANCS. (1.)

date of this bowl, that the mouldings with beads resemble those on a paten at Bishop's Sutton, a mazer of 1521-2 at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and that described by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope (in his monograph on Mazers)* as in the possession of Mr. Braikenridge. Mr. Hope also points out the great similarity in form and style of this vessel to a



SILVER-GILT CUP AT KIMPTON, HANTS. (About $\frac{1}{3}$ linear.)

more highly decorated one, also used as a chalice, at Marston, Oxon.†

The under side of the foot rim, which is half an inch in width, bears a rudely scratched inscription, some of the words

* *Archaeologia*, l. 169.

† Described and figured in *Proceedings*. 2nd S. ix. 316, 317.

of which are scored through. Dr. Warner of the British Museum has kindly read them as 'coppe cymton po(nderat) XV. 111 li(brat) XV. 111 XV. unccie li(bratum)ter.' The two first words and the 'XV. unccie' he has little doubt of; the others, especially those within brackets completing abbreviations, are simply suggestions. The height of the bowl, which is ill set on its stem, varies from $3\frac{7}{8}$ to $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; its diameter is 5 inches, and that of the foot $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The weight is 15 ounces, thus corresponding with the scratched inscription on the under side of the foot rim."

Mr. READ thought that no one would have assigned an ecclesiastical origin to the vessel if it had been made of wood; it had not been originally designed for a chalice.

Mr. DUNCAN suggested that it might have been used for bringing in the wine at the marriage ceremony.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE referred to the ordering of Communion in both kinds in the first year of Edward VI.; secular cups might then have been requisitioned.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 17th May, 1906.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

James MacLehose, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

A. T. MARTIN, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., on behalf of the Exploration Committee, read a report on the excavations carried out on the site of the Roman city at Caerwent in 1905 under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Aslby, jun., F.S.A. This work comprised the exploration of five houses or blocks near the north gate, and of the lately discovered gateway in the south wall of the city. Of the former one block was remarkable for the remains of a colonnade with seven columns, but the use of it is uncertain. In another building was found an octagonal chamber with mosaic floor and plastered walls, perhaps the tank of a bath; this may form part of another building further north in which was found a large hypocaust. In another house the wall of one room was standing to a height of 14 feet, and there were some interesting remains of its painted plastering. The south gate is very well preserved, and retains part of the springing of its arch. It differs from the north gate in several important details.

Among the finds exhibited were some iron spear and arrow heads, knives, a bronze piped key, part of a small white clay statuette of Venus, a little bronze sphinx, etc.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH was of opinion that the houses were unsymmetrical with regard to the roads, and suggested that they were built at different periods, as the drains below the south gate had undoubtedly been. He remarked on the good ashlar masonry in the blocking of the gate, and thought the buildings were not all for civil purposes. Mr. Lyell deserved special commendation for his patient work in the collection and identification of seeds from the site.

The DIRECTOR suggested that the large building with a colonnade was a basilica of which the rear portion had disappeared.

Mr. HOPE agreed with the Director, and mentioned that the

basilica at Silchester, although originally it had two colonnades, had been rebuilt with only one. From an inspection of the south gate at Caerwent he concluded that the wall had been built against it with straight joints, and that the gate was therefore older than the wall. This fitted in with a theory of Mr. Martin that the town had been originally defended by an earthen rampart. On this a wall could not be built till the earth had had time to settle, but a gate of masonry could be built at the beginning in a gap left for it in the earthwork. The blocking-up of gates was not peculiar; many of those in the forts on the Roman Wall were found so built up, and one-half of the double west gate at Silchester had been walled up in a curious way at the close of the Roman period.

Mr. MARTIN in reply stated his personal opinion that the plan of the town, though not the buildings, had a military origin. He had found traces of a mound following the greater part of the excavated walls, and the earth had been cut away in places to make room for later houses. The wall had been built on the slope of the mound. He thought the houses were on the whole symmetrically placed, and were not for military purposes.

The Report will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

W. D. CARÖE, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read the following notes on some stone figures of knights from All Saints Church, Tilsworth, Beds, which were also exhibited :

“These curious monuments of standing figures of knights which I exhibit by kind permission of the vicar of Stanbridge and Tilsworth consist of the following :

No. 1. Figure of a knight complete with exception of left arm, which is broken away just below the shoulder. The left arm has been detached from the body except at the shoulder. The right arm is in the act of drawing the sword. The knight is clad in hauberk and camail with long surcoat. The armour is either of leather or mail. If the latter it was represented in gesso or colour or both, but no trace remains. He has no anelace or buckler, but probably carried the latter on the left arm. There is no buckler strap, and no spurs. Plate armour is absent. The face is hairless. The pedestal is octagonal, with four large and four small sides. There is no indication of dowel or fixing of any kind. The material is elunch.



1

2

STONE FIGURES OF KNIGHTS

Between pages 208 and 209.



4

3

FOUND IN TILSWORTH CHURCH. BEDS.

Height from base of pedestal to top of head 2 feet 3 inches; of figure without pedestal 2 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; of head $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

No. 2. A similar figure. The head is lost, the pedestal broken in front and back, and the front of surcoat broken away.

The above general description applies with these differences.

The sword was drawn and held up in action, but hand and sword are lost. The left hand rests upon the scabbard, and something, probably a shield or buckler, has been attached to the left arm. There is a buckler strap across the right shoulder.

Height of figure as mutilated 1 foot 9 inches, which would give the total height of the figure virtually the same as No. 1.

No. 3 is a better proportioned figure, but still the head is much too large for the body.

In this case the legs are lost, the two stumps being bored for dowels. The front of surcoat is broken away. Sword is drawn, but the right arm is broken off at the shoulder, the left hand resting on the scabbard, but there is no indication of a buckler, and no buckler strap. With the above differences the description of No. 1 applies.

Height of figure as mutilated 1 foot $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The right foot is advanced.

No. 4. A pedestal with holes for dowels bored in the fracture. This pedestal clearly belongs to No. 3, although some parts are lost between the legs and feet. This figure appears to have been broken and repaired. If iron dowels were used, the bursting away of the lost parts at the fracture would be accounted for. The feet have been spurred in this case; the straps remain, but the spurs are broken away. There is an incision at the back of the pedestal towards the right side, as though for some support or fixing. The total height of figure No. 3 on its pedestal was as nearly as possible 2 feet 3 inches.

No. 5.—Part of a pedestal mutilated at the back. Left foot and part of leg complete. Right foot lost all but front part and right side.

No. 6.—A piece of curiously moulded stone, consisting of a roundel with a stem, size 5 inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This appears to be of the date and workmanship of the remainder, and may represent a buckler.

These rude figures appear to be the work of the village mason, not that of the expert sculptor of the period, which I presume will be considered to be the latter half of the thirteenth century. Proportions and anatomy are pretty bad,

but the details of the accoutrements are sufficiently well worked out.

Now as to the church and the finding.

The figures are earlier than any part of the existing fabric. Nave and south arcade, first half of the fourteenth century: chancel arch, first half of the fourteenth century: south aisle, first half of the fourteenth century, but with inserted fifteenth-century windows. The south aisle is continued along the south side of the tower, which has a southern as well as an eastern arch, and the south-eastern tower buttress is carried down complete with base mouldings into the church. One or more western bays of the nave have been pulled down to make way for the tower. The date of the tower is about 1400. The present chancel is of the same date. It clearly takes the place of an earlier one. There was a chantry south of the chancel opening into it by an archway, but this chantry must have been removed when the present east window was inserted in the south aisle. I mention special points of interest indicating an earlier fabric than the present.

A thirteenth-century foliated capital was found used up in a fifteenth-century buttress. Thirteenth-century mouldings, being part of the meeting of the labels of an arcade, were found built up into the spandrils of the fourteenth-century nave arcade.

A ledger with Norman French inscription is used as a lintel to the fifteenth-century north window of the chancel.

There is part of a thirteenth-century coffin lid loose in the tower, and a thirteenth-century coffin lid in the floor.

The font is a strange structure of uncertain date, probably thirteenth century or earlier.

The figures were built up in the inside sill of the three-light fourteenth-century window on the north side of the nave, the only window on that side. The glass line of the lights had been raised by the insertion between the mullions of a piece of stone 2 inches deep, and this level was carried through to the inside of the wall in rubble masonry plastered over. The figures formed part of the rubble, and seem to have been broken up for the purpose. A few broken fragments have since the finding been put together in their proper places on the figures for greater security.

I propose to set the figures upright in the place where they were found.

As to their significance, Mr. Hope has made the ingenious suggestion that they belong to a representation of the Martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury. There is no evidence of the date when they were built up. The window glazing was probably 150 years old.

I would just incidentally mention a few other points of interest in Tilsworth Church.

There is a moulded stone slab forming a reredos which is of the date of the chancel, and no doubt formed the ground of a framed picture.

There is a small added reredos on the south side of the chancel arch, and fourteenth-century supports to a rood-beam.

There are some interesting incised crosses and shields of arms cut into the jambs of the south-west door.

There is a canopied recess of the fourteenth century in the north wall. I found one of the base mouldings of this built like the thirteenth-century capital into a fifteenth-century buttress. In this recess is a fine fourteenth-century effigy of a priest.

There are also two fine canopied tombs in the chancel respectively of Gabriel Fowler, 1582, on the north side, and of Sir Henry Chester, kt., 1666, on the south."

Mr. HOPE pointed out that figures of knights in churches were generally associated with the Easter sepulchre, but were then always shown in a sleeping attitude. Those exhibited were, on the contrary, very much awake, and in violent action, and may well have formed part of such a group as the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury. The unfinished condition of the lower limbs of two of the figures suggested their having stood in the background, while the figure with spurs on his heels may have stood in front and been shown in the act of striking down the archbishop with his uplifted sword. The pedestal of the lost figure showed that there had been four knights. The headless figure seems to have held the now detached buckler and not a shield. There were no traces of colouring on the figures, and their date he thought was as early as about 1230-40.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE doubted if the figures were connected with an altar, and thought the window-sill had not been altered on purpose to accommodate the figures, else the latter would not have been damaged. If they formed a group at all, they probably represented the martyrdom of St. Thomas.

Mr. CARÖE replied that the sill had been raised considerably, apparently for the sole purpose of covering the figures.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 31st May, 1906.

Sir HENRY HOYLE HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author :—*Man as Artist and Sportsman in the Palæolithic Period.*
By Robert Munro, LL.D. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1904.

From the Author, A. K. Coomaraswamy, Esq. :

1. *Kandyan Art : what it meant and how it ended.* 8vo. Ceylon, 1906.
2. *Two Kandyan Brass Boxes.* 8vo. Ceylon, 1906.

From the Author :—*The Admission Registers of St. Paul's School from 1876 to 1905.* By Rev. R. B. Gardiner, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1906.

From the Author :—*The Ancient Crosses and Holy Wells of Lancashire. The Hundred of Salford.* By Henry Taylor. 8vo. Manchester, 1905.

W. H. St. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read a paper on the Excavations on the site of the Roman city at Silchester, Hants, in 1905.

The excavations of 1905 extended over the six months from 22nd May to 18th November, under the supervision and direction of Mr. Mill Stephenson.

It had been the intention of the Committee to complete the investigation, which was begun so long ago as 1892, of the portions of *Insulæ* V. and VI. and of the unnumbered *insula* south of them, which underlie the grass field.

So far as *Insulæ* V. and VI. are concerned, this investigation has been completed, but owing to the unexpected depth of soil which was found overlying the buildings in *Insula* VI., time did not allow of the ground to the south being even trenched.

The excavation of the two *insulæ* brought to light quite a number of interesting buildings.

In *Insula* V. the north-west corner was filled by a structure of regular plan, the main feature of which was a large pillared hall or workshop, with store-rooms at the end and a corridor or portico in front. It seems to have been used for dyeing.

South of this, but detached from it, was another structure

of similar plan. The chambers behind this, however, were apparently living rooms, and give a more domestic character to the building.

From this second building there extends southwards a somewhat puzzling series of chambers of several dates as far as a large edifice that occupied the south-west corner of the *insula*. The main features of this were a court or yard with long and short corridors facing the streets, and a narrower corridor at the further end, beyond which again was a square building subdivided into small rooms. There are reasons for thinking that this group of buildings formed an inn.

The rest of the *insula* was devoid of buildings, except along the northern margin, where there were laid open the foundations of a small house of the corridor type with some interesting remains of mosaic pavements.

The western margin of *Insula* VI. is mostly occupied by the major part of a L-shaped building at the north-west corner which was examined in 1892. This has now been fully traced, and proved to consist of, apparently, a series of shops covered by a corridor or colonnade along the street fronts. At the south end there has been subsequently built on a second row of chambers, perhaps as a series of drying rooms, though the hypocausts have been destroyed.

The northern wing of the block is noteworthy for having been built over an extensive layer of jaw bones of oxen.

The remainder of the north side of the *insula* is almost entirely filled with the foundations of a large mansion of somewhat interesting character. It originally consisted of a fair-sized corridor house, standing north and south, with mosaic floors. To the east of this was afterwards added a courtyard enclosed by corridors, beyond which was built a second house on a somewhat larger scale with fine mosaic pavements, etc. A room at the south-east angle is remarkable for the remains of a wooden steeping tank sunk in the floor. In a corridor of one of the main chambers a human skeleton was found, laid in a rudely made grave against the wall.

To the east of the house just described was a narrow courtyard with a wide entrance gateway on the north, and shut off from the street on the east by a strong wall.

On the southern margin of the *insula* are the remains of another interesting house, L-shaped in plan, and forming another example of the transition from the corridor to the courtyard type. Most of its floors were of plain or patterned mosaic.

Under part of this house was a wood-lined well, associated

with which were a number of pieces of sawn and cut timber of various sizes and uncertain use.

Another large wood-lined wall was found west of the building, and a third to the north-east. From this last there led southward, apparently to carry off the overflow of the well, a carefully constructed wooden conduit made of unusually fine oaken boards; two of them were no less than 25 feet long and 3 inches thick.

Owing to the nearness of the water to the surface, comparatively few pits and wells were met with, but the contents of these have nevertheless yielded further interesting remains of plants, etc. to the patient investigations of Mr. A. H. Lyell, Mr. Clement Reid, and Professor Newton.

Several important architectural remains were brought to light, including some pieces of turned pillars, an unfinished "winged" altar, and a figure of a couchant lion, also unfinished, probably for the gable of some building.

Mr. LYELL remarked that the heap of ox-bones contained none of the edible parts of the animal. The search for plant-seeds had not been so successful as at Caerwent, but one deposit had been entirely of fruits. On both sites the seeds occurred not less than 5 feet from the surface, so there was no danger of including recent specimens. Poppy seeds were sprinkled on bread (to represent manna) for Jewish consumption* at the present day, and he produced a loaf in illustration. The poppy seeds at Silchester were dried, and could not have been used as a drug.

Professor GOWLAND referred in complimentary terms to Mr. Stephenson's skilful and conscientious supervision of the excavations. Fragments representing the lower portion of a furnace were on exhibition, and were not the first traces of a silver refining works at Silchester.† The furnace was for cupellation, in order to extract the silver from the copper or cupriferous lead. It was of simple construction, a dished hollow in the ground 3 feet in diameter, lined with bone-ash to a depth of 2 inches. A charcoal fire was made in the centre, and copper mixed with lead was thus melted down, the lead being converted into litharge and absorbed by the bone-ash. A bead of silver was found on one of the fragments, and more was extracted from the residue, which contained by

* *Jewish Encyclopedia*.

† W. Gowland, "Remains of a Roman Silver-refinery at Silchester," *Archæologia*, lvii. 113.

analysis 2 per cent. of silver, as on the former occasion. The chimney had been constructed of wattle-work as in Spain (according to Strabo) and modern Japan.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH cited another instance of burial within the walls of a Roman villa at Woolstone, near White Horse Hill, Berks.* Three skeletons were found below the floor of the passage, and like that at Silchester were probably of the post-Roman period. There were a few brooches of La Tène III. type exhibited, but there seemed to be no antiquities from Silchester certainly dating from the period B.C.

Mr. WALTERS assigned the ornamented red ware, of which specimens were shown, to the first century of our era, while that with "slip" or "cut-glass" patterns was two centuries later: all came from the same centres, either Lezoux (Puy-de-Dôme) or La Graufesenque (Aveyron). The pale salmon ware was also represented at Colchester, but was of rare occurrence.

The CHAIRMAN considered the publication of an illustrated *corpus* of British antiquities desirable, on the lines of Lindenschmit's *Alterthümer*, which, however, was not confined to objects from German soil. The glass exhibited probably came from the Rhine: a factory of Roman date had been discovered outside the walls of Cologne.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to Mr. Hope for his communication, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

* *Victoria History of Berks*, i. 248.

Thursday, 14th June, 1906.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—An Outline of the History and Development of Hand Fire-arms, from the earliest period to about the end of the Fifteenth Century. By R. C. Clephan, F.S.A. Svo. London, 1906.

From the Author :—Reading Abbey. By J. B. Hurry, M.D. 4to. London, 1901.

The President announced that he had appointed Sir EDWARD WILLIAM BRABROOK, C.B., to be a Vice-President of the Society.

This being an evening appointed for the Election of Fellows no papers were read.

The Ballot opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when WILLIAM MUNRO TAPP, Esq., LL.D., was declared duly elected Fellow of the Society.

Thursday, 21st June, 1906.

Sir HENRY HOYLE HOWORTH, K.C.I.E. D.C.L., F.R.S.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—Chertsey Abbey : an Existence of the Past. By Lucy Wheeler. Svo. London, 1905.

From the Author :—Reason in Architecture. Lectures delivered at the Royal Academy of Arts in 1906. By T. G. Jackson, R.A., F.S.A. Svo. London, 1906.

SOMERS CLARKE, Esq., F.S.A., presented a portfolio of drawings and copies of drawings showing the early stages of the designs for the Houses of Parliament in the Palace of Westminster, a stately and beautiful building which he thought might now be called an historical monument. Some of the drawings are from the hand of or are directly inspired by Sir Charles Barry, others are by A. W. Pugin.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Clarke for his gift.

JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, Esq., LL.D., M.D., F.R.S., read the following account, prepared by himself and Mr. E. W. Swanton, of some prehistoric remains lately found at Haslemere, Surrey, and of some pottery from Late-Keltic graves:

"The Haslemere district is placed in the apex of the large triangular area which constitutes the Wealden valley. It has two notable hills, Blackdown 918 feet, and Hindhead 895 feet in elevation, both of which are formed by projecting ridges of sandstone locally hardened into chert or a flinty ironstone. The whole district is upon the Lower Greensand formation, and there is no chalk nearer than nine or ten miles distance. Guildford, Petersfield, and Farnham, at all of which there is chalk with flints, are all about the same distance. No chalk-flints are ever found, excepting now and then one which may be supposed to have been brought in quite recent times either with chalk for agricultural purposes or for railway embankments. The hills mentioned, and with them goes another much smaller in area but almost of the same height, known as Moses Hill, are nearly the highest in the south-east of England, and they all offer conditions likely to attract primitive races. They are dry, command extensive prospects, and afford at many places springs of good water. It has for many years been well known that neolithic flints might be picked up in newly-ploughed fields, and certain localities near to springs, as at Combeswell, Inval, etc. The late Mr. Edward Hutchinson, Mr. Proctor Hutchinson, and others, were zealous in their search for these objects, but none calling for special comment rewarded their zeal. The harvest of the last three years has far overtopped all that had been done in the thirty which preceded them.

In the autumn of 1902 Miss Katherine Chandler picked up in a field near the foot of Moses Hill, and close to a vigorous spring known as Springhead, a beautifully worked barbed arrow-head in dark flint. The discovery excited the interest

of her father, Mr. Allen Chandler, J.P., who brought to bear very keen powers of observation and unwearied energy.

In addition to various finds at other places of barbed arrow-heads, etc., Mr. Chandler discovered on the top of Blackdown, and close to a small pond with a sandy margin, a large accumulation of flakes, etc. He was told by one of the old stonediggers on Blackdown that in his grandfather's time Haslemere people went up to this spot on the moor to obtain

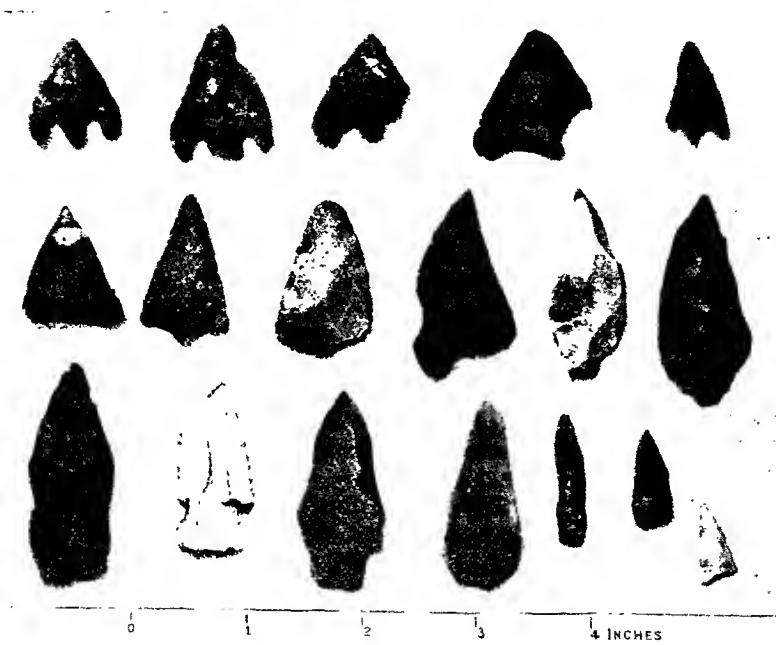


Fig. 1. FLINT ARROW-HEADS, CHIEFLY FROM THE SITE OF A NEOLITHIC SETTLEMENT ON BLACKDOWN, NEAR HINDHEAD, SURREY.

flints for their 'strike-a-lights.' The place had evidently been a workshop, and by digging over the loose sand some very interesting specimens were found. The following may be specially mentioned:

- (A) Three rubbing stones, two of quartzite (not local), the other of local ferruginous sandstone.* One is about 5 inches long, the others $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

* See *Trans. S. E. Union Scientific Societies*, vol. ix, 1904 (with plate).

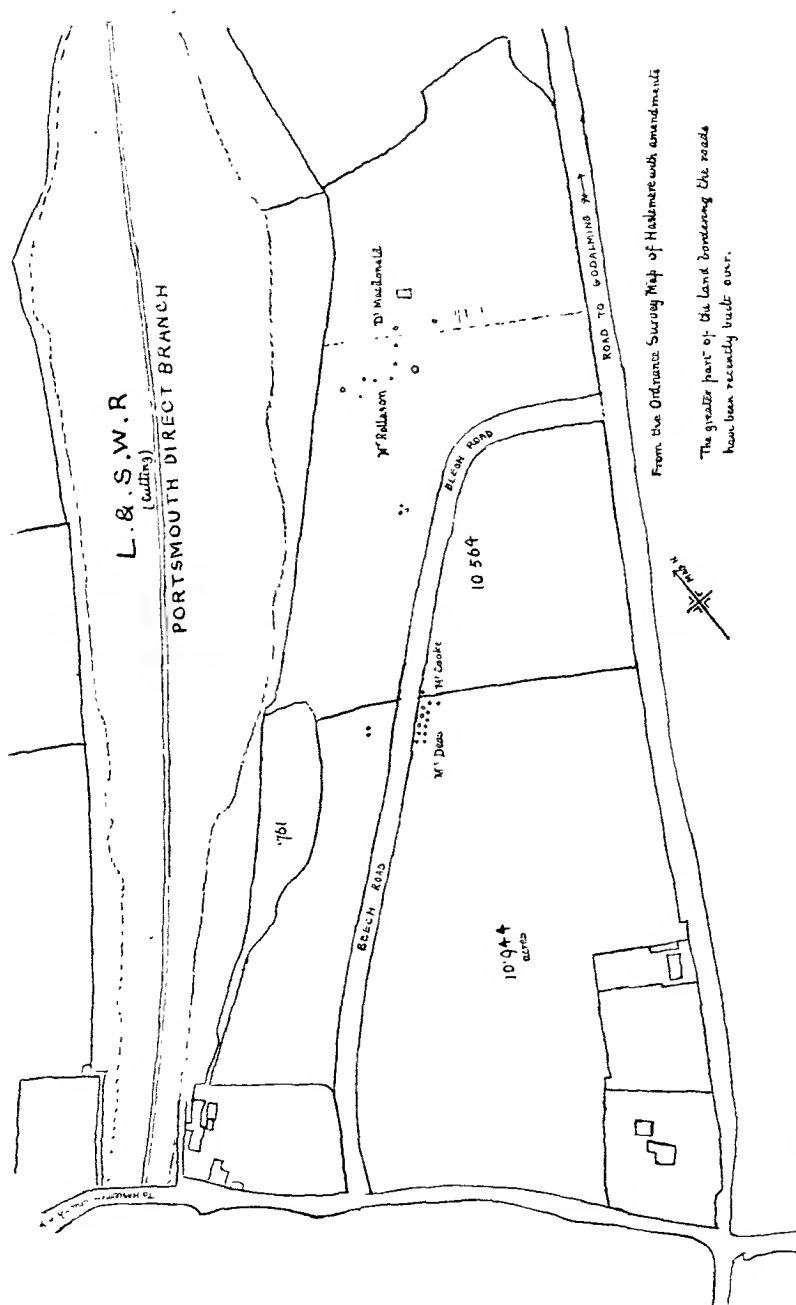


Fig. 2. PLAN OF THE HASLEMERE PINEFIELD, SHOWING RELATIVE POSITION OF THE INTERMENTS.

- (B) A circular stone (quartzite) about $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, with a hole, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, through its centre. The hole is smaller within. It was probably used as a hammer.
 - (c) A small stone ring, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter; use unknown.
 - (D) Arrow-heads of many types.
 - (E) A fine series of pigmy flint implements.
- Mr. Chandler's specimens were all for a time exhibited in



Fig. 3. POTTERY FOUND AT HASLEMERE, SURREY.

the Haslemere Museum, and some have been permanently placed there. In the meantime much local interest was excited, and others who had found specimens brought them to the Museum. The most important of these, and one perhaps almost unique as to the material of which it is made and the finish given to it, was sent to us on loan by a gentleman who remains anonymous. It is an adze-head of ironstone, not of wrought iron, but simply chipped and formed by the hammer and bored. It is about 3 inches in length.* It was found in digging for the railway, but at no

* It has been described and figured in the tenth volume of *Trans. S. E. Union Scientific Societies*, 1905.

great depth. Rumour states that another exactly like it was once in the possession of a townsman, but all efforts to recover it have been fruitless.

In the late autumn of 1903 we were delighted by receiving at the Museum a basketful of pottery which had been found in trenching for a garden on the Grayswood Road. With it came the permission to search for more, and of this Mr. Swanton at once availed himself. The field in question is the top of the right bank of a rather deep valley which has been converted into a cutting for the railway. It is not by any means the highest ground in the neighbourhood, but yet



Fig. 4. POTTERY FOUND AT HASLEMERE, SURREY.

it occurs at what may be considered a gap in the high hill ridge between Blackdown and Hindhead. It is here that the railway trains having slowly climbed from Godalming begin their downward run to Portsmouth. There is a small spring in the field at a little lower level than the spot occupied by the cemetery about to be described. The part of the field in question was in the ownership of Dr. Greville Macdonald, and in the occupancy of Miss Harrison. We were courteously allowed to have the objects found at the Museum for exhibition, and Mr. Swanton accomplished much in their restoration, but we were not so far favoured as to be allowed to keep them. In

a garden closely adjacent, however, the owner, Mr. Rollason, most liberally permitted us to dig with the understanding that the Museum might keep whatever was found. In the autumn of 1905 the same liberality was extended to us by Mr. Deas, on whose land more pottery had been accidentally discovered. The following statements refer to what was obtained on these occasions. They will be supplemented by more detailed descriptions of the objects by Mr. Swanton.

Four large urns all of which contained fragments of bone and flint chips. A number of smaller jars which were all empty.

Vessels (2) of Samian ware.

Cups and food vases.

Many of these articles are well made and of good pattern, many show simple ornamentation in the form of circular furrows and various cross lines in a more or less chevron arrangement. One is speckled over with little knobs (see fig. 4). All have been made on a wheel.

SAMIAN WARE AND COVERLIDS

The presence of Samian ware has been frequently noted in later Keltic graves. Usually, however, only small fragments have been obtained. We have been fortunate in securing two almost entire saucers. One of these is much like the saucers in use in greenhouses, but with the difference that it shows some glaze, and is smoother and less clumsy. The other is more elaborate, but has the same general features.

One of the urns was found covered by a kind of saucer of Samian ware (fig. 3). Such a cover lid is probably very unusual. Mr. John Smith in his account of prehistoric man in Ayrshire records an instance in which the lid was of burnt clay, but remarks that this was a very rare feature since the usual cover was a stone. In the same work Mr. Smith mentions having found Samian ware in three of his diggings. He appears to assume that in all cases such fragments are proof of intercourse with the continent and of importation. His work chiefly concerned crannogs or lake dwellings in Ayrshire. In one instance the object found was 'a handsomely made mug of tinkling ware, black externally and white inside.' With it was a gold coin and a crucible for melting gold, fragments of iron, glass, and jet. No doubt these belonged to a much later period than those which we are considering, and probably they were post-Roman. In another of the instances in addition to bronze there was glass, copper rivets

in leather, but no iron. In the third instance some articles of iron and many glass beads. etc., in company with Samian ware implied a Roman date.

THE BONES.

It is to be noted that none of the bones found in the Haslemere urns shows much trace of charring; they are whitened but nowhere blackened. They have been broken into small portions, the longest not being more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. Apparently they have been broken by a hammer, and the breaking up probably occurred subsequent to the cremation, for the fractured edges are clean and sharp. Amongst the fragments of bone I think we may recognise the following: the cup of a shoulder joint with neck of the scapula; part of the head of one upper arm bone: many portions of various long bones and many fragments of skull. Perhaps the most interesting is a portion of the right half of a lower jaw containing one tooth. The tooth is a second bicuspid of an adult subject. Its crown is broken across but the fang is entire. The sockets for the other teeth are laid open. This fragment suggests a small adult, possibly a woman. It may be said that all the portions of bone indicate small stature and light build.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE POTTERY FROM THE HASLEMERE URNFIELD.

The land on which the pottery has been found was for many years the parish allotments. It comprises an area of twenty-two acres, and at one time consisted of three fields (see plan fig. 2). In the middle of the last century it was arable land, and here the ploughing contests took place. It faces south-west, and is exactly on the watershed. There are springs around it; we are told that previous to its drainage by the railway cutting (made in 1850?) a pond occupied the head of the cutting, *i.e.* just below the site of the interments. The first 'find' was made by a gardener in November, 1903, whilst planting trees near a house which had been recently built in a corner of the field. Two feet below the surface he found the remains of a large vessel with smaller vessels around. His curiosity being excited he dug them out and took them to the house. Unfortunately the vessels full of

damp earth were left out of doors all night in the frost. When brought to the Museum next day for identification the majority were cracked. We examined the spot at once, but found no more vessels there, only fragments and bits of calcined bone. Fifteen yards distant we found the remains of a cinerary urn and accessory vessel on the edge of a piece of ground which had been recently trenched to a depth of 3 feet to make the garden for the house. We made experimental diggings here and there in the immediate neighbourhood, but found nothing. We were not permitted to make a thorough examination of the spot, but fortunately the owner of the adjoining land very generously allowed us to dig it over. Here we found five more interments about two or three yards apart (see plan); in all the urns were badly broken, and there were no accessories. They were not more than a foot below the surface, hence their upper parts had been entirely destroyed by the plough coming in contact with them. In two we found worked flints, and near to the others were flint chips. In one spot there was a large mass of burnt bones, charcoal, and sand, resting on a layer of rough stones; it probably indicated the site of a pyre. In another place we found at a depth of 3 feet or more a paving of flat pieces of local sandstone (Neocomian, Hythe Beds of the Lower Greensand), arranged like a saucer of two yards diameter, and filled with a great quantity of white sand, charcoal, and small fragments of pottery. This was apparently the remains of a kiln, and affords evidence of local manufacture of some of the vessels.*

Of the vessels found by the gardener four were almost perfect, and three others we were able sufficiently to restore to ascertain their shape. The remainder, eight in number, were in small fragments. A considerable area was dug over without further success, and the quest was abandoned within a fortnight. Altogether we obtained evidence of the interment at this corner of the field of thirteen cineraries and sixteen accessory vessels, including two or three of Samian ware. A large number of fragments which could not be classified were found on a large stone heap, the material for which had been obtained by workmen who trenched the ground for the garden.

During the next two years the greater part of the field was sold in plots for building purposes, and several houses were

* Since writing the above, a kiln in a better state of preservation containing large fragments of pottery of this period has been found near Farnham, but no burials have been found up to the present near it.

erected upon it. In addition a road, now known as Beech Road, was made through it, but no one seems to have found any pottery.

In November, 1905, a man employed to fence off a plot found a piece of a pot whilst digging a hole for a post. He at once brought it to the Museum, and Mr. Deas, the owner of the land, together with Dr. Selater, his tenant, most courteously allowed us to dig over the plot with the object of securing, if possible, more pottery for the Museum. The ground was opened very carefully and the interment laid bare (fig. 3). We found a cinerary urn surrounded by several accessory vessels in the positions as indicated in the illustration, excepting that those in the foreground are placed at a lower level purposely to allow the outlines of those behind them to be more clearly seen. Three vessels that were behind the urn are not visible in the plate. The cinerary is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, the diameter of its rim is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of the base 3 inches, and its maximum circumference is 2 feet 2 inches. A zig-zag ornamentation is just visible below the rim, from which a fragment is missing: otherwise the urn is in good preservation. It was covered by a patera of Samian ware, and contained a breccia of fragments of calcined human bone, charcoal, and sand, with two rudely chipped flints, and the fragment of a bronze fibula.

Near by, on the right hand, were two more cineraries (broken), with many fragments of accessory vessels around them. These had been broken by the roadmakers, who had unfortunately cut right through this 'circle' of interments.

One yard from the above-described urn was another, also with many accessory vessels around it (fig. 4). This urn is $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, its diameter at the mouth is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches, at the base $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; its maximum circumference is 2 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Its ornamentation is similar to that of the above, but is more distinct. There is evidence of its having been coated with a black glaze. It was covered with a patera of the same ware, 2 inches deep and 8 inches in diameter, and contained, in addition to bones and sand, three flint chips. Amongst the bones was part of the lower jaw of a woman. The accessory vessels were thirteen in number, two of these, being behind it, are not shown in the plate. Other urns, all fragmentary, were found near it, in the positions indicated on the plan. Close to the fence we found an almost perfect urn with three accessory vessels (fig. 5). This fine vase is $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, the rim is 8 inches in diameter, the base being $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Its maximum circumference is 2 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The ornamentation is well preserved, chevron

lines just above the shoulder, and three rows of looped lines encircling it below. Upon it and the accessories are traces of a black pigment.

Mr. Cooke very kindly permitted us to excavate the land on the other side of the fence. The fragments of a cinerary vase with two or three bits of flint and a lump of burnt bronze (?) were the only objects found there.

The result of the week's digging was the discovery of thirteen interments with forty-six accessory vessels. Of these, three of the cineraries are almost perfect, and thirty of the bowls, cups, etc. which were placed around them. The frag-



Fig. 5. POTTERY FOUND AT HASLEMERE, SURREY.

ments of the other ten cineraries and sixteen accessories have been carefully kept.

One of these, the base of an urn, is of interest in being plugged with lead. The plugging is not carefully executed, being thicker than the ware on both sides. There may be seen in the Haslemere Museum a Samian patera which has been restored in a precisely similar manner. It is from Sandy in Bedfordshire, and is from the collection of the late Mr. William Allen of Dorking. We understand that a similar specimen is in the Museum at York.

Quite recently some fragments of Keltic pottery have been found by workmen whilst digging trenches in other parts of the field. The position of these is indicated in the plan.

The Haslemere pottery is very varied in shape and in the quality and thickness of the paste. Some of the vessels, even now after a lapse of probably two thousand years, still retain a fine glaze. In one instance the ware (light drab) is so thin that it does not exceed $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch in maximum thickness; some parts of the vessels being $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick. Amongst the fragments found on the stone heap in 1903 is a thick, coarse, drab-coloured ware, somewhat bluish in section, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick.

The dark brown paste, with traces of a black vernix and containing siliceous grains, so frequently seen in urnfields of this date, is that most abundantly represented. In addition to the Samian ware referred to, some vessels of a reddish colour were found which appear to have been covered with a whitish glaze inside and out. The glaze flakes off in patches. Another vessel is light brown in colour, very thick, coarse, and sandy, of a crumbly texture and rough surface (see fig. 3, the vessel with the handle). One vessel, a shallow bowl, is of coarse reddish paste, without glaze, and glistening with particles of mica.

Mr. Arthur Evans, F.S.A., in his paper on the Aylesford urnfield, describes thirty-three cinerary pots and vases, also a 'small pot (smallest discovered), height $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches,' but mentions only four bowls and two pateræ. The Haslemere urnfield appears to approach more nearly the continental urnfields of this period (which have been so carefully examined and described by Undset) in the abundance of the accessory vessels. In the Aylesford cemetery there was a tendency to place several cineraries in one grave; these cineraries were more elongated than those found at Haslemere, and were provided with elegant pedestals. The manner of interment was the same in both places: the urns were placed about a yard or two yards apart, and arranged in family circles like 'fairy rings' in a meadow, each family circle forming an irregular ellipse. Several bronze and iron objects, also bracelets of Kimeridge shale and two gold coins, were found at Aylesford. At Haslemere the only traces of metal at present discovered are the fragments of a bronze brooch, a lump of apparently burnt bronze, and the lead plug. As at Aylesford, many flint flakes, scrapers, etc. have been found in the graves, in some instances amongst the bones in the cineraries; the graves were at the same depth below the surface, viz. 2 feet, and no mound had been placed over them.

Mr. Evans states that the Aylesford pits were 'large enough to contain two or three urns, each of varying dimensions,

some no bigger than a man's fist, but for the most part containing burnt bones.' In the Haslemere burial field the large vessels, *i.e.* the cinerary urns, alone contained bones: we found no trace of bone in any of the smaller vessels, all were full of sand.

The smallest vessel as yet discovered is only $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch high, diameter of rim 3 inches, of its base $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The surface is marked with minute horizontal rings about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch apart. It is in the possession of Miss Harrison. Some of the broken cineraries must have been very large. The fragment of a rim found in 1903 belonged to an urn with apical diameter of $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The largest of our perfect examples is but $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the aperture, and the largest of the recorded Aylesford urns does not exceed $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches."

Dr. ARTHUR EVANS observed that the whole system was similar to that of the Aylesford cemetery: an urn-field containing cremated remains, with accessory vessels. The Haslemere cemetery probably corresponded to the later burials at Aylesford, and dated from the period of Roman influence, before the Claudian conquest. The carinated ornamentation of the vessels pointed to native manufacture, but there was not such clear evidence of date as in Kent.

Mr. READ considered the burials of somewhat later date, some of the vessels being pure Roman; but beads were not peculiar to the Roman period. The condition and colour of the bones were quite usual.

The CHAIRMAN expressed the indebtedness of the Society to Lord Altamont, Local Secretary for Surrey, and to Dr. Hutchinson, who had founded and supported museums at Haslemere and elsewhere. The small flints found were mysterious, but might have been used as awls, for piercing skins. A distinction should be drawn between plugging and riveting with lead, the latter being also common in Roman times.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, and F. W. READER, Esq., submitted the first part of a paper on Recent Discoveries in connexion with Roman London.

The most important discoveries described in the first part were those resulting from recent excavations in New Broad

Street, just outside the site of the City wall, and to the north of the church of All Hallows. Here there was a small Roman ditch, and overlying it a large medieval ditch, the black mud of which contained many curious objects. At a short distance west of the church a streamlet had passed under the wall through a well-made channel. The vestry of Dance's church was proved to have been built on the foundation of a Roman bastion; a fact which had been long suspected owing to the ground plan of the vestry, but of which there had hitherto been no certain evidence.

Attention was called to a piece of the Roman City wall on the south side of Houndsditch, and to another east of Jewry Street, both found during the past year. The former was chiefly remarkable for its height of over 16 feet; the latter, an excellent example, is preserved in the offices since built on the site.

An accurate plan had been made of a Roman bath which came to light south of Cannon Street, when a new Fire Brigade station was being built by the London County Council. This, although of no great dimensions, was an isolated building. Opportunity was afforded for comparing it with a plan and photograph of a Roman bath previously found under the offices of the Sun Insurance Company in Threadneedle Street.

Plans were exhibited of the massive walls found some years ago under Messrs. Prescott, Dimsdale, and Company's bank in Cornhill.

Finally, attention was called to a considerable length of wall which came to light during building operations in the southern portion of the City. It passed diagonally under portions of Friday Street and Knightrider Street, and was constructed in a way that has been observed at Rome, but not previously in London.

A. D. PASSMORE, Esq., exhibited a bronze socketed chisel found at Highworth, Wilts, with traces inside of the wooden core on which it had been modelled.

A. T. CARTER, Esq., D.C.L., exhibited a gold pendant containing portraits of Charles I. and Charles II.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 28th June, 1906.

Sir HENRY HOYLE HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From C. A. Markham, Esq., F.S.A.:

1. Northampton-shire Notes and Queries, New Series, Vol. I. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. 8vo. Northampton, 1905-1906.
2. The Manor House, Yardley Hastings, Northamptonshire. By C. A. Markham, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. 1905.

From the Author:—The Sussex Colepepers. Parts I. and II. By Colonel F. W. T. Attree, R.E., F.S.A., and the late Rev. J. H. L. Booker, M.A. 8vo. n.p. 1904-1905.

From the Author:—Concerning the True Portraiture of Mary Queen of Scots. By J. J. Foster. Fol. London, 1904.

From the Author:—Some Details in the History of the Parish of Tonbridge. By Beauchamp Wadmore. 8vo. Tonbridge, 1906.

J. W. WILLIS-BUND, Esq., M.A., LL.B., as Local Secretary for Worcestershire, called attention to the threatened destruction (on account of their insanitary condition) of the few old half-timbered houses now remaining in Worcester. He accordingly moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Sir E. W. Brabrook, and carried unanimously:

“The Society of Antiquaries of London, having learnt from a report of its Local Secretary that the Corporation of Worcester has, as a sanitary authority, made closing orders in respect of certain of the old Worcester houses, and also in some cases made demolition orders, requests the Corporation, before making any further orders of the sort, to consider whether some scheme cannot be passed that will enable such houses to be preserved as examples of English domestic architecture.

That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Corporation of Worcester, and that it be informed that the Society will gladly lend every assistance in the preparation of such a scheme.”

F. W. READER, Esq., read the second portion of the paper by the Treasurer and himself, the first portion of which was read at the preceding meeting, on Recent Discoveries in connexion with Roman London.

The second part of the paper described what was found when, during the early months of 1905, by kind permission of the Post Office authorities, a shaft was sunk, at the request of the Society of Antiquaries, in the street called London Wall, opposite Carpenters' Hall, and in the bed of the now extinct stream latterly known as the Walbrook, for the purpose of ascertaining how it had been crossed by the Roman City wall. The excavation took place on the site of Bethlehem Hospital, which, as shown in old views, had here a portion of the City wall incorporated in it. On the destruction of that building about 1817, the wall above ground was also demolished, but the Roman masonry beneath the then street level was left undisturbed, the pavement being formed over it. The Antiquaries' shaft, just outside this wall, disclosed the following facts. The top of the wall, which came up nearly to the street level, was faced by several layers of well-squared ragstone. At a depth of 6 feet 8 inches occurred a bonding course of three tiles, of the same character as those that have been found at all points of the wall where it has been examined. The total depth of this course of three tiles was 8 inches. Beneath this came five courses of ragstones, deeply embedded in mortar, and making together a depth of 2 feet 3 inches. Under these was another bonding course of three tiles, followed by a further series of ragstones in four rows, the blocks being larger than those above, and gradually increasing in size. They rested on a red sandstone plinth which was found 12 feet 7 inches below the surface. This plinth is a feature common to the exterior face of the City wall, and is thought to mark the Roman ground level; it is mostly about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, boldly chamfered, and as a rule rests on a few courses of rough ragstone, with a final footing of clay and flint, in a trench 2 to 3 feet deep, cut in the original surface. Here the ragstones beneath the plinth were found to splay rapidly outwards, making, with the set-off of the plinth, an abutment of 2 feet from the face of the wall. They were of large size, and formed a solid substructure 5 feet 8 inches below the bottom of the plinth. Beneath this were the flints and clay, here reached at a depth of 19 feet below the roadway. One of the most important objects of this excavation was to ascertain the nature of the soil in the bed of the stream at various levels,

and this was accomplished. To a depth of 12 feet below the surface it consisted of made earth, which contained a few fragments of Roman and medieval pottery, but had evidently been disturbed at various times. Then a band of black soil occurred, about 1 foot in thickness; beneath this came 18 inches more of made earth, followed by another band of black soil similar to that just mentioned. In the black bands and the earth between them were found many oyster-shells, animal bones, and fragments of Roman pottery. Below the second band of black earth came a distinctly water-laid deposit of sand and silt. This continued for about 4 feet; underlying it was 1 foot of fine sand, covering the top of the ballast forming the base of the stream. The ballast marks the level of the flint-and-clay puddling beneath the foundation of the wall. These soils were continued right against the face of the wall, filling the interstices between the stones, from which it is evident that the wall had been built across the stream previous to the silting up of its bed. The wall had doubtless obstructed the natural course of the water, and had thus been responsible for the deposit which in course of time accumulated against it. The only relics in this lower portion of the shaft were a few fragments of Roman-British pottery, one piece of red Samian ware, several oyster-shells, and two human skulls resting on the bottom in the sand above the ballast. The evidence afforded by the excavation of the shaft must be judged in conjunction with the fact that many years ago two culverts, described respectively by Sir William and Mr. Roach Smith, were shown to have passed through the wall near this very site. It is clear that these culverts, and perhaps others which have not come to light, were built by the Romans to carry the Walbrook stream. Later they became blocked, and, by the filling up of the bed of the stream, ultimately buried. The water accumulated and spread in a broad expanse along the north of the wall, forming the swamp known as Moorfields, which did not become dry ground until the early part of the seventeenth century. Within the City the check in the flow of the current doubtless also caused important changes, a peaty deposit rapidly accumulating in the natural bed of the watercourse, and making it in consequence shallow and stagnant. Thus what in the early times of the Romans was a clear stream of considerable size, on the banks of which houses were plentiful, forming perhaps the most fashionable quarter of the City, became before their departure a mere quagmire.

The DIRECTOR pointed out that if the old Roman wall only went as far as Cornhill, the pavements found north of the wall would have been those of country houses. Subsequently the great wall was built, but there was no record of its date. The skulls might be accounted for by the fact that several old graveyards were emptied into the Moorfields.

Sir AUGUSTUS PREVOST had watched excavations below the Bank of England as deputy governor, and thought that the bed of the Walbrook extended further east below the Bank than was indicated on the map. The stream did not pass through the "cemetery" or garden of the Bank.

Mr. PALEY BAILDON raised the question whether the marsh in Moorfields did not show that London shared the fate of other Roman towns and became a "waste chester" before the Saxons occupied it. Unless there was clear evidence that the marsh both within and without the wall existed in Roman times, it should not be assumed from coins or other relics that it dates from the Roman period.

The CHAIRMAN referred to the paper as an excellent result of training under the late General Pitt-Rivers, and considered the time was ripe for a monograph on Roman London. The absence of third-brass coins from this estuary of the Walbrook was remarkable, for London had a mint down to the end of the Roman coinage. It was also surprising to find as much as 9 feet of peat, which can only have formed in quite stagnant water. He agreed that London may have been a desert in Saxon times, till the great church was built in its centre.

Mr. READER, in reply, remarked that the finds, chiefly of pottery, dated from the seventeenth century. The skulls were found at the base of the Walbrook, 20 feet below the present level, and their presence could be otherwise accounted for in a tidal river. Recent excavations in Copthall Avenue showed that the Walbrook passed under Drapers' Gardens.

Messrs. Norman and Reader's paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

R. GARRAWAY RICE, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for

Sussex, submitted the following note on a discovery of urns near the Roman villa at Bignor :

"Mr. Maurice Tupper, son of Mr. Richard Tupper, the owner of the Bignor Pavements, caused a pit to be dug in May, 1906, in the middle of a field, about 300 yards east of the building containing the head of Medusa, for the purpose of burying a dead sheep. In the course of the digging numerous pieces of broken pottery, with some 'ashes,' were turned out. Mr. Tupper was good enough, in response to my request, to permit some trenching to be made at the spot on the 2nd June, when Mr. W. Paley Baildon, F.S.A., and myself were present. The trenching was carried down to the undisturbed soil, taking the original hole as a centre, with the result that a radius of about ten feet in various directions was examined, but no further remains were discovered. The pottery, which had been turned on the wheel, was of a dark grey colour on the outside but black in the fracture. The fragments seem to have comprised pieces of four vessels, the largest of which was about 8 inches in diameter at the rim, with a large bulging body; the smallest was about 4 inches in diameter, and shallow. At first it seemed possible that Mr. Tupper had by accident lit upon the site of the Roman cemetery belonging to the villa, but in view of the fact that no further interments were found, and the pottery appeared to be of a somewhat earlier date, it is probable that the remains were pre-Roman, and that the small pots was a so-called 'food vessel.' The urns were found about 18 inches from the surface, which is now cultivated as arable land.

It is satisfactory to note that those portions of the mosaic pavements which were repaired at the Society's expense last year have not been injuriously affected by the winter frosts. The parts reset show a slightly lighter colour, which has the advantage of distinguishing the same from the original work. The refixing of the loose coarse tesserae round the margins will be the means of preserving the edges of the principal designs from damage caused by the walking round of visitors. A further outlay of a moderate sum would enable the remaining pavements to be dealt with in a similar manner."

WILLIAM BEMROSE, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Derbyshire, submitted the following report :

"I have pleasure in reporting that a contemplated destruction of the interesting front of Ashborne Grammar School by

the Derbyshire County Council has been strongly taken up by the Derbyshire Archæological Society.

The Society is now assured that there is every probability that the contemplated destruction of the old Grammar School will not take place, but will remain one of the interesting objects of the town of Ashborne.

Your correspondent watched the steps that were being taken by the Derbyshire Archæological Society to prevent the destruction of the Grammar School, and found they were likely to succeed, so did not think it necessary to call in the aid of the Society of Antiquaries to strengthen the local effort that was being made.

An account of the steps taken and the result will be published by the Society in its Annual Report."

The Very Rev. DEAN BLAKISTON, M.A., F.S.A., on behalf of Mrs. Newman of Hadleigh, exhibited (1) a seventeenth-century miniature portrait of a lady, and (2) a silver fork with a handle of carved ivory panels overlaid with amber slabs, of the date 1616.

The fork formerly belonged to Bridget Stubbin, third daughter of John Stubbin of Raydon. She was born in 1719, and married the Rev. John Brownrigg Leake, Rector of Naughton and Nettlestead.

The subjects of the panels are: (1) Our Lord, standing in a niche; (2) David playing upon the Harp; (3) Abraham about to sacrifice Isaac; Adam holding a spade.

The pommel is of dark coloured amber covering deep hollows on each side, one of which contains a shield of arms in pierced work of four quarterings.

On one side of the pommel the crystal of amber covers a most elegant half-length of a painter with a square beard and sort of half ruff and short doublet. There is a tablet on an easel before him, and his right hand is employed in drawing the portrait of a woman, his left holding his palette, pencils, and mastick.

The word 'ROMBOLT' occurs on one side, and is probably the name of the artist; the arms, his arms; the fine figure of a painter at his work on one side of the pommel, his figure.

The date anno '1616' shows the age of the work, and the words '6 MENS 27 DYES' may denote the time of the year in which it was finished, or perhaps the number of months and days which the artist spent in executing so beautiful a masterpiece.



Mr. READ observed, with regard to the fork, that the material of the handle pointed to its manufacture in North Europe. Several examples were extant, and some had ivory carvings under the amber. Two tankards of the same material were exhibited in the British Museum, one bearing the arms of Sweden. He considered the portrait and the armorial bearings on the fork handle were both those of the owner.

LAWRENCE B. PHILLIPS, ESQ., F.S.A., exhibited a gold ring, apparently of the seventeenth century, with cabalistic symbols.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

The ordinary meetings of the Society were then adjourned to Thursday, 29th November.

Thursday, 29th November, 1906.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—On the origin of "eolithic" flints by natural causes, especially by the foundering of drifts. By S. Hazzledine Warren, Esq., F.G.S. 8vo. London, 1906.

From T. M. Fallow, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—A short history of Brechin Cathedral. By W. W. Coats, B.D. 8vo. Brechin, 1903.

From the Author :—Haddon, the manor, the hall, its lords, and traditions. By G. Le B. Smith. 8vo. London, 1906.

From Charles H. Read, Esq., Secretary :—Les antiquités, les tableaux et les objets d'art de la collection Alfred Rittling à Strasbourg. Catalogue avec 41 planches en phototype. 4to. Strasbourg, 1906.

From the Author :—Villa of the Vibii Vari, near Tivoli, at Colli di S. Stefano. By St. Clair Baddeley. 8vo. Gloucester, 1906.

From the Author :—The old Churches of Arllechwedd. By Herbert L. North. 8vo. Bangor, 1906.

From R. Phené Spiers, Esq., F.S.A. :—Impressions of plan, elevation, section, and details of the hall of Charterhouse, London. By A. S. Carter. Reprinted from *The Builder* of 31st March, 1906.

From the Compiler :—Lists of the Rectors of Saltwood and of Rectors and Vicars of Hythe, Kent. Compiled by Rev. T. S. Frampton, F.S.A. Single sheets folio. n.p. n.d.

From the Author :—A glossary of terms used in English Architecture. By T. D. Atkinson. 8vo. London, 1906.

From the Hertfordshire County Council :—Hertfordshire County Records. Notes and extracts from the Sessions Rolls, 1581-1850. 2 vols. Compiled by W. J. Hardy. 8vo. Hertford, 1905.

From the Author :—History of the families of Skeet, Somerscales, Widdrington, Wilby, Murray, Blake, Grimshaw, and others. By Major Francis Skeet. 4to. London, 1906.

From Sir Henry Bemrose :—Descriptive catalogue of Derbyshire Charters in public and private libraries and muniment rooms. Compiled by I. H. Jeayes. 8vo. London, 1906.

From the Author :—*Somersetshire Parishes: a handbook of historical reference to all places in the county.* By A. L. Humphreys. 2 vols. 4to. London. 1906.

From the Author :—*Illustrated Guide to Moulton, Lincolnshire.* By T. M. Foster. 8vo. Spalding, 1905.

From the Author :—*Further notes on the pile-dwelling site of Skirt's Hill, Bramtree, Essex.* By F. W. Reader. 8vo. n.p. 1905.

From the Author, T. M. Fallow, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :

- (1) *Some Elizabethan visitations of the churches belonging to the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of York, 1568-1602.* 8vo. Leeds, 1906.
- (2) *Names of Yorkshire ex-religious, 1573; their pensions and subsidies to the Queen thereon.* 8vo. Leeds, 1906.

From the Author : *The origin and early history of the family of Poe or Poe.* By Sir Edmund T. Bewley. 8vo. Dublin, 1906.

From Lady Meux :—*The life of Takla Hāymānōt in the version of Dabra Libānōs, and the miracles of Takla Hāymānōt in the version of Dabra Libānōs, and the Book of the Riches of Kings.* Edited by E. A. Wallis Budge. F.S.A. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1906.

By desire of the late Hon. Mrs. Way, widow of Albert Way, Esq., F.S.A., the well-known antiquary, his daughter, Mrs. Lewis Way, presented a number of letters and cases of drawings and engravings of monumental effigies, etc.

Special thanks were accorded to Mrs. Way for her gift.

By bequest of the late Lord Alwyne Compton, D.D., sometime Bishop of Ely, there were presented to the Society's Library, with some additions by Lady Alwyne Compton, a large collection of tracings and drawings of medieval paving tiles.

Dr. A. C. Fryer, F.S.A., also presented two albums of photographs, taken by himself: the one of English leaden fonts; the other of fonts with representations of the seven sacraments.

Special thanks were accorded to Dr. Fryer for his gift.

The following Resolution was proposed from the Chair and carried unanimously :

“The Society of Antiquaries of London takes this the first opportunity to place on record its sense of the

great loss it has sustained by the death of Mr. John Thomas Micklethwaite, for nearly 37 years a Fellow. During this long period the Society has constantly benefited by the great knowledge which Mr. Micklethwaite possessed and so freely placed at its service. As a Vice-President, a member of Council, and as a member of the Executive and many other Committees, Mr. Micklethwaite rendered signal services to the Society and to Archæology in general, and his death will be felt far beyond the limits of the Society of Antiquaries."

A letter was read from the Town Clerk of Worcester pointing out, in reply to the Society's Resolution of 28th June, that the City Council's first consideration must be the sanitary condition of the houses in question. The Health Committee, to which the matter had been referred, would, however, be pleased to consider any suggestion the Society may make as to how the Council could legally expend corporate funds in preserving houses as examples of English domestic architecture.

The Town Clerk adds that the Society is mistaken in suggesting that the Council has actually made demolition orders; it has not actually done so, but has, by arrangement with the owners, caused a number of insanitary houses to be taken down.

Mr. J. W. WILLIS-BUND reported that a motion had been brought before the Worcester City Council to consider the objects of antiquarian interest in Worcester, to state what were worth preserving, and what steps should be taken for doing this; and that he believed this was greatly due to the action of the Society and Mr. Hope.

A note was also read from Mr. John E. Pritchard, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Gloucestershire, stating that the Old Dutch House at Bristol had been saved by the votes of the City Council on 23rd October.

In pursuance of the Statutes, Chap. I. Sec. 5, Hylton George, Baron Hylton, was elected Fellow.

The Director presented for use at this and future Ballots a large old glass goblet on which he had caused to be engraved the Society's name.

Charles Thomas-Stanford, Esq., M.A., was admitted Fellow.

The following letter was read :

“ Chapter Clerk’s Office,
The Sanctuary, Westminster Abbey,
30th May, 1906.

DEAR SIR,

I am desired by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster to ask you to lay before your Society a request for the return of the Islip Roll which has been in your custody for many years. The Roll was presented to the Dean and Chapter by one of the Prebendaries, the Hon. Robert Drummond, between the years 1732-7, as appears from a contemporary entry in the Vellum Book of Gifts to the Chapter Library.

It was lent to you, at your request, according to your records, by the Dean of Westminster, Bishop Thomas, in 1791, for the purpose of making a copy: and the fact that Dr. Thomas died two years later, before the engraving was completed and issued in *Vetusta Monumenta*, must be the reason why the Roll was not returned.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours very faithfully,
GEORGE H. RADCLIFFE,
Chapter Clerk.

The Secretary,
Society of Antiquaries,
Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.”

The SECRETARY said that the circumstances under which the Society had become possessed of the Roll had been fully explained by Mr. Hope in the recently issued part of *Vetusta Monumenta*, and there could not be any doubt that the facts were as stated by the Chapter Clerk. The Council was, however, of opinion that the decision as to the restoration of the Roll should rest with the Society.

On the question being put from the Chair it was unanimously resolved :

“That the Islip Roll be returned to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.”

Miss NINA LAYARD communicated an account of a discovery at Ipswich of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery of considerable extent.

One hundred and thirty graves had already been examined, and the work is still unfinished. Among the relics found was a large collection of spear-heads, knives, and other objects of iron and bronze, some rare brooches of both the square-headed and Kentish types, a silver necklace with a large amber bead, and a large Frankish buckle, besides a very fine series of bead necklaces.

A special point was made of recording the exact position in which the objects were found, and of securing portions of bones on which they had rested, stained with verdigris from contact with bronze ornaments.

A considerable number of urns of very rough construction occurred in the graves or buried separately.

The only coin found was one of Marcus Aurelius, in the grave of a woman; it was much defaced.

In the discussion that followed, Sir JOHN EVANS referred to former discoveries by Miss Layard at Ipswich, where palæolithic implements were found above the Boulder-clay and were therefore post-glacial. The exploration of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery had been admirably carried out, and archæologists were indebted to the author for a discovery of such interest. He drew particular attention to the fine series of square-headed brooches and the large number and variety of beads, agreeing that a serpent pattern could be traced on several of the glass specimens. Further examination would decide whether the burnt bones in one of the urns were human or animal. The only coin found had since gone astray but was of Marcus Aurelius: and the material of the central boss of the two Kentish brooches certainly seemed to be mother-of-pearl. He regretted the existence of a statute excluding ladies from meetings of the Society.

Rev. F. E. WARREN, as Secretary of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, complimented Miss Layard on her paper, and referred to another occasion on which a lady had rendered services to the Society.

Mr. DALE remarked on the absence of swords from this cemetery, and contrasted the Droxford burial-ground he had investigated.

Miss Layard's communication will be printed in *Archæologia*.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH added the following notes :

"Viewed as a whole, the Ipswich cemetery offers a striking resemblance to one discovered forty miles to the west, at Little Wilbraham, and illustrated by the Hon. R. C. Neville in *Saxon Obsequies*; but the Cambridgeshire site yielded certain groups of antiquities that are not represented in the exhibition this evening. A somewhat detailed comparison will emphasize the purity of the main Ipswich series, and render it all the more valuable as a test for other cemeteries of the Anglian district, which are generally mixed in character.

Common to both cemeteries are the somewhat small, plain, hand-made urns of pottery; the large bronze-gilt square-headed brooches, and the ring-brooches of plain or stamped bronze, iron latch-keys, and an adze of the same metal,* iron rings of various sizes, strike-a-lights, ear-rings with sliding knots, châtelaines or girdle-hangers, and iron-hooped buckets, besides the ordinary spears and shield-bosses, tweezers, and beads of glass and amber.

It will be noticed also that the circular brooch of Kent (pl. II. figs. 2,3), set with garnets and a central boss, is represented on both sites;† and it is a remarkable coincidence that in the Wilbraham specimen and in one of the two from Ipswich the central setting is perfectly preserved, and should settle the question as to the material employed. Kentish jewellery seems to have spread to Suffolk more than to any other county, and the following list will serve as a reminder of the historical fact that towards the close of the sixth century East Anglia was included in the dominion of Ethelberht, king of Kent (560—616). As examples of Kentish types in Suffolk may be mentioned the Tostock buckle‡ inlaid with garnets, the jewelled buckle-plate from Melton,§ the cross of cell-work from Ixworth,|| and the Woodbridge brooch¶ of gold cell-work from which all the garnets have been lost.

The absence of swords or sword-knives (scramasaxes) from the Ipswich series,** calls for remark, especially as specimens have been found in the county at Olfton, Hoxne, and Little

* The Ipswich adze-head recalls specimens of the Early Iron Age, but is probably contemporary, as a specimen was found at Little Wilbraham (*Saxon Obsequies*, pl. 39, grave 28).

† *Saxon Obsequies*, pl. 3, grave 172.

‡ *Pagan Scandinavia*, pl. i. fig. 9.

§ *Archæological Journal*, ix. 116.

|| *Collectanea Antiqua*, iv. pl. xxxviii.

¶ *Archæological Album*, 206; *Archæological Index*, pl. xvi. fig. 12.

** The large cemetery at Sleaford, Lincs., also contained no swords. *Archæologia*, i. 386.

Bealings. In the main part of the cemetery, inhumation was the rule and urn-burial the rare exception.* There are, indeed, several earthenware vases, but these were apparently accessory vessels, and one which contained bones (presumably human) is remarkable for a small circular hole neatly pierced in the base. Further, there are no bracelet-clasps from this cemetery, though these ornaments of gilt-bronze are common in Cambridgeshire and certain other counties in Eastern England. Most striking of all, perhaps, is the complete absence of what is sometimes called the 'long' brooch,† a Scandinavian, and more especially a Norwegian type, with a rectangular head-plate, stout and somewhat flat bow, and a comparatively long foot ending in the conventional 'horse's head,' and ornamented at intervals by groups of transverse engraved lines or faceted edges. These occur in profusion at Little Wilbraham, and indeed are the chief characteristic of Anglian cemeteries, though rare in other districts, and practically unknown south of the Thames. Whether their wearers were tribally distinct from the people buried in this Ipswich cemetery, or whether the difference is merely one of date, cannot as yet be determined; but that the type was at some time known in the neighbourhood is shown by the discovery of a pair at Akenham Hall, four miles from Ipswich. They are now preserved in the museum there, and measure $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. It is of interest to note that there is evidently a close connection between these long brooches and the bracelet-clasps in the Wilbraham cemetery, only two out of one hundred and eighty-eight graves containing the latter in association with large square-headed brooches like those from Ipswich.

Apart from the jewelled Kentish brooches, which must be regarded as accidental on this site, the most attractive objects before us are certainly the eight large square-headed brooches which fall into three groups, and constitute a remarkable series. The type best represented has a lozenge-shaped foot with incurved sides, with discs originally decorated with silver plates at the three angles. This or cognate forms occur in at least fifteen English counties, but even apart from the present find, Suffolk leads the way, while Leicestershire and Northants follow with five each, Cambridgeshire with four, Yorkshire and Norfolk with three each; but the type occurs also in Saxon and Jutish areas as at Fairford, Gloucester; Chessell Down, Isle of Wight; and Sarre, Kent. Its ancestry can be traced in two continental areas, Southern

* Cinerary found later in another part (*Archæologia*, ix. 337).

† Examples from Norfolk in *Victoria County History*, i. 340.

Germany and Southern Scandinavia, where a parallel development seems to have taken place up to a certain point. The two curved animal-heads springing from the base of the bow is a constant feature in all three areas, but other parts of the brooch are subject to local variation; and there can be no doubt that the Ipswich and other English examples were manufactured in this island by tribes who carried on a tradition from the time of their original dispersal over a large portion of Northern Europe.

One of the square-headed brooches has a disc attached by a rivet to the bow, like one exhibited by Sir John Evans last session from Tuxford, Notts.* This is not a common feature, but attention should be drawn to another Suffolk specimen with the disc, found at Finningham, 16 miles north of Ipswich, and otherwise resembling pl. II. fig. 4. From the beginning of the seventh century the disc is constantly found on the bow of a peculiar type of brooch radiating from the Baltic island of Gothland, and at an earlier date the disc occurs on Scandinavian brooches,† but there is no obvious connexion between these groups and the English examples.

Miss Layard was careful to notice that some, at least, of the square-headed brooches had been worn with the head downwards, the pin pointing upwards over the shoulder, just as the crossbow brooch was worn in late Roman times. The same position of the brooch has been noticed more than once in Anglo-Saxon graves;‡ and the well-known brooch from Ragley Park, Warwickshire, is so illustrated in *Archaeologia*,§ though there is nothing in the text to show that it was found in that position. That all brooches of this size or pattern were worn with the head downwards is unlikely,|| as there are specimens ¶ engraved with the human features that would in that case be inverted in use and barely recognisable.

Though of little evidential value, it may be mentioned that the metal collar from Ipswich, rare enough in England, closely resembles that found in the tomb said to be that of Theodoric, King of the Goths (d. 451),** which was discovered

* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xxi. 35.

† Cf. Salin, *Die altgermanische Thierornamentik*, figs. 97, 98.

‡ At Bifrons, near Canterbury; and Brighthampton, Oxon.

§ Vol. xlv. pl. xviii.

|| *Archaeological Journal*, ix. 180.

¶ For example, one from Norway; Salin, *Die altgermanische Thierornamentik*, fig. 525.

** Figured by Peigné-Delacourt. *Recherches sur le lieu de la bataille d'Attila*, p. 4, pl. ii. figs. 19, 20.

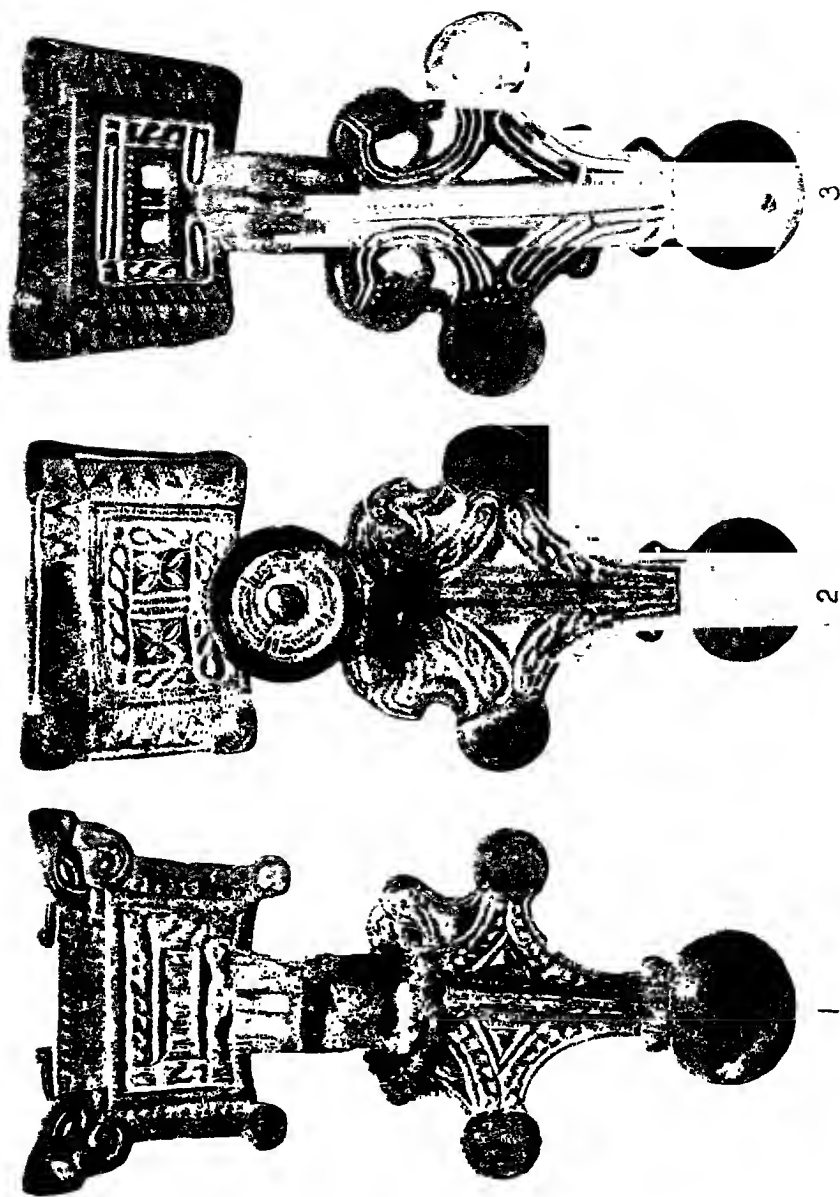


Plate I. BRONZE SQUARE-HEADED BROOCHES FROM IPSWICH. ($\frac{3}{4}$ linear.

at Pouan, near Troyes, Dépt. Aube, in 1842. Another Frankish buckle * has been found in this country, at Lymne, Kent; and a finger ring of Merovingian character is known from Suffolk itself.†

The leading type of square-headed brooch at Ipswich was well represented in a cemetery at Kenninghall, Norfolk,‡ 27 miles to the north; but there other varieties were also found. Besides the long brooch and its derivatives, was a specimen resembling pl. II. fig. 4, which is sufficiently rare to call for remark. Another is published from Thornborough, near Catterick Bridge, N. R. Yorks,§ and a fourth, of somewhat later date and with lobes at the four angles of the head, is in Alnwick Castle Museum, and was found near Welbourn, Lincs.|| A fifth has been already mentioned, from Finningham, Suffolk. These square-headed brooches are evidently a variety of the more common form, the branching heads at the base of the bow and the silver paillettes at the angles and extremities being common to both. The lobes on the specimen from Welbourn serve, however, to link the type with pl. II. fig. 1, which may now be briefly considered. While the head bears a close resemblance to pl. I, fig. 1, which also has four projections at the angles, the foot is clearly modelled on the lines of the 'long' brooch of Scandinavia, and two specimens from Sleaford, Lincs.,¶ are here added by way of illustration. The smaller (fig. 1) is not of the usual form of long brooch, but is closely related to it; the spreading terminal is often found in England, and the wings below the bow are pierced and shaped, not

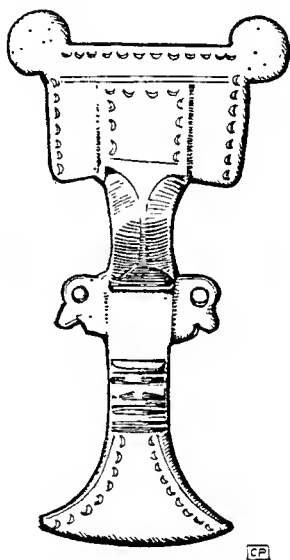


Fig. 1. BRONZE BROOCH.
SLEAFORD, Lincs. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

* *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, iv. 159.

† Aldeburgh; *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, i. 257.

‡ Collection in the British Museum.

§ *Archaeological Journal*, vi. 216. l. 5 in.

|| *Catalogue*, No. 292 with fig.

¶ *Archaeologia*, l. 383 (graves 143, 233); British Museum.

plain as in Scandinavian specimens of the period 500-550 A.D.* The two lobes are exceptional, the regular form and position of the knobs being seen on fig. 2. This, though compara-

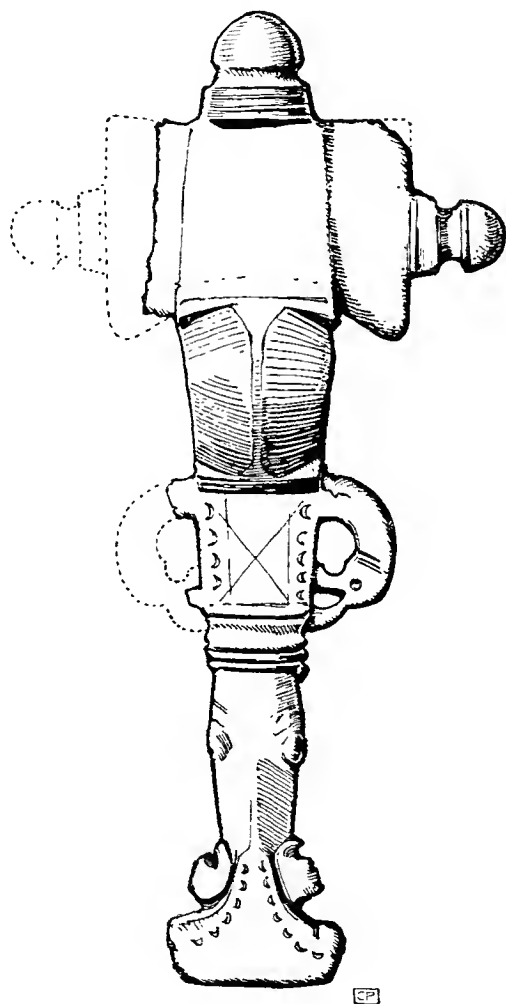


Fig. 2. BRONZE BROOCH. SLEAFORD. Lincs. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

tively late in the series, is a true long brooch with horse's head terminal and knobs cast in one piece with the head.

* H. Schetelig. *Cruciform Brooches of Norway*. 73, 105.

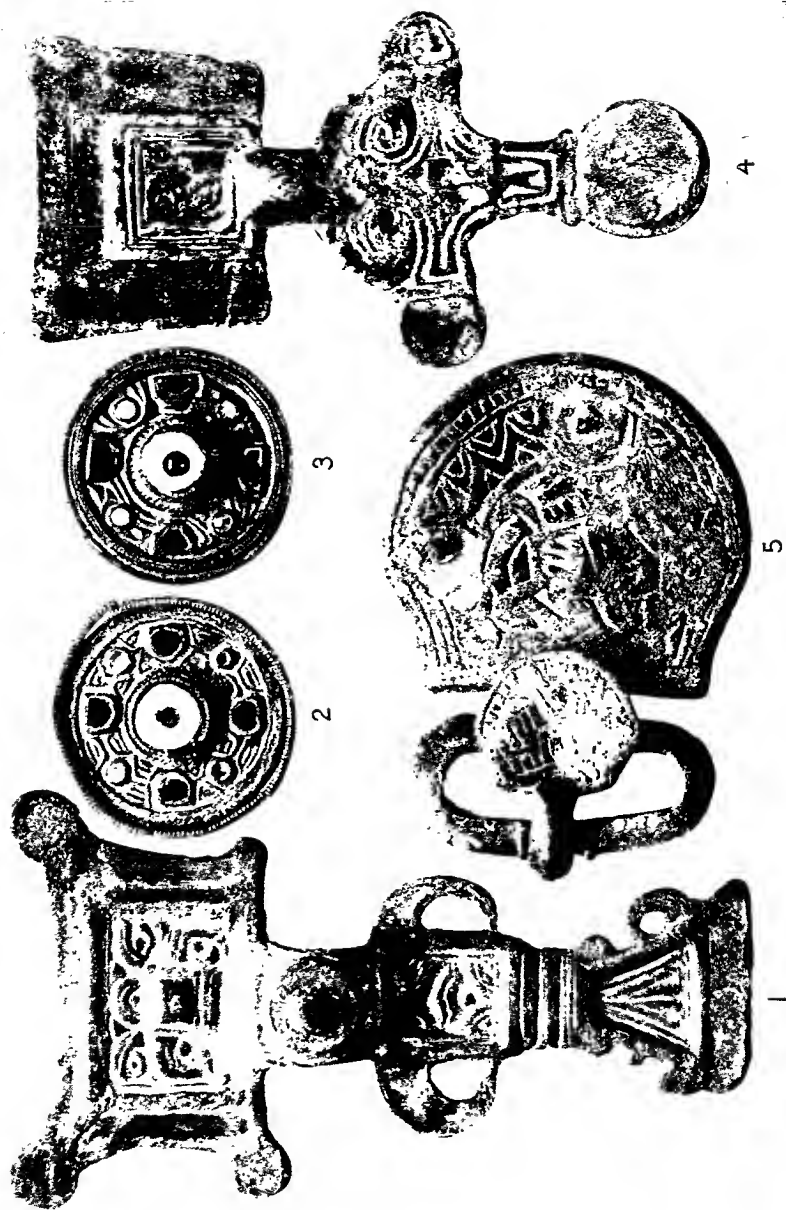


Plate II. SQUARE-HEADED AND CIRCULAR BROOCHES, AND BUCKLE FROM IPSWICH. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

The wings below the bow are seen to be approaching the animal-heads of the square-headed type, and the analogy to pl. II. fig. 1 is apparent. The bow is now surmounted by a flat rivet-head that probably once kept in position a disc such as that on pl. I. fig. 2, and below the bow the space usually kept plain on long brooches (fig. 2) is here engraved with animal-pattern, while the nostrils of the horse are in open-work and the triangular terminal again filled with engraving. This brooch from Ipswich, therefore, shows the blending of the two styles in England some time after 550 A.D., and is of particular interest as demonstrating the effect of the florid Anglo-Saxon taste on the more solid and severe forms of Scandinavia.

From what has been remarked above, we may conclude that the settlement on the Orwell was a small and exclusive one, that regularly practised inhumation, but now appears to have used a cemetery adjoining an earlier urn-field. Who were their predecessors and successors may yet be determined by excavation in the neighbourhood; and I am sure it is the wish of the Society that Miss Layard may have in the future other opportunities as favourable as those which she has already turned to the signal profit of archæology."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, 6th December, 1906.

Sir EDWARD MAUNDE THOMPSON, K.C.B., LL.D., D.C.L.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A. :

- (i.) The four gospels according to the Vatican codex translated into modern Greek dialect. 8vo. Liverpool, 1902.
- (ii.) The New Testament in Greek, issued under the authority of the Greek Church in Constantinople. 8vo. Constantinople, 1904.

From the Authors :—Sixteen pamphlets (reprints from the *Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society*, *The Essex Review*, and *The Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist*) on monumental brasses and incised slabs in Essex. By Miller Christy and W. W. Porteous. 8vo. London, 1898, ec

From the Compiler :—Winchester medal speaking 1761-1810. Compiled by Herbert Chitty. Svo. Winchester, 1906.

From the Publications Committee, University of Aberdeen :—Roll of the graduates of the University of Aberdeen, 1860-1900. By Colonel W. Johnston, C.B. 4to. Aberdeen, 1906.

From William Whitaker, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S. :—Hull Museum Publications. Nos. 24, 25, 27, 28, 30-32. Svo. Hull, 1905, etc.

A letter from Miss Ada Micklethwaite was read, thanking the Society for its kind expressions of regret at the death of her brother, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A.

Edward Schroeder Prior, Esq., M.A., was admitted Fellow.

W. R. LETHABY, Esq., F.S.A., read some notes on sculptures in Lincoln Minster, with special reference to those of the Judgment Porch and the Angel Choir.

As regards the porch, Mr. Lethaby showed that the angels which accompany the Majesty have been wrongly restored, and that they carried instruments of the Passion instead of censers. He described the sculptures of the arch-orders as the Wise and Foolish Virgins, the Apostles, King-Martyrs, and Virgins. The five images below, to the right and left of the porch, within, are the Church and the Synagogue, and the outer figures probably apostles. The pair of royal figures on the south-east buttress were most likely intended for St. Ethelbert, king and martyr, with the daughter of King Offa, to whom he was about to be married when murdered.

Mr. PRIOR discussed the change in the position of the figures, and argued that those to right and left of the Majesty were interchangeable. In the majority of cases the four Evangelists had their backs to the central figure, but one or two were facing. He compared the figures at Lincoln and Westminster: the latter were executed about 1250, but it was difficult to put the Lincoln statutes within fifteen or twenty years of that date.

Mr. Lethaby's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

JOHN BILSON, Esq., F.S.A., read the following notes on a remarkable sculptured representation of Hell Cauldron, lately found at York:

"The stone which forms the subject of this notice is of more than ordinary interest and importance, both on account

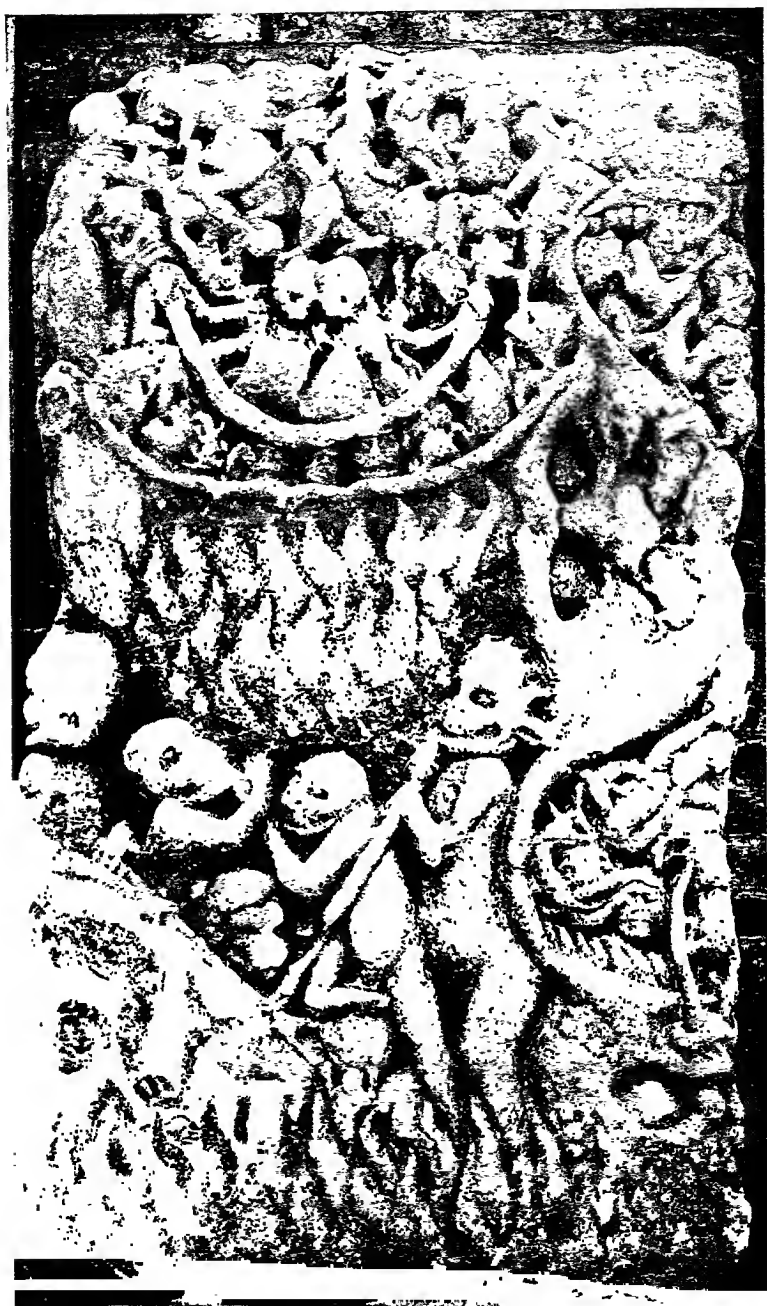
of the character of its sculpture and its unusually large scale. The thanks of the Society are due to the Dean of York for his kind permission to reproduce an excellent photograph of it, taken by Mr. R. C. Green, the Clerk of Works to the Minster. (See next page.)

The stone was found in September, 1904, in the course of an excavation for a water pipe, in what is now the garden of the deanery. It lay with its sculptured face upwards, about 18 inches below the surface, at a distance of some 50 feet to the east of the eastern gable of the former chapel of the Archbishop's palace, now used as the Dean and Chapter library. It was removed in remarkably good condition, and it is now preserved in the library.*

The extreme dimensions of the stone are 5 feet 2 inches in height by 3 feet 2 inches in extreme width, the width at the bottom being 2 feet 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Its extreme thickness at its base is 12 inches, but this thickness extends for a height of only 6 inches from the bottom, above which the back of the stone is hollowed out to an extreme thickness of 9 inches for the remainder of its height. The object of the additional thickness at the bottom was evidently to afford a firmer base for fixing. On the right-hand † edge of the stone there are traces of a rebate cut out of the back to a depth of about half-an-inch, at a distance of about 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the front face; there are traces of a similar rebate on the left-hand edge, about 6 inches from the face. The sculpture extends around the angles up to the line of these rebates on the sides, and over the top edge to about $\frac{1}{4}$ inches behind the face. These facts appear to indicate that the slab was fitted into masonry with its front edges standing free. The back of the stone shows signs of decay, either through its not having been solidly bedded, or from its bedding having become defective in course of time. The face shows signs of exposure to the weather, which proves that the stone must have been fixed on the outside of a building. The stone is magnesian limestone from the neighbourhood of Tadcaster, and is face-bedded. At a distance of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above the bottom edge a circular hole, 1 inch in diameter and 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in depth, has been drilled in the front face.

* I have to thank the Rev. Canon Watson, the Librarian, for giving me every facility for examining the stone, and Dr. G. A. Auden and Mr. R. C. Green for their kind assistance in this examination. I am specially indebted to Dr. Auden for his help in elucidating several difficult details of the sculpture. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. E. S. Prior have also examined the stone with me, and have kindly given me the benefit of their observations.

† Throughout this description the terms "right" and "left" refer to the right and left of the spectator, except where "right" and "left" are used to describe the limbs of figures.



SCULPTURED STONE FOUND IN THE DEANERY GARDEN AT YORK

The stone is completely covered with sculpture, representing the hell cauldron and the tortures of the damned. The arrangement of the figures is, in some parts, so extremely complicated that it is by no means easy to describe them intelligibly. It will be most convenient to describe first the three heads on the right side, then the figures above and in the cauldron, and lastly the figures below the cauldron.

The whole height of the right side of the stone is occupied by three heads, the upper of which is erect, the middle one placed sideways, and the lower one inverted. The upper and lower heads, or 'hell-mouths,' are similar in design, and are sculptured around the angle of the stone. Each has large eyes, nose on the angle of the stone, and a huge yawning mouth, with a row of large teeth in the upper jaw. The lower lips of the upper and lower heads are continued to form the mouth of the middle head.

From the nostrils of each of the upper and lower heads emerge a pair of snake-like forms. That issuing from the left nostril of the upper head is continued into a lizard's body on the right edge of the stone. The corresponding 'snake' of the lower (inverted) head does not appear to end in this manner, but the stone is somewhat damaged here.

Both the upper and lower mouths are filled with small figures of souls.* Within the upper mouth, there are two heads on the angle of the stone, one above the other; a toad is creeping into the mouth, and a lizard† is biting the eye of the lower of these heads on the angle. Opposite this latter, on the edge of the stone, is another head with a toad entering the mouth. Under the teeth of the great mouth is the agonized face of a soul, one of whose eyes is touched by the 'snake' issuing from the right nostril. To the left, at the back of the mouth, is a partially recumbent figure with up-turned face and a lizard biting the lower lip. Within the great lower mouth, an inverted figure, which lies within the line of the lower jaw, is being tortured by four lizards; above, a large lizard coming round the angle of the stone is gnawing his leg; another bites his genitals; a third, which he grasps with his left arm, attacks his stomach; while a fourth attacks his mouth. Below this figure, and between it and the great teeth, is the head of another figure, whose eye is touched by the tail of the lizard last mentioned. On the angle, between the 'snakes' issuing from the nostrils, is the head of another figure, with a toad entering his mouth.

* Cf. "Da ogni bocca dirompea coi denti un peccatore." Dante, *Inferno*, canto xxxiv. 55, 56.

† What I have called "lizards" are reptiles represented with four legs and a long tail.

The middle head, which is placed sideways with its mouth on the angle of the stone, has large eyes and broad flat nose, with a toad creeping into each nostril.

Across the rest of the width of the stone, in line with this middle head, extends the great cauldron, with flames rising around it. At the left extremity of the mouth of the cauldron is a ring; the right extremity is hidden by the great heads on the right side of the stone.

The figures above the cauldron are intertwined in an extremely complicated fashion. Beginning from the left, and describing first the upper range, the angle is occupied by a draped female figure, which evidently represents Luxury.* She wears a long dress, girdled at the waist, and falling in straight pleats to the feet, which are hidden behind the rim of the cauldron; and a wimple which passes under the chin, covers the ears, and apparently passes over the head, though the top of the head has been broken away. Across the face at the nose is a tight bandage. Over her dress she wears a cloak with a hood thrown back from the head. From the uncarved head of the stone a three-clawed paw passes to grasp the cloak upon her right shoulder. On the edge of the stone below this appears a bulldog-like dragonsque head which swallows her right arm, and has one paw resting upon her right thigh. Her left arm is raised, and holds a circular mirror,† which appears in front of the hindquarters of the devil immediately to the right: her left hand or wrist is grasped at the level of the ear by a three-clawed paw similar to that mentioned above. These three-clawed limbs appear to have belonged to the figure of a devil which has been broken off behind the woman's head. In front of her upraised forearm, what seems to be her long hair floats away horizontally to the right, passes behind the hind leg and body of the devil next mentioned, and reappears over his back. To the right of this female figure, next the top edge of the stone, is a devil lying horizontally, with his head to the right, turning round towards the left: he is represented with sharp pointed ears, grinning mouth, and a curling tail. Behind his back appear the heads of two souls. Below is another devil, holding by the leg the figure of a soul upside down. To the left, under the left arm of the female figure, with its hand upon her waist, is another devil with short pointed ears, looking towards the left: coming up between the legs is what appears

* Luxury, the vice oppo-ed to Chastity in the series of virtues and vices (Notre-Dame, Paris, Chartres, and Amiens). See Émile Mâle, *L'art religieux du XIIIe. siècle en France* (Paris, 1902), 146.

† Cf. E. Mâle. *op. cit.* fig. 50, p. 146.

to represent a twisting tail which passes round his body. The hand of the first-named of these three devils grasps the head of a figure which is the first (reading from the left) of a series of souls which fill the space up to the uppermost hell-mouth on the right. This first soul, looking towards the right, is pushing against a second soul with head downwards and leg extending upwards into the mouth of a hideous head with large teeth, which is at the top of the stone immediately to the right of the first of the three devils mentioned above. The second soul has his left arm around the leg of the first soul, and his ear is being bitten by a lizard coming from below. To the right of this second soul is a third, with the head thrown back; the face is being attacked by a snake which, passing behind the leg of the second soul, seems to emerge from the mouth of the first soul. The head of another soul appears in the background, between the body of the third soul and the leg of the second soul. To the right of the third soul is the head of another soul, with a large toad entering the mouth. To the right again is a contorted figure of a soul attempting to flee, with his left knee pressing against the upper side of the great hell-mouth on the right; his face is being bitten by a lizard whose tail is entwined around his arm, while another lizard coming from below attacks his genitals. Below this last lizard is the head of a soul whose brow is being bitten by a lizard crawling up from below, and into whose mouth another lizard appears to enter, issuing from the mouth of another soul placed in the angle between the rim of the cauldron and the upper hell-mouth. The ear of this latter head is in turn attacked by a lizard upon the rim of the cauldron. Immediately to the left of the right end of the scroll described later, and below the lizard mentioned above as biting the brow of a soul, is the upturned head and right shoulder of a soul, which is apparently represented as standing upright in the cauldron. The right side of the face is broken away and the surface is much worn, but an indistinct outline on the stone may possibly indicate a hood similar to that worn by the draped figure already described. A toad or lizard rising out of the cauldron may also perhaps be intended to be sucking the left breast of this figure behind the scroll.

Below the figures described in the last paragraph are two figures of souls in the cauldron, with their heads close together. Each has a large purse suspended round its neck, weighing it down into the cauldron, no doubt indicating that its sin was avarice.* The right arm of the left-hand figure and the

* Avarice is represented by a figure with a purse suspended from its neck in

left arm of the right-hand figure are extended, and the hands hold the ends of what appears to be a scroll, which hangs in the form of a segment of a circle below the purses. The idea suggests itself that the scroll may have borne an inscription,* but of this there is no trace whatever, the surface of the scroll being worn quite smooth throughout its length. Apparently each of the purse-figures has one arm passing behind its companion, the hand resting on the opposite neck; the hand can be distinctly seen on the neck of the right figure. A lizard or toad passing beneath the scroll can be seen to be sucking the breast of each of the purse-figures, and from the appearance of the breasts it seems to be certain that these figures represent females.† Both seem to have long hair.

Under the scroll, and appearing above the edge of the cauldron, we see (reading from the left) the head of a soul with a toad upon it; the head of another soul from whose mouth emerges the tail of the lizard which sucks the breast of the left-hand purse figure; the head of this soul is attacked by a large six-legged creature on its left; then follow the heads of three other souls, the eye of the first being pecked by a beak-like head on its left (similar to that described above); another head with a lizard entering his mouth; a large lizard or toad;‡ and lastly (on the right) the backward-thrown head of the soul described above in the right angle of the cauldron next to the upper hell-mouth.

Below the cauldron is a group of figures, much larger in

the porch of Moissac (Tarn-et-Garonne), and in the portals of Autun cathedral (see post), Sainte-Croix, Bordeaux, and Mas d'Agenais (Lot-et-Garonne), all of the twelfth century; in a tympanum from Saint-Yved, Braisne (Aisne), now in the museum at Soissons (beginning of thirteenth century); and in a tympanum at Saint-Urbain, Troyes (end of thirteenth century). In a wall-painting in Chaldon church, Surrey, where the cauldron motive also occurs, a figure tormented by devils is seated amid flames; around its neck hangs a money bag, and three money-bags hang around its waist; it holds a coin in its right hand, and pieces of coin are falling from its mouth (see Mr. J. G. Waller's paper in *Surrey Archeological Collections*, v. 275-306). Cf. the usurers with pouches in Dante's *Inferno*, canto xvii. 55.

* The tympanum of the south doorway of the abbey church of Conques (Aveyron), which represents the Doom, has on one side of the lower part a representation of a hell-mouth, and Satan crowned, standing in the midst of devils and tortured souls, and above this group is the legend:

EVRES, MENDACES, FALSI CVPIDIQUE RAPACES
SIC SVNT DAMPNATI CVNCTI SIMVL ET SCCLERATI.

G. Fleury, *Études sur les portails imagés du XII^e siècle* (1904), 117, and fig. 26. This tympanum probably dates from about 1160. Compare also the inscriptions on the tympanum of the central doorway of the west front of Autun cathedral (G. Fleury, *op. cit.* 204).

† Cf. the tympanum at Bourges. *post.*

‡ That mentioned in the preceding paragraph as possibly sucking the breast of the figure above.

scale than those already described, appearing above flames which extend along the bottom of the stone. Two large grinning devils, one on either side, are holding down with two-pronged forks the naked body of a soul, probably a woman, lying in the flames, one tongue of which is directed towards her loins. Between them are two devils, apparently helping to support the cauldron. Between these two is another hideous devil, pushing down into the flames the naked soul just mentioned, and the ear of this last is being bitten by a lizard from below. Under the leg of the large devil on the left angle is another figure of a soul in the flames with left arm outstretched, and another appears in the flames below the head of the recumbent soul.

With the exception of the female figure at the left upper corner, all the souls are represented as naked figures. The devils are represented in human form, naked, with hideous faces. The devils supporting the cauldron have no horns, and one of them has a three-clawed hand, as also has the devil below which pushes the soul into the flames. The two devils with the prongs have hairy heads, horns, large ears, and human hands with thumbs. The devil on the extreme left appears to have a three-clawed foot.

All the motives of this sculpture have their parallels in the representations of the punishment of the damned, which forms one scene in the great drama of the Last Judgment, so strikingly illustrated in the tympana of many great doorways of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries in France. In England, the tortures represented there have their parallel in one of the series of twelfth century sculptures on the west front of Lincoln,* in which, however, the cauldron motive does not occur. In the representation of the Last Judgment on the tympanum of the central doorway of the west front of Autun Cathedral,† in the scene of the weighing of souls, Satan is trying to pull down the arm of the balance on the side where the scale bears a damned soul, and behind him another devil brings a lizard, an emblem of evil, to add to the weight. Behind again a devil is thrusting two souls into a cauldron, while from the furnace below issues another devil who drags other souls towards the cauldron; with a two-pronged fork in his right hand he attacks a female figure (Luxury), with a serpent at her breast. In the

* E. Trollope, *The Norman Sculpture of Lincoln Cathedral*, in *Archæological Journal*, xxv. (1868), 14, and fig. 12. See also the paper by Dr. James cited below.

† Middle of twelfth century (unfinished in 1146). Harold de Fontenay and Anatole de Charmasse, *Autun et ses monuments*, Autun, 1899.

lower tier, which represents the resurrection of the good and evil, three of the latter have symbols of their vices; a woman has two serpents biting her breasts (Luxury); a man has a purse suspended from his neck (Avarice); and another appears to bear a cask (Drunkenness).*

As an example of the completest development of the theme towards the end of the thirteenth century, I may mention the tympanum of the central doorway of the west front of Bourges Cathedral. Here some of the devils are armed with two-pronged forks: they are pushing along the damned towards and into the cauldron. On the right is a great inverted hell-mouth, vomiting flames around the cauldron above, while two devils are blowing the flames with bellows; on the edge of the cauldron are two toads, one at the mouth of a soul, and the other sucking the breast of a female figure, both of these souls being within the cauldron.† M. Mâle marks that in such scenes as these we find scarcely any trace of dogmatic teaching. 'The bestial hideousness of Satan and his acolytes, their cynical gaiety, the liberties which they take with more than one noble lady, the despair of the damned, all these characteristics arise from the popular fancy.'‡ He goes on to show, however, that the mouth of hell is the mouth of Leviathan described in the book of Job. The verses, 'Out of his nostrils goeth smoke, as out of a seething pot or cauldron,' and 'He maketh the deep to boil like a pot,' § passed for an exact description of hell; this imagery was translated literally by the artists of the thirteenth century, so much so that they represented a boiling cauldron in the yawning mouth.¶ It would appear to be possible, therefore, that the exhalations from the nostrils of the great heads in this York sculpture may have been suggested by the smoke from the nostrils of Leviathan, and that their snake-like form and the lizard which terminates one of them may indicate the poisonous character of the exhalations. Probably also the three heads here may be explained by the representations of Satan as a monster with three heads.¶ We see here, too, a feature which frequently

* Two of the blessed in this resurrection scene bear pilgrims' wallets, one ornamented with a cross, the other with a shell. For illustration of this tympanum, see A. du Sommerard, *Les Arts au moyen âge* (Paris, 1838-1846), pl. 21 of 3rd Series.

† This scene is illustrated by fig. 124 in M. Mâle's work, *L'art religieux du XIIIe. siècle en France*, 424.

‡ *Op. cit.* 422.

§ Job. xli. 20, 31.

¶ E. Mâle, *op. cit.* 423. The whole subject of the representations of the Doom is admirably discussed in his chapter vi. pp. 400-432.

¶ Cf. Dante, *Inferno*, canto xxxiv. 38.

characterises these hell scenes, the wicked are suffering punishments suited to their particular vices. Thus the avaricious are weighted down in the flames by their money bags, the sensual are attacked by unclean reptiles, while toads attach themselves to the lips of the slanderers.

It is impossible to study this York sculpture without being struck by the vivid imagination displayed by the artist, the intense realism of his conception of the horrors of hell, and his vigorous handling of the subject. Apart from the relative crudeness of the sculpture when compared with the fully developed examples of the thirteenth century, it is distinguished by a weird savagery, which is not surprising when we regard it as a product of northern imagination.* At the same time the rendering of the figures and reptiles is remarkably true to nature, and certainly cannot be called grotesque.

Before venturing any suggestion as to its probable date, something may well be said of another sculptured fragment in York, which if not actually contemporary, is, I think, certainly the work of the same school. This is now preserved in the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, on the ground-floor of the 'Hospitium.'† It was found in 1817, laid with the face downward, at the bottom of a flight of steps leading into an old building called the 'Dungeon,' which was discovered when a public-house, known by the name of the 'Hole in the Wall' was taken down in 1816.‡ This 'dungeon' appears to have been a crypt under the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre built by Roger of Pont l'Evêque (archbishop 1154-1181) at the gate of the Archbishop's palace, which was also built by him.§ The

* Compare, for example, a representation of Hell in an illuminated psalter, said to have been executed for Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester, before 1161 (Cott. MS. Nero C. IV.), illustrated in *Histoire de l'Art*, edited by André Michel, ii. 314. M. Arthur Haseloff, speaking of this psalter, says: "Le goût du fantastique sombre et sauvage, qui a sûrement son origine dans le caractère du peuple saxon, s'exprime avec une force géniale dans le thème, naturellement prêté au Jugement dernier, qui ne remplit pas moins de neuf miniatures. Dans la représentation des tourments infernaux, l'art anglais ne peut être surpassé. Sa création la plus originale est celle de l'Enfer conçu comme une gueule énorme et grimaçante. Nulle part cette conception n'a pris une forme aussi effrayante que dans ce psautier." (*Ibid.* ii. 315.)

† In the Society's catalogue the stone is described as "A sculpture, representing the torments inflicted on a dying person by evil spirits. It was found reversed in the dungeon of a building near the north-west tower of the Minster. Deposited by the Dean and Chapter in 1862."

‡ W. Hargrove, *History and Description of the ancient City of York*, ii. 126, and pl. 9. John Browne, *The History of the Metropolitan Church of St. Peter York*, 319.

§ Thomas Stubbs's Chronicle, in *The Historians of the Church of York and its Archbishops* (Rolls Series 71), ii 398. The chapel was immediately north of the western bays of the present nave (see plan in Browne, p. 181).

stone in question, which formed the lower part of a semi-circular tympanum, measures 3 feet 8½ inches in length at the bottom, 2 feet 7½ inches in length at the top, 1 foot 1½ inch in height, and about 11 inches in thickness. Like the stone recently found, it is of magnesian limestone from the neighbourhood of Tadcaster. On each of the outer edges of the tympanum is a flat band about two inches in width, with a slight chamfer on its inner edge, immediately above which is a narrow band of circular convex projections, or pearls, each about three-quarters of an inch in diameter.* Along the lower part of the stone is the recumbent figure of a man *in articulo mortis*, bearded, with the upper half of his body naked, and the lower half, from the waist, draped. Above are three tormenting devils, arranged to harmonize with the lines of the arch. The devil on the left has horns, large ears, a hideous face with large mouth and grinning teeth, hairy body, arms and legs, wings, and a twisted tail. His right hand grasps the soul of the dying man, represented by a small naked figure issuing by the legs from his mouth. The left hand of this devil is represented as passing behind the body of the soul, and grasping the jaw of the dying man as if it had forced the mouth open to allow the soul to escape. The two fingers are broken away from the lip, but the third is distinctly seen under the chin, with a long nail-like claw exactly like that which grasps the back of the head of the soul. Over the dying man is the second devil, similarly represented with horns, wings, hairy arms and body, tail, and cloven feet, and with his legs crossed as if flying: his big mouth is biting the left arm of the soul; his right hand, which grasps the left arm of the dying man, has three long claw-like nails, and his left hand seems to be represented with fingers and thumb; he is cloven-footed, and apparently has had a tail. On the right is the third devil, squatting, with horns, hairy arms and body, and tail; but he has no wings, and his feet are not cloven; his hands are grasping something which has been broken away. The general character of the sculpture very closely resembles that of the larger stone. The hair on the heads of the central and right hand devil is represented by a series of circular convex projections, precisely like those on the upper and lower heads on the right side of the larger stone.

This tympanum may be compared with a parallel representation which occurs in the series of twelfth-century sculptures

* This pearl ornament occurs on several carved stones of the latter part of the twelfth century, preserved in the Museum.

on the west front of Lincoln.* Here two angels receive the soul of a dying man, lying prone and naked to the waist. Below a devil is pushing three souls down into a great hell-mouth. Dr. James † explains these subjects as the death of Lazarus, 'carried by angels into heaven,' and of Dives, whose two friends share his doom, and he connects them with other adjoining sculptures which represent Dives feasting with two companions, with Lazarus at the door with dogs licking his sores, and Abraham's bosom.‡ This last subject frequently appears in representations of the Last Judgment.

We have still to consider the question of the date and positions of these York sculptures. It is possible that the tympanum may have belonged to the building in which it was found as a loose fragment,§ though this by no means necessarily follows, and on other grounds I think it is more likely that it came from the adjoining west front of the Minster. There can be little doubt that the larger stone once adorned the Minster. Still no documentary evidence has survived, nor is there anything in the building itself to assist in forming a definite conclusion. The remaining parts of the crypt of the choir reconstructed by Archbishop Roger of Pont l'Évêque, and the surviving fragment of the palace which he built on the north side of the cathedral, do not afford much assistance in dating these sculptures, though it is possible that the latter may have formed part of some unrecorded work constructed in the later years of his episcopate. The next recorded work is the reconstruction of the south transept by Walter de Grey (archbishop, 1216-1255), but there is no place in his work for these sculptures, which are decidedly earlier in character. We have but little evidence, therefore, beyond that which is afforded by the two stones themselves.

If we compare them with works which we have reason to place about the middle of the twelfth century, we find here very decided development in the style of their sculpture. Instead of the flat treatment, and the rigid attitudes and stiff drapery of the mid-twelfth century, we have here full modelling, vigorously natural attitudes, and greater freedom generally. On the other hand, the drapery of the female figure on the

* E. Trollope, *op. cit.* 12, and fig. 10. E. S. Prior and A. Gardner, *Mediæval Figure-Sculpture in England*, in the *Architectural Review*, xii. (October, 1902). fig. 46, p. 150.

† *Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Proceedings*, x. (1901). 150.

‡ Cf. the sculptures illustrating this parable on the west jamb of the porch of Moissac.

§ Hargrove's suggestion (on his illustration) that the tympanum belonged to a doorway of the crypt seems to me to be extremely improbable.

larger stone is rendered by incised lines, in contrast with the more skilful modelling which we find in the sculpture of the first half of the thirteenth century. My conclusion then is that both these stones date from the last quarter of the twelfth century. This view is confirmed by an examination of many sculptured fragments of this period preserved in the York Museum, which prove too that York at this time possessed a vigorous school of sculpture.

As to the probable position of these sculptures, it is not possible to do much more than hazard a guess. It is important to note that neither appears to represent an isolated subject. Of the larger stone this is certain, and it is almost certain of the tympanum also, if (following Dr. James's explanation of the Lincoln sculptures) we interpret its subject as the death of Dives. There can be no doubt that the larger stone formed part of a representation of the Doom, or Last Judgment, the most natural position for which would be on the west front. The tympanum, if it belonged to a doorway, would involve a very narrow opening (of slightly over 3 feet),* and it appears to be more natural to suggest that it may have been the tympanum of an arched recess, or of a bay of a wall-arcade. The Lincoln sculpture mentioned above suggests that these two York sculptures may even have been associated as scenes in the same drama, the large panel filling the lower part, and the tympanum the upper part of either the same or of two similar arched recesses, a conjecture which is not contradicted by their relative widths. We know that the builders of the Anglo-Norman school of the second half of the twelfth century never attempted to rival the great sculptured portals of Moissac, Conques, Autun, Vézelay, le Mans, and Chartres. We know their fondness for decorating their façades with ranges of wall-arcades.† These Lincoln and York sculptures suggest that the façades of these two cathedrals may have been decorated with a series of separate sculptured panels, set in the wall or within wall-arcades, forming a complete scheme of iconography such as was afterwards developed on the west front of Wells. It is a matter of regret that, so far as York is concerned, the data are not sufficient to make this more than a reasonable conjecture."

JOHN NOBLE, Esq., through the Secretary, exhibited a

* The width of the tympanum, on its lower edge, measured within the flat of the edge moulding, is 3 feet 3½ inches, and from this must be deducted the width of the slight chamfer on the inside of the moulding.

† Compare the façades of contemporary churches in Poitou, Saintonge, and the Angoumois.

silver parcel-gilt medieval chalice of English workmanship of about 1520, believed to have come from some Hampshire church. (See illustration.)

The chalice is $5\frac{3}{16}$ inches high, with a sexfoil foot, one lobe of which is engraved with the usual Crucifix between two flowering plants. The knot is composed of two series of



CHALICE OF ENGLISH WORKMANSHIP ABOUT 1520. ($\frac{2}{3}$ linear.)

six compartments, indented the one with the other, with pointed traceried panels. The bowl, which is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, is gilt within and round the lip, and the other gilded portions are the knot, the band at the joint of the stem and foot, the panel with the Crucifix, and the lower members of the foot itself. There are no hall-marks.

Mr. HOPE said that the date of the chalice, from comparison with some half-dozen others that are hall-marked, must be 1510-1525. The present example differs from the rest in having no points to the knot, and the whole treatment is plainer than in the case of more costly specimens. It would be interesting to trace what church it came from.

Colonel J. E. CAPPER, R.E., exhibited some photographs of Stonehenge, taken from a balloon, which illustrate in a remarkable and unique manner the relative positions of the stone circles and accompanying earthworks.

The photographs will be published in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 13th December, 1906.

Sir HENRY HOYLE HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—The ancient crosses and holy wells of Lancashire. By Henry Taylor, F.S.A. 4to. Manchester, 1905.

From Henry Yates Thompson, Esq., F.S.A. :—A psalter and hours executed before 1270 for a lady connected with St. Louis, probably his sister Isabelle of France. Described by S. C. Cockerell. obl. fol. London, 1905.

Richard Duncan Radcliffe, Esq., M.A., was admitted Fellow.

CHARLES TRICE MARTIN, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., read a paper on Clerical Life in the fifteenth century as illustrated by proceedings of the Court of Chancery preserved at the Public Record Office.

These proceedings mostly relate to disputes between parsons and their parishioners, and the grounds of dispute are various.

The CHAIRMAN referred to the comparative richness of this country in material of this kind. At the end of the fifteenth century the villages were very much as they are now, and

most of the parsons were homely, friendly, civilising agents at a time when landowners lived further apart than at present. Many of the trials cited would now be before the ecclesiastical courts. He remarked on the powers of parishioners and churchwardens at that early date, the priests having little or no control over them. The value then put upon precious stones was surprising; pearls at about 10s. each would in modern money be worth between £5 and £6.

Mr. HARDY remarked that a paper of this kind brought home the great value of proceedings in Chancery.

Mr. Martin's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

W. DALE, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary, read the following remarks on Neolithic Implements from Hampshire:

"The collector of neolithic implements is in a different position from the one who collects those of the Palæolithic Age. The latter are confined to certain well-known gravel beds, and are not found elsewhere, except when washed to the surface on the denuded sides of a river valley. The neolithic flint-hunter has a larger area. His best spots are the wide ploughed fields of country farms, and if they are fields that were once down land and only recently brought under cultivation, so much the better. There are in some parts well known places, such as Cissbury in Sussex and Brandon in Norfolk, which were centres of neolithic industry. But in my county I can point to no such localities. It is true a large proportion of my implements come from the valleys in the neighbourhood of existing rivers, but this I think is to be accounted for by the fact that they have been brought to me by men whose eyes have been trained by working in the gravel beds of those localities.

Hampshire has yielded to me specimens of almost all the types of neolithic implements found elsewhere in Britain. The county contains an abundance of flint, so that their variety and quantity are not surprising. In comparing them, the one with the other, the same caution is necessary as in dealing with palæoliths. It does not follow that because an implement is carefully and skilfully worked, that it belongs to the latest development of neolithic art. Dr. Hodgkin, in his recently published *History of England*, devotes an opening chapter to what he calls the 'prehistoric foreworld.' Comparing the two ages of Stone he says: 'Instead of the rough unshapely pyramids of flint which the old stone men used for axes and chisels, neolithic man went on shaping and polishing his

implements till scarcely a fault could be found in the symmetry of their curves.' I was able to show last session that palæoliths are not all rough pyramids of flint, and I can certainly show to-night that the form of the most common neolithic implement leaves a good deal to be desired. It is quite true that Egypt and Northern Europe have produced neolithic forms of wonderful skill and perfection. The leaf-shaped arrow-heads (one of which I show) and javelin-heads of Britain are also worthy of comparison with these. At the same time we must not forget that the finely wrought weapons yielded by the Wiltshire barrows belong to the same stage of progress as the rough stone axes used by the builders of Stonehenge.

I am convinced that by far the most general implement of the Neolithic Age in Britain, excepting of course the simple flake, was the roughly chipped celt. It could be quickly made. It could be hafted in several ways, and served an endless variety of purposes in peace, war, or the chase. Only those who seriously collect have any idea of the number of rough celts that may be found if desired. I have long since called a halt in my own collection, and content myself with a few dozen typical specimens. It is interesting to observe how long some of these celts must have escaped notice, as they are spotted all over with rust from repeated contact with the plough and harrow.

I do not use the terms 'pick' or 'chisel' in this paper, but prefer to class among the celts any implements which it might be thought should be called by those names. Several of those I show appear to be too fragile for hafting, and may have been intended to be used in the hand. There is a long, narrow implement of a type well known in Northern Europe, and very similar, only shorter, to one found in Norfolk, and shown here by Mr. Hamon le Strange last session. This, I suppose, would be called a pick, but if hafted would require very gentle usage. Whatever else these so-called picks were used for, I do not think they were used to cultivate the soil. On the strength of the discoveries in the Swiss Lake Dwellings, it is generally thought, I believe, that neolithic man in Britain cultivated cereals. I, however, have never yet seen any stone implement which bears evidence of its having been used to till the soil, in the same way as shown by the stone hoe or spade on the table from the burial mounds of Tennessee, Ohio.

Among the rough celts there is considerable variety. Some are carefully chipped into a shape which suggests they were made ready for rubbing smooth. Others have both

ends sharpened. But the commonest rough celt has only one cutting point, often carefully trimmed. The other end is left blunt and sometimes made of triangular shape, probably to give it greater firmness in the hole in the handle in which it was inserted. That this was the ordinary way of hafting the celt, especially the finished polished celt, we know from actual examples that have been preserved. But there were other ways of fixing the rough celt. In some cases a with was probably used in the manner that the blacksmith holds his punch or cold-chisel, while the thinner and smaller celts may have been made secure in the same way as in the modern example I am showing. This was brought from New Guinea, and was long in the possession of the illustrious Charles Darwin, whose eldest son gave it to me.

Celts partly ground only are by far the most rare. I am showing several from different parts of the county, three of which have only the point ground to a sharp cutting edge.

The ordinary smooth celts of flint, polished all over, in my collection, do not call for any particular remark, except that in one case the cutting edge has been quickly sharpened by a few skilful blows instead of by grinding.

Pieces of broken celts of this kind are often found. I have heard it stated that they were broken designedly at the death of a warrior or chief, and the opinion has been backed up by a quotation from the book of Ecclesiastes. My own opinion is they were broken in using, and I am able to show two broken points which after the accident were reduced in size where the fracture took place so as to enable them to be put back into the hole of the handle and used again.

Occasionally celts are found in Hampshire of other material than flint, and I possess two, both found near the sea at Barton. The triangular-shaped one of green stone looks like an import from Brittany. The black one is made from a sea-borne oblong pebble, which probably some neolithic man picked up on the beach and thought that nature had designed to be fashioned into an implement. Near it was found a small chisel-like implement made from a gravel flint which I have ventured to think was intended for a fabricator, and have placed it with two other fabricators. It does not, however, show any signs of being used.

Properly made arrow-heads are very scarce in Hampshire, and I only possess two finished specimens, one barbed, the other leaf-shaped. I have, however, several trimmed flakes which must have been used for the purpose. The scarcity of arrow-heads is a little singular, as the bow and arrow must have been a common weapon with neolithic man. Professor

Flinders Petrie pointed out this year in his daily talks at his annual exhibition that the earthen camps defended by long grassy slopes were the work of an arrow-using race, and there are many such camps in the South of England. Perhaps the so-called pigmy flints which are found in great numbers in some places, and probably could be found in Hampshire if one only had the time to look for them, were used as arrow-heads.

Allied to the arrow-heads are several ovate implements, made with much care, which are too large for arrows, and may have been javelin points, although their use is by no means certain.

Two partly ground implements, which we may call knives, conclude my series. One is very similar to an implement in the Yorkshire Museum. The lunette-shaped implement has a very Danish look about it. Ordinary scrapers occur in their usual abundance, and there are some on the table.

I also show, by way of illustration, a series of flint implements from the burial mounds of Tennessee, Ohio."

The CHAIRMAN laid stress on three points. There was an obvious gap between the early and late Stone Ages in Europe, there being no evidence here of a transitional stage. Domestic animals and those now extinct are never found in association. Next, these implements are too often regarded as weapons; when the population was homogeneous, there would be less fighting than is generally supposed. Thirdly, it was interesting to find in our neolithic deposits specimens from abroad, like the Brittany celt exhibited; all pointed to a great deal of trade and intercourse at that remote period.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, 10th January, 1907.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S. President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—Waverley Abbey. By Harold Brakspear, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1905.

From the Author :—An account of the Clifford family. By J. W. Clay, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. 1906.

From the Author :—The Roman camp at Hou-esteads (Borcovieus). Report on the excavations in 1898. By R. C. Bosanquet, F.S.A. 8vo. Newcastle, 1904.

From the Author :—A group of Norman fonts in North-west Norfolk. By Rev. H. J. D. Astley. 8vo. Norwich, 1906.

From the Rev. E. S. Dewick, M.A., F.S.A. :—Impression of the seal of the Dominican Friars of St. Bartholomew's Priory, Smithfield.

From Mrs. Edmonds :—Bronze portrait-medallion of her brother the late J. G. Waller, Esq., F.S.A.

Special votes of thanks were accorded to the editors of *The Athenæum*, *The Builder*, and *Notes and Queries*, for the gift of their publications during the past year.

The following were admitted Fellows :

Rev. Arthur Tompson Michell, M.A.
William Munro Tapp, Esq., LL.D.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

The Ballot opened at 8.45 p.m., and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society :

As Ordinary Fellows :

Very Rev. Joseph Armitage Robinson, D.D., Dean of Westminster.

Arthur Russell Malden, Esq., M.A.

Rev. Robert Meyricke Serjeantson, M.A.

David Randall MacIver, Esq., M.A.

George Heath Viner, Esq.

Rupert Beswicke Howorth, Esq., B.A.

Sir Archibald Campbell Lawrie, Hon. LL.D. Glasgow.

Colonel John William Robinson Parker.

And as Honorary Fellows :

Jonkheer Barthold Willem Floris van Riemsdijk.

M. Salomon Reinach.

Thursday, 17th January, 1907.

Sir EDWARD W. BRABROOK, C.B., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From F. R. Fairbank, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.:—A correct plan of the town of Sheffield in the county of York. Drawn by William Fairbank in 1771. and engraved by T. Jefferys.

From the Author:—The Cluniac Priory of St. Pancras at Lewes. By W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. 8vo. Lewes, 1907.

The Rev. Robert Meyricke Serjeantson, M.A., was admitted Fellow.

REGINALD A. SMITH, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., read the following paper on the Wreck on Pudding-pan Rock, Herne Bay, Kent:

“It is found necessary from time to time to restate a case that has been presented to the Society in the early days of its activity; and in the light of recent research to reconsider evidence which is happily preserved for us through the centuries in the records of this Society. It is with real satisfaction that I bring before you this evening a matter that was treated with some success by our predecessors in 1778 and 1780; and I hope that the discovery then described may prove of lasting value in the investigation and classification of Roman remains in Britain.

A *Memoire on the Roman Earthen Ware fished up within the Mouth of the River Thames* was contributed by Thomas Pownall, Esq.* (generally known as Governor Pownall), F.S.A., to the fifth volume of the *Archaeologia* (p. 282), and though his reasoning was not so acute as that of his critics, he did useful service in drawing attention to the matter and in putting what he knew about the subject into black and white. As I suppose the volume in question is not found in many private libraries, I will venture to extract from it all that bears directly on what I consider an historical event,

* Governor of Massachusetts, 1757. and S. Carolina, 1759, died 1805. See *Dictionary of National Biography*.

the wreck of a cargo boat freighted with Gallo-Roman pottery on a rock in the Thames estuary some time in the second century of our era.

Governor Pownall's opening paragraph is eminently rational, and may be quoted at length. Writing in 1777 he says: 'Within the space of a few years back, people who are curious in antiquities have taken occasion to observe a very peculiar kind of red earthenware found amidst the cottage furniture of the fishermen on the Kentish coast, within the mouth of the river Thames. On examination they have discovered it to be ancient Roman manufacture. Upon inquiry after the source from whence such great quantities of this earthenware could have been for so many years derived, a traditional story has been brought forward, and is now the current solution of this curious fact; namely, that some Roman vessel, freighted with these wares, must have been many ages ago cast away; and that upon the wreck of its hull breaking up, this curious lading poured forth into the open sea on the coasts, hath been dragged up from time to time by the fishermen's nets: and the place of the wreck has been supposed to be somewhere about Whitstable-bay.'

His brother, John Pownall, 'a Commissioner of Excise, in the true spirit of investigation,' traced the matter to its source. In 1733 he was shown by a surgeon at Sandwich some pieces of this red ware dredged from the sea off Whitstable: and found an old Whitstable fishermen who had two or three of the pans in common domestic use. He informed the Commissioner that he had at different times, and more especially in dredging for oysters after tempestuous weather, taken up large quantities of the same and other sorts, but only at one particular place two or three leagues from the shore, and known to the fishermen by the name of Pudding-pan Sand or Rock.*

I must here break off the narrative to correct the Commissioner or his informant in one or two details.

The Pudding-pan Rock (as it should obviously be called in preference to the Pan-pudding Rock or Sand) lies four miles due north of Herne Bay, and six miles north-east of Whitstable; but, as the Admiralty chart shows, is quite distinct from Pudding-pan Sand, which (to quote from *Archæologia*)† is three miles distant from the Rock and to the north-east of it, forming the north side of the Queen's Channel. It consists entirely of sand, and becomes dry for some part of every tide,‡ and is never

* Hasted. *History of Kent*, iii. 557.

† Vol. vi. 121.

‡ It is 2 to 5 feet below low water at ordinary spring-tides.

dredged upon by our fishermen, said Mr. Edward Jacob, F.S.A.: whereas the rock is never dry, and, according to the Admiralty chart, is at least 7 feet below low water at ordinary spring-tides. It is (or was in 1780) covered with loose stones of various sizes, every dredge net that was cast bringing up a large quantity of them. It lies roughly east and west, being half a mile long and 1,651 yards wide, right in the passage from the Narrows or the Woolpack to the Buoy of the Spaniards, and has 3 or 4 feet less water on it than the other rocks in the neighbourhood. What were the other sorts of pottery dredged from the rock is in part shown by one of the exhibits and the following record. The author of the memoir states that only two sorts of vessels were found on the Rock, of two different kinds of composition. 'The one a red sort, the Ionian, or particularly the Samian, which is most commonly found: The other is of the dark Tuscan brown, or black. The first is of a coarser kind; the latter is thin, light, and of a finer texture. All the vessels which I have seen of the first sort, are of the species of *Patera* and *Capedo*. I have not been able (he continues) to meet with any entire specimen of the dark-coloured finer sort, the thinness and fine texture rendering it so liable to be broken . . . but from the specimens of the fragments which I have seen, these vessels appear to me to have been of the *Simpula* or *Simpuvia* and *Catini*.' According to Smith's *Dictionary of Antiquities*, *Patera* was of deep saucer form, for liquids only, originally used as a drinking cup, but later especially for libations. *Capedo*, or *capis*, was a small pitcher or cup with a handle. *Simpulum*, or *simpurium*, was of ladle form. *Catinus*, or *catinum*, was a dish or platter on which viands were served up.

Mr. John Pownall was taken to the Rock by an old fisherman, and found about 9 feet of water on the shoal at low tide, and about 3 fathoms all round it. With the first haul of the net a mass of brick-work, weighing about half a hundred-weight, came up with some small pieces of broken pans; the second brought up some more pottery fragments, and the third three entire pans, but further search on this occasion was prevented by a gale of wind. After aptly quoting Pliny* to show that exportation of earthenware vessels was frequent in the Roman world, Governor Pownall proceeds to build a fanciful superstructure on this piece of cemented brickwork. Not only did he imagine a building to have been constructed on the Rock, but further particularizes it as a manufactory of sacred vessels, conducted by a college of potters, under the

* *Nat. Hist.* xxxv. 46.

direction of Atilianus, who was indeed responsible for some of the vessels found.

The postscript is of special interest as it gives (in a somewhat garbled form, it is true) the potters' stamps on four pieces in the cabinet of Gustavus Brander, F.R.S., a trustee and benefactor of the British Museum. Of these OTIMVI is evidently a misreading of CATIANVS (fig. 2), and CARETI of CALETI, the last form also occurring on a perfect patera mentioned in the Society's *Minutes* of 1755; it is said to have been 'fished up off the Pan-pudding Rock at Reculver, and was preserved by the shell-fish sticking on the inside.' These words are somewhat cryptic, if not inaccurate; but another specimen is mentioned, 'with a native oyster-shell beautifully inlaid in the material itself.' Several pieces in the British Museum, and other collections from the Rock, have fragments of oyster-shell attached, which confirm the provenance of these items from the Towneley collection acquired for the nation in 1814, but there seems to be no documentary evidence of any kind. The Brander collection also contained a large vessel without a potter's mark, but with a leaf design in relief on the rim (like some in the national collection), and the sixth had a stamp that was illegible.

This innocent and certainly instructive note affixed by the editor to Governor Pownall's paper called forth an indignant protest from the author, as it was held to invalidate his conclusions.*

After mentioning a dinner given by Mr. Brander, at which the dessert was served in this Roman earthenware, he states that his brother showed him several fragments of black ware from the site, as well as the so-called Samian, but there seems to have been no potter's stamp on the black pieces. His grievance was that a postscript had been added to his former paper without his sanction, stating that the vessels mentioned therein were those in Mr. Brander's cabinet (which were, in fact, exhibited on the same occasion), whereas the three in question belonged to John Pownall. Mr. Brander's series, unhappily for the Governor's theories, contained only one piece stamped by Atilianus, and the note alone sufficed to refute his main contention. The only satisfaction he received was an intimation that the postscript was inadvertently inserted, and was not intended to be controversial; and in self-defence he adds that he had observed no names on the pieces of earthenware he had seen at Mr. Brander's dessert. His other confessions do not concern us.

* *Archaeologia*, vi. 392-5.

The paper I have analyzed drew forth two useful criticisms in the next volume of the *Archæologia*,* both read 20th April, 1780. Mr. Edward Jacob, F.S.A., has been already referred to as distinguishing between Pudding-pan Rock and Sand, and defining their respective positions. He was in possession of pieces of red-ware dredged up more than sixty years before, and states that fragments continued to be found to his own day, but only in small numbers, for in the course of forty years or more he had not seen above sixty of them. Though the excise commissioner obtained three perfect vessels on one visit to the Rock, a certain fisherman had only found one whole pan in the course of thirty years. Perhaps no one but an exciseman would have been capable of such a haul. During the winter of 1778 the fishing vessels of this town only (he writes from Faversham), to the number of twelve or more, dredged for three days in every week upon and about the Rock, and yet only five or six of the pans were brought to Mr. Jacob's notice. In July, 1779, he himself visited the spot, but though accompanied by another member of this Society, Mr. Thomas, failed to recover a single fragment. He preferred the wreck theory to Governor Pownall's explanation of the pottery on the Rock, and adds another list of potters' marks on twenty-five red ware pieces of different shapes in his own collection. The marks will be referred to presently; and his observation that rimmed pateræ occurring with or without slip foliage, have no names impressed, is borne out by the extant specimens. The postscript is again of special importance, for he reports that Mr. Thomas had subsequently collected among the Whitstable fishermen a dozen of these vessels, and a curious specimen of sugar-bason form† of a thin brown-black ware or rather of red ware covered with a black glaze. It had two handles and a foot, a diameter of about 5 inches, and its circumference ornamented with foliage. On Mr. Thomas's death, it passed into the hands of Mr. Jacob; and may have been of the same ware as Mr. Pownall's Tuscan brown specimen.

There is no illustration of either piece, and the exact nature of the ware and its relation to the red ware abounding on the rock might have remained a mystery but for a most fortunate accident. Dr. J. W. Hayward, of Whitstable, who readily consented to exhibit his small collection to the Society this evening, was recently presented with a perfect piece of this so-called Tuscan ware from the Rock by a grateful patient,

* Vol. vi. 121, 125.

† The type is No. 9 of Dragendorff's series.

and I have much satisfaction in showing a photograph of an



Fig. 1.—ROMAN EARTHENWARE VESSELS FROM THE PUDDING-PAN ROCK, HERNE BAY, AND FROM BATH.

almost identical specimen found at Bath in 1828 and now preserved in the British Museum (fig. 1). Not having con-

sorted with oysters for seventeen centuries, the latter is free from marine incrustation, and clearly shows the design that is common to both. The resemblance in profile, in the size and shape of the handles and in the ivy-leaf slip decoration round the body is so striking that there can be little hesitation in attributing both to the same period and factory, or even to the same potter. This, and the specimen described by Mr. Thomas as of sugar-bason form, with a diameter of 5 inches, seem to be the only entire pieces of this ware found, though mention has been made of certain fragments of the kind, and of a black ware that may be the same. How these fragile vessels have been preserved at all is almost a miracle, and we must conclude that a certain number were included in the cargo from the factories of southern Gaul, and that one specimen, at least, from another consignment, reached the west of England. It is interesting to find that this delicate ware was marketable in Britain, and in all probability came from the potteries of Lezoux, a plain fragment being included in the Plieque collection from the site, now at St. Germain. The paste is of a buff colour, and of excellent quality, with a brown varnish inside and out, the decoration being applied freehand in a fluid form by means of a funnel, as on several forms of the Lezoux red ware now before you. A third example, found with form 2 at Old Ford, has been published,* and a plain cup of the same ware was found with a red dish of form 3 (stamped CIXX, perhaps for CIXXAM) in a cremated burial at Hoo St. Werburgh, Kent (British Museum).†

Mr. George Keate, a Fellow of the Royal Society as well as of our own, wrote to Sir Joseph Banks on the same subject, and accepted the common view that many years ago a ship freighted with pottery was wrecked at this spot. He regarded as fanciful the view that a pottery had been established on the Rock in Roman times, and contended that the red ware was by no means uncommon. In 1776 he had himself purchased ten or twelve pieces, including two or three perfect bowls, in less than an hour's walk among the fishermen's houses at Whitstable, and might have acquired double the quantity. The variety of potters' stamps points, in his opinion, to a number of factories abroad from which the ware was shipped to Britain. Far from being austere vessels for religious functions, they were, in his opinion, used for domestic purposes by the Romans as by the fishermen who dredged them from the rock, and concludes with the following sally: 'The field of conjecture stands ever wide open to every inves-

* *London and Middx. Arch. Soc. Trans.* iii. 207, pl. vii. figs. 4, 13.

† *Archæologia Cantiana*, x. 75.

tigator, and the critic, the commentator, and the antiquary are among those who most delight to take a frisk in it.'

It will be remembered that Governor Pownall speaks of boulders of Roman brickwork being dredged up from the Pan Rock; his description of the bricks and mortar is not explicit, and the attribution of such blocks to Roman times needs confirmation that further dredging may one day furnish. Meanwhile it may be noted that the Admiralty chart records cement boulders, not only on the Rock itself, but also on Studhill and Clite Hole Bank towards the mouth of the East Swale. Whether these boulders were naturally concreted gravel or masonry of any kind I cannot at present say: but it is conceivable that these three shoals once lay on the south bank of the river, or formed its bar in succession, and were furnished with navigation marks erected on a brick or stone foundation. It is also conceivable that small lighthouses were erected by the Romans as we know they built the *pharos* at Dover: or lastly, the boulders may be nothing but the ballast of ships that have stranded on these shoals. This last theory has been independently suggested to me by Mr. Clement Reid, who kindly furnished a copy of his paper read to the British Association.

Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell incidentally mentioned the finds on Pudding-pan Rock in a paper published in 1885,* and a few lines may here be quoted. 'The average number of Red Samian pans dredged from the Pan Rock and Sand (on which the Rock stands) is about two or three dozen in the year. Doubtless the Pan Sand (or Rock) was such a place as Harty and covered with buildings by the Romans; perhaps a *pharos* or *castellum* covered the highest point. With the post-Roman subsidence the low land became submerged.' He adds that the loss at this part of the coast may be 220 yards in a century, or even double that amount. Here the Pan Sand is identified with the Rock in spite of the Admiralty chart, and the possibility of buildings upon it fully recognised; but exception must be taken to his statement that several wrecks would be required to account for the large quantity of pottery recovered. Our lists account for about 250 specimens, but a single cargo boat might well have carried many times that number, and in addition the red tiles described by Mr. Spurrell.

In 1861 our late Fellow, Mr. John Brent, exhibited to the Society some specimens from the Rock, but came, as I think, to some erroneous conclusions.† He stated that the shoal was

* *Archæological Journal*, xlii. 281, 282, 284.

† *Proceedings*. 2nd S. i. 399.

five fathoms below high-water mark, and consisted of rock, shingle, and hollows containing a species of clay, the pottery being commonly found in these cavities. One of his specimens had on it the lower valve of an oyster that had evidently grown on the spot. The Whitstable fishermen had informed him that the clay referred to was of a yellow kind, from which he thought the so-called Samian ware could be manufactured, and brought this conjecture forward as a proof that some of this red ware was made in Britain. He argued that unless the theory of continual wrecks of pottery-freighted ships on this spot were adopted, we must assume that on or near the rock was a factory producing this ware. It may be objected, he continued, that the distance from the land of the Pan Shoal precludes the possibility of potteries ever having existed so far out at sea in the times of the Romans, but no one acquainted with the coast of Kent, from Sheppey to Reculver, ought, in his opinion, to consider that a fatal or even serious objection. The encroachments of the sea within the nineteenth century had already submerged hundreds of acres on the northern coast of Kent: and an advance of three furlongs per century since the time of Roman occupation would fully account for the immersion of the shoal in question, and the breadth of water between it and the land. Pan Rock might formerly have stood in low land like the marshes of Upchurch and Halstow, and been submerged and cut off from the mainland by some extraordinary tide or irruption of the sea. The tradition of the 'dry land' of the Goodwins (now a dangerous sand bank some miles from the coast) may, he adds, have been one of the myths of a past age, but a myth founded upon some veritable fact, affording additional proof that at some remote period the Pan Shoal existed as a Roman pottery.

In this connexion I may quote a paragraph from a little book on the subject of coast erosion.* Referring to the submerged estate of Earl Godwin, comprising many thousands of acres and of 'goodlie pasture,' the author states that in the terrible flood of 1099 the waves swept over and destroyed this tract of territory now known as the Goodwin Sands. They are about ten miles long, and are in some parts three, in others seven distant from the shore, and commonly bare at low water. That they are really a remnant of land and not a mere accumulation of sea-sand was demonstrated by the Trinity Board engineers in 1817, when it was found by borings that the bank consisted of 15 feet of sand resting on blue clay, below which was the chalk.

* Beckles Willson. *The Story of Lost England*, 148.

If eight centuries can produce so vast a change in the Kentish coast where the chalk cliffs are prominent, eighteen centuries may well account for the channel between Pan Rock and Herne Bay: but it is stated on scientific authority in the volume just referred to that the encroachment of the sea between the North Foreland and Reculver is not less than 2 feet per annum, while between Ramsgate and Pegwell Bay the average is 3 feet. Mr. Brent's supposition of 3 furlongs per century implies an annual loss of 20 feet, and if the Pan Rock were on the coast at the time the pottery exhibited this evening was made (about 1760 years ago), it is easy to calculate the necessary loss of 12 feet per annum, as the Rock is now four miles distant.

Making all due allowance for the softer nature of the cliff west of Reculver, where the London clay appears, we cannot but be struck with the difference in the estimates given above. Conjectural rates of erosion at this point are 12 and 20 feet per annum, while east of Reculver the verdict of science seems to be between 2 and 3 feet. The Bay of Herne is little more than a name at the present day, but was no doubt caused by a comparatively rapid erosion at this point just west of a spit of concreted pebbles which runs out into the sea, and is to-day covered with mussels. Mr. W. Whitaker, F.R.S., who knows this coast as well as anyone, kindly informs me that the Pan Rock may be a continuation of this hard gravel (Oldhaven beds) below the London clay, and has lent me his own maps with notes as to erosion here.

In reply to an inquiry, Professor Boyd Dawkins gives his opinion that the Pudding-pan Rock is conglomerate or concreted gravel belonging to the London tertiaries, and agrees with Mr. Brent that the Thames found its way into the North Sea through marshes, so that there is nothing improbable in the guess that the sea border was at that point in the second century. He adds that there is no evidence of any change in the relative level of sea and land in this area since the Roman conquest; and in this opinion Mr. Clement Reid concurs.

Mr. E. R. Mathews, of Bridlington, addressing the British Association at York last year on coast erosion, said the erosion at Herne Bay was very great; between 1872 and 1896 it amounted to more than 1,000 feet, and in 1903 an enormous landslip took place. In fact landslips were of frequent occurrence, the cliffs between Sheerness and Reculver consisting mainly of London clay. A loss of 1,000 feet in 25 years would at a uniform rate mean 4,000 in a century, and 70,000 feet (or more than 13 miles) in the 17½ centuries

that have passed since this pottery was deposited on the Pudding-pan Rock. The distance from Herne Bay north-west across the estuary to Foulness is 18 miles, but the Essex coast has perhaps been receding at the same rate.

The geographical question has an interest of its own and can not be altogether neglected, but it is of secondary importance for our present purpose. I have within the last few months handled 167 pieces from the Rock, but have never noticed or heard of a single waster or vessel spoilt in firing, no moulds, stamps, hand-bricks, or other indications of a factory such as have occurred in large quantities on such sites as Castor, Northants, and Crockle Hill in the New Forest. All the pieces were once perfect, and many of them are still in that condition, though a large number have evidently been resting on the Rock in an inverted position and the scour of the pebbles has destroyed the foot-rims. Further, I cannot recall any signs of use on these vessels, such as incised marks or lettering, nor any instance of repair in Roman times by means of lead rivets. Whether the site was in the Roman period on or off the coast, whether it was in a marsh or a dangerous shoal in the fairway, it is in my opinion certain that a boat freighted with pottery came to grief there in the second century of our era.

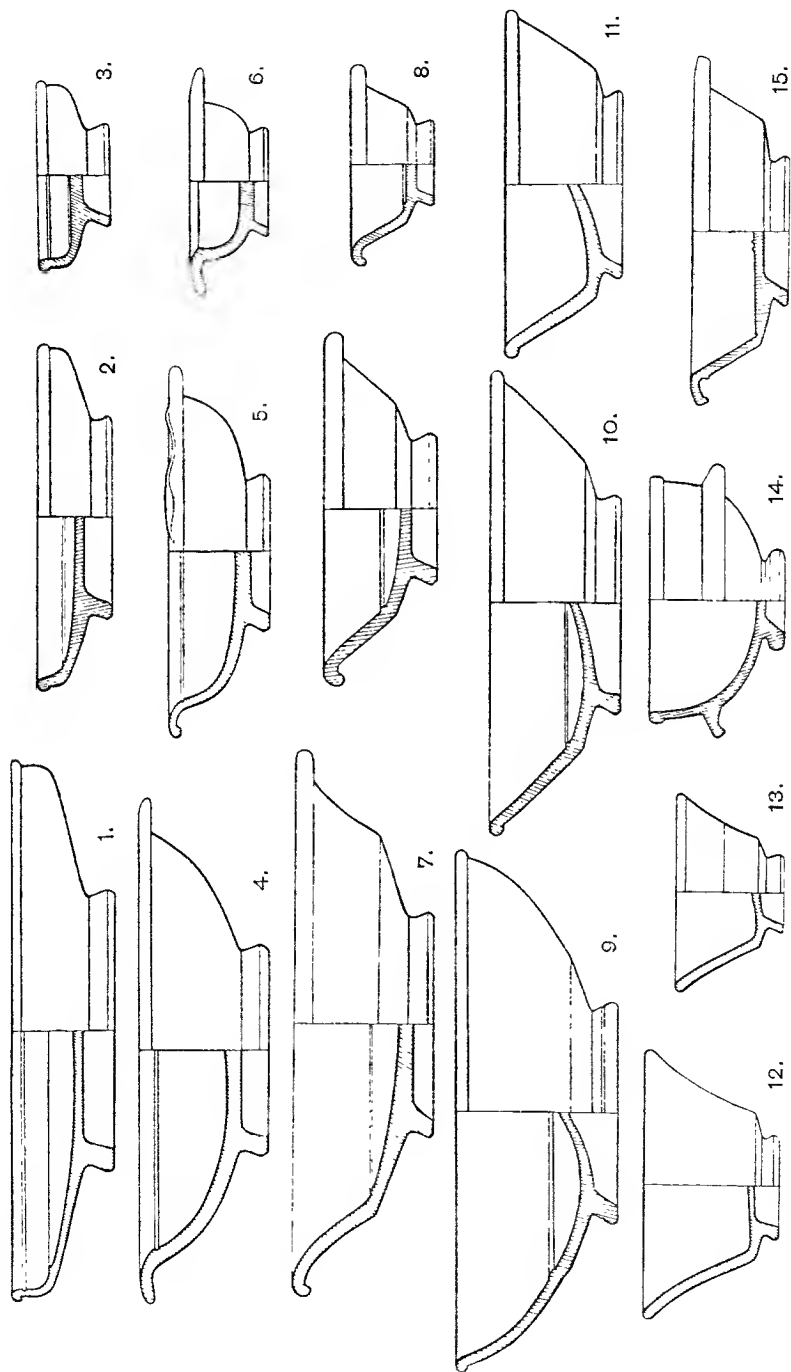
If this point be granted, other conclusions may be easily drawn. An analysis of the potters' marks shows that wares from the same workshops were in use in the neighbourhood of Douai, 70 miles inland from Calais and Boulogne, and the researches of M. Déchelette and others have demonstrated the exact provenance of this pottery.

No less than ninety-six potters are known to have made figured red ware bowls at Lezoux during the years that such ware was in demand. The names stamped on the ornamented ware were doubtless those of the master-potters,* but the grammar is often defective, and the formation of the letters none too good, some being retrograde, and many conjoined, but only five specimens from our site have proved illegible, and that from wear of the shingle. There are two names common to the Pudding-pan Rock specimens and the moulds for third century slip ware found at Lezoux,† and of the thirty Rock names I have been able to collect at least six are known as those of Lezoux potters who stamped figured bowls as well as the plain ware before us; while seven others are recorded from the Allier district,‡ as this centre was spoken of before the discovery of its headquarters at Lezoux. Most

* Déchelette, *op. cit.* i. 152, 154.

† *Ibid.* ii. 173.

‡ *Collectanea Antiqua*, vi. 71-74, gives a list of Allier potters

ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS OF SEVEN TYPES OF ROMAN RED GLAZED POTTERY FROM PUDDING-PAN ROCK. ($\frac{1}{4}$ linear.)

(ALL THE FORMS NUMBERED ARE FROM THE ROCK.)

of the others appear from numerous localities recorded in the *Corpus* to be from the same centre, while none can be proved to emanate, at least exclusively, from any other district in Gaul, Italy, Germany, or Britain. Fifteen names from the list occur in London finds of the same ware, and it may reasonably be surmised that the boat that foundered on Pudding-pan Rock was bound from Gaul (probably Boulogne) to London, and that others about the same time reached port in safety.

London was the obvious centre of distribution in Britain, and specimens bearing Rock names have been found as far afield as Cirencester, Colchester, Silchester, Bath, Caerleon, Leicester, York, and Castlecary (Falkirk). On the continent the same potters' marks are found on bowls or fragments of red ware in many parts of France, in Switzerland, Bavaria, on the Rhine, and in the Netherlands, and can easily be distinguished from those of German origin found chiefly at Rheinzaiben and Westerndorf. The moulds and large quantity of debris found at Lezoux mark that place out as one of the principal centres of manufacture, but there may well have been factories in other parts of the Allier district; and when the marks occur in the Allier list, that place of origin has been assigned to specimens in our first table. Allier may almost be regarded as a vaguer term for Lezoux in this connection.

Before dealing in detail with the potters' marks a few words may be said with regard to the first table here appended. It shows where extant specimens are preserved, and the extreme measurements at the mouth of each form so far as can be ascertained. In one case only has an arbitrary division been made: as the two forms 9 and 10 merge into one another, all specimens over 10 inches in diameter have been scheduled under form 9, the effect being to differentiate three sizes of the same type of vessel, parallel to the three preceding groups on the plate. Though the form without a number (from the site of the sea wall at Dymchurch, Kent, now in the British Museum) has not yet been recovered from the Rock, it is evident that many of the pieces belong to sets of three, the first eleven forms constituting three distinct types, of the same paste with a dullish red glaze, proportionately thick and heavy, and though different in profile, furnished with foot rims of constant design. When the potter's name is added, the stamp is always in the centre of the inside on Rock specimens, and generally on the plain red ware, but on the figured or moulded vases and bowls the name is either stamped in the centre or cut into the mould, and so produced in relief on the outside, or omitted altogether. On the Rock forms Nos. 4—8

EXTANT SPECIMENS FROM PUDDING-PAN ROCK, WITH THE COLLECTIONS TO WHICH THEY BELONG.

NAME OF COLLECTION.	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form	Form
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
British Museum	...	5	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	4	3	9	...	...
Bethnal Green Museum	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Guildhall Museum, London	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Free Public Museums, Liverpool	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	9	1	5	2	...
Royal Museum, Canterbury	1	...	1	...	1	1	3	1	1	4	1	...	3	2	...
Municipal Museum, Maidstone	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...
Society of Antiquaries of London	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
Mr. G. M. Arnold, F.S.A.	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	1	7	2	6	...	...
Mr. Sebastian Evans	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	...	1
Dr. J. W. Hayward	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Mr. Holden	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, Dir. S.A.	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	1	...
Mr. Silbert Saunders	1	7	1	2	5	2	2	2	1	6	7	5	11	2	...
Other items (<i>see p. 282</i>)	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	2	1	...	...
TOTAL 238	4	29	6	4	12	9	8	10	11	26	46	18	47	7	1
Maximum diam. of mouth, inches	11.3	7.5	3.9	10.6	7.8	4.8	11.4	4.2	11.2	10.0	7.6	5.6	4.4	5.8	7.6
Minimum diam. of mouth, inches	9.9	6.8	3.8	9.5	7.3	4.6	7.6	4.0	10.1	8.7	7.0	5.1	3.8	5.3	...

STAMPED SPECIMENS FROM PUDDING-PAN ROCK GROUPED UNDER
THE POTTERS' NAMES.

Potters' Stamps from Rock (not all in facsimile).	Locality of Works.	Forms with Potters' Stamps.								
		1	2	3	9	10	11	12	13	14
AESTIVI . M	Allier	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
ALBVCIANI	Lezoux	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
ARMI . M ARNCI . MA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
ATILIANI	Lezoux	...	12	...	...	...	2	3	...	1
ATRVCIANI .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
BELSA . ARVI .. ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CALETI . M	Lezoux	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...
CAMPANI . O	Lezoux	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CARATILLI . M	Allier	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CASVRIVS . FE	Allier	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
CATIANVS	Allier	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
CINIVSM .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	2
CRACINA . F .. ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DECMI . MA .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
C . IPPI . M .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
IVLLINI . M	Lezoux	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
IVSTI . MA	Lezoux	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
MACCALI . M .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
MACRIANI .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
MAINACNI	Allier	...	...	...	3	5	...	1	...	...
MAIORIS . M .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...
MARTINI . M	Allier	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MASCELLIO .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
MATERNI	Lezoux	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
MATERNNI . M .. ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	13	...
NAMILIANI	Allier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
PATTOF .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
PAVLLI . M	Lezoux	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRIMANI .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
QVINTI . M .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...
SACRILLI . M .. ..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SATVRNINI	Lezoux	...	...	...	4	8	9	...	2	...
SEVERIANI . O	Allier	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
SEXTI . MA .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Illegible or unstamped	...	1	3	...	2	1	1	1	6	...
TOTAL...		4	29	6	11	26	46	19	48	7

and 15 no names occur, the centre being generally stamped with rosettes of 12 points (forms 7, 8) or eight points (form 7) with concentric rings (forms 7, 15) or rosette in ring (form 7). A few specimens belonging to other forms are also without potters' names, some having rings (forms 1, 2, 13) and others being quite plain. The rings are turned on the wheel and often underlie the potters' stamps (see figs. below), but the rosettes are impressed and several are evidently from the same stamp, which no doubt served as a trade mark, and at any rate proves community of origin. Forms 4, 5, 6, generally have their broad lips ornamented with conventional ivy leaves in slip (barbotine) as No. 5 on the plate, but six specimens are without this decoration.

The 'other items' included in the table on p. 280 belong to the following collections: Mr. V. Crowther Beynon, F.S.A., forms 2, 8, 12: Christ Church Library, Oxon., forms 12, 13: Pitt-Rivers Museum, Farnham, forms 9, 11 (two): Alnwick Castle Museum, form 11 (two): Ashmolean Museum, form 2: and Dorset County Museum, form 10. It is nearly always possible to decide by inspection whether any given piece was dredged from the Rock. Apart from oyster-shells and marine incrustations, the effect of the shingle on the surface is remarkably uniform, and it is clear that most of the pottery fell on the Rock in an inverted position, the consequence being that the edges are preserved through being slightly sunk in the gravel, the inside practically unworn, and the outside scaled by continual battering. Either the inside or the outside generally has the glaze rubbed off and the foot-rim worn down, and a few are worn on both sides, but some have been recovered as good as new.

Another point in favour of their common origin is that the forms recur again and again as the table shows, and only one form (No. 15) is represented by a single specimen. This has evidently been on the oyster-bed, but besides being of peculiar form, it is of a somewhat darker colour and baked unusually hard: but neither this nor the remarkable black or brown examples with slip decoration can be reasonably held to invalidate the main conclusion.

From the evolutionary point of view forms 9, 10, 11 are of special interest as exhibiting in an exaggerated manner the "kick" or conical rise in the centre of the inside. The beginnings of this feature are seen in Dragendorff's No. 18.

It will be seen from the second table that most of the potters are represented by specimens of a single form, while others produced two, three, or four different forms. The following summary may be of interest, though little can be

founded on it, and it is uncertain whether these same potters also made any unsigned specimens. Of the 34 in the list,

- 21 potters are represented by single forms,
- 8 potters are represented by 2 forms each,
- 2 potters are represented by 3 forms each,
- 3 potters are represented by 4 forms each.

It may be added that all three forms of one type were made by SATVRNINVS, while two other potters made both forms (12, 13) of another type; but it is clear that several did not confine themselves to any one form or even to a single type.

By way of illustration, reference is made below to examples from various British and foreign sites of potters' names occurring on Rock specimens, but the list is not intended to be complete. To save repetition, details are appended of the more important lists which include any Rock names, with the sites of discovery.

Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, vol. vii. (Britain).

Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, vol. xiii. (France, Germany, Netherlands).

Roach Smith, *Illustrations of Roman London*, p. 102 (London): 107 (Douai Museum).

Roach Smith, *Collectanea Antiqua*, i. 150 (London); ii. 40 (Colchester): vii. 26 (Compiègne); vi. 71 (Allier).

J. Déchelette, *Les vases céramiques ornés de la Gaule romaine* (France).

Trans. of London and Middlesex Arch. Soc. iii. 217 (London).

Prof. Church, *Corinium Museum*, 27 (Cirencester).

J. E. Price, *Cat. of Joslin Collection*, 66 (Colchester).

Trans. of Leics. Arch. Soc. iv. 137; ix. 225 (Leicester).

Wellbeloved, *Eboracum*, 128 (York).

Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc. iv. 375 (Chesterford): iii. 124 (York).

Archæologia, v. 290: vi. 124 (Pudding-pan Rock).

Archæologia Cantiana, xi. 118 [Teaby (now Arnold) Collection from the Rock]; xvii. 154 (Saunders Collection, do.).

Journ. Archit. Archæol. and Hist. Soc. Chester, viii. (1902), 109.

May, *Warrington's Roman Remains*, 62 (Wilderspool).

Trans. Lancs. and Cheshire Antiq. Soc. xxiv. (Lancaster and Quernmore).

AESTIVI.M appears as AIISTIVI.M.

London, Cirencester, Newcastle, Headington (Oxford), Castlecary (Falkirk), Nérès (Allier), Lyon, Meersen (Limburg), Elouges (Hainault).

ALBVCIANI also appears as ALBVCIA/I, not ALBVCINI.

London, Cirencester, Chesterford, York, Compiègne.

OFICINA ALBVCIANI Allier. Lezoux, Allier, Rouen, Paris, Aisne, Compiègne, Normandy, Augst, Basel.

ARMI. MA ARNCI. MA AIIMI. MA Very uncertain.

ARACI London, and ARICI. MA London, Silchester, and Allier, but the above stamps from the Rock are clear, and may be of different potters. (Not in *Corpus* xiii.)

ATILIANI. M ATILIAN. O or OF. ATILIANVS. F Known as a Lezoux potter: name found on indeterminate mould there (Déch. i. 252).

London, Chesterford, York, Cirencester. Allier, Douai Mus. Example from N. Perrott, Som., with coins of Vespasian and Domitian (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.* xxvi. i. 86). Charente inf., Poitiers, Clermont: Autun, Entrains (Nièvre), Sceaux (Loiret), Rouen, Bavai (Nord).

ATRVCIANI appears as ATRVCIA/I.

ATRVCINI in Jacob's list. †RVCIANI Cirencester. (Not in *Corp.* xiii.)

BELSA. ARVI BELSA. ARV. F (as York), Douai Mus. As BELSA. FECIT (Netherlands) has been found, perhaps ARV refers to the Arverni (Auvergne), the tribe to which the Lezoux potters belonged. Another Rock specimen, diam. $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches, is mentioned (*Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xxxv. 427).

CALETI. M appears as CÆLETI. M Known as a Lezoux potter. Often misread as CAPETI, CARETI. M (see *Coll. Ant.* i. 156). London, Cirencester, Calne, Chesterford.

... ALIITIM appears retrograde on fragment of 37 bowl at Silchester (Déch. i. 258). (Not in *Corp.* xiii. but CALETIND.)

CAMPANI. O Known as a Lezoux potter. Occurs on many sites in France.

CARATILLI. M appears as CARATIII. M Often misread as CARATIN or CARATI. M

London, Cirencester, York, Douai Mus., Bush Lane (Cannon Street). Common in France.

CASVRIVS. FE appears as CASVRIVS. FII.

Coleman Street, City (Brit. Mus.), Compiègne, Allier, etc., and Saalburg.

CATIANVS appears as CATIANVS. Probably correct reading of CADANVS (*Arch.* vi. 124).

London, Cirencester, Newcastle, Allier, Compiègne (CATVINVS. F). Common in France.



CINIVSM CINIVS probably for CINTVSMVS

OF. CINI Reims, CINI Clermont, CINTVSM CINTVSMVS, etc. Poitiers, Vichy, Paris, Etaples, etc. CINIVSM York. Clear examples, but CINTVS. M Colchester, Cirencester, CINTIS. M Douai Mus. and CILTVS. F Compiègne. CINTVSMVS and abbreviations are common.



CRACINA. F or GRACINA. F Clearly not CRACVNA or CRACISA. Initial is uncertain (Nicholson, *Keltic Researches*, 147). Not in *Corpus* xiii.

DECMI. MA appears as DECMI. AA or M.

London, Bath (*V. C. H. Som.* i. 284), Warrington. Probably for DECIMI. DECIMI. MA Colchester. DECIMI. MA Angers (Maine-et-Loire), but DECMI. M etc. France, Netherlands, Germany.

C. IPPI. M Clear example. IPPI. M Ham Saltings (*Coll. Cant.* 76). CIPPIM Chesters (*Arch. Ael.* N. S. xiii. 366). IPPVS. F. Rottenburg (Württemberg). CIPPVS not in *Corpus* xiii.

IVLLINI. Known as a Lezoux potter.

Warrington, Chichester, South Shields, Chester, France, Netherlands, Germany.

IVSTI. MA Compiègne and many sites in France, including La Graufesenque and Lezoux, Netherlands, and Germany.

MACCALI. M Warrington, Colchester, Normandy, Hainault.

MACRIANI. M Chesterford (spelt out thus). AACRIANI Rouen. MACRIWI (for MACRIANI) from the usual places.

MAINACNI appears as MAIA/CNI MAINCNI, but the name is uncertain. Perhaps the true reading of MARN. C in Jacob's list. MAINACN. London (*Archæologia*, xxvii. 152). MAIA/CNI Poitiers. MAINNACNI Allier. Other forms from France.



MAIORIS. M with or without M

MAIOR. I and MAIORIS. F Colchester. MAORIS and M. AIORI. M London: Cirencester, Chesterfield, York, France, and several sites in Germany.

MARTINI .M. Found at Rheinzabern, but Déchelette thinks not made there (i. 213). Retrograde from Allier (Déch. i. 285.)

London, Leicester, Newcastle, York. Common in France, Netherlands, and Germany.

MASCELLIO appears as MASCIILLIO (O not for OF here).

Rouen, Pont-sur-Seine (Aube), Elouges, Bavai, Ehl, Mainz, France, Hainault.

MATERNI also appears as MATERNI

York. Mould for applied decoration at Lezoux signed MATIIRNI with boar to left (Déch. ii. 173, 231).

MATERN Compiègne: France, Netherlands, Germany.

MATERNNI .M with or without M. Probably for MATERNINVS. In smaller characters than MATERNI.

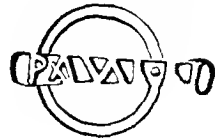
MAIERNANIA, *Arch. Cant.* xvii. 157. An indeterminate mould of MATERNIANVS at Lezoux.

London. MATERNNNIAI Rheims; also Germany.

NAMILIANI London, Leicester, Colchester, Allier, Chesterford. Various sites in France.

PATTOF PATOF (OF probably for OFFICINA). Hübner reads PATTO.F PATTO., VS Housesteads (*Arch. Ael.* xxv. 293.) PATOF Milton (*Arch. Cant.* xvii. 158). PAT.FE Carlisle (Brit. Mus.). OF PAT. Germany and Netherlands.

PAVLLI .M occurs as figs. PAVLLVS .M or F, PAVΛ .ΛI .M and other forms. Known as a Lezoux potter (moulds for 37 bowls found). Occurs on form 14 from London (Brit. Mus.). PAVLI Leicester. PAVLLVS. York: London, Cirencester, Bath, Caerleon (*Isca Silurum*, 42), Colchester, Chesterford, Warrington, Compiègne, Allier, Douai Mus. Usual French and German sites. Occurs in cemetery of Flavion, Namur, where latest coin 193 A.D.



PRIMANI London, Newcastle, Caerwent, Crundale, Chesterford, York, France, Netherlands, Germany.

QVINTI .M Common name at Lezoux and La Graufesenque; not same as QVIN... at Montans.

Sutton Valence (Maidstone Mus.), Cirencester, London, York, Aldeburgh (Suffolk), France, Netherlands, Germany.

SACRILLI . M appears as SACRIAI . M SACRIAA . I . M

Cirencester, Chesterford, Allier, Compiègne, France, and Netherlands.

SATVRNI perhaps for SATVRNINI

SATVRNNI . OF London.

SATVRNNI . O Shafleet Creek (*Coll. Cant.* 76).

SATVRNINI Known as a Lezoux potter (37 bowl with medallions found).

Westbere (*Arch. Cant.* xv. 319).

SATERNINI London.

SATVRNINI . OF Eington Park (*V. C. H. Warw.* i. 246), Cirencester, Douai Mus., Chesterford.

SATVRNINVS Compiègne, France, Netherlands, Germany.

SEVERIANI SAVERIANI SIVERIANVS SEVERIANI . O SEVERIAN[†] AA
Cirencester, Compiègne. SEVERIANVS in German list (Ludowici). Leicester (*Leics. Trans.* ii. 39, with coins, latest Hadrian), York, France and Germany.

SEXTI . MA Not the potter of this name at St. Rémy (*Déch.* i. 42) who made figurines (1st century).

SEXTI . MANV Cirencester : also abbreviated, Colchester, York, France, Netherlands, Germany.

The following should also be noted, though there are reasons for not inserting them in the table :

ACCIVS from Pan Sand (*Arch. Cant.* xvii. 153) = ATTIVS ?

CONGI, probably CONGI for CONDI, the reading adopted in the *Corpus* for specimens from Ewell (Surrey), London, and York. CONGO, CONGI . M are also given from several sites in France. Said to come from Pan Sand (probably the Rock is meant) but form not described : *Arch. Cant.* xvii. 155.

CRISPINVS, Form 10. Bethnal Green Mus. (Cat. E 44 = 1706, 1901). Said to be from Castor, Northants, but has surface rubbed on one side exactly as Rock pieces.

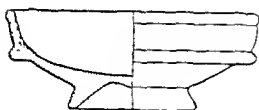
MARCI, possible reading of Form 10 in Mr. Hilton Price's collection. The name occurs on mould for applied decoration (dragon) at Lezoux (Déch. ii. 173), cf. MATERNI. MARCI M York.

MVXTVL for MVXTVLLI M from Pan Sand (*Arch. Cant.* xvii. 157), but no details. London, York, Chester-le-Street (Durham); Lezoux and many French sites, Belgium, and Augst.

TAVRINVS. F or TAVRIA/V.S. F specimens so marked in Teanby (now Arnold) collection (*Arch. Cant.* xvii. 160). Said to be from Whitstable (*Arch. Journ.* xxxv. 293), but have not the appearance or form of Rock specimens.

TAVRILLVS, Colchester. TAVRIANVS, London, Cirencester.

TAVRIANI Clermont Mus. TAVRINVS, Cologne, Netherlands, France.



ROMAN BOWL IN THE GUILD-HALL MUSEUM. ($\frac{1}{4}$ linear.)

An unsigned bowl (see figure) in the Guildhall Museum (Cat. p. 97, No. 445) is labelled as from the Rock, but probably in error, like a small specimen of type 27 (Dragendorff). It is worn both inside and out, and the form is peculiar, though obviously related to form 14.

With regard to the relative date of the Rock specimens it is of importance to note that bowls found at Lezoux bearing the same names are (if of any recognised type) invariably of type 37 (Dragendorff), and are of late character.* Moulds for making this type have also been found with the same names; and other moulds, for making designs to be applied to the vase, have been found on the site but bearing other names, one of which, at least, is represented in the Rock series. So far as is known at present the pottery with applied decoration is altogether later than bowls of 37 type; and the inference is natural that this consignment dredged from the Rock was manufactured in the period of transition, when some potters at Lezoux who had moulded 37 bowls were still

* Details will be found above under the various names.

at work side by side with potters who eventually adopted the new method of applied ornamentation. After the old style had gone out and before the new had come in, these potters seem to have contented themselves and their customers with plain wares.

If so much is conceded, a fact of supreme importance for the chronology of Romano-British finds is at once established. The various forms represented in the Rock series must be absolutely contemporary, and in all probability issued from a group of workshops in one locality. In comparison with the Continent, there have been in this country very few graves discovered in which this red ware has been found with coins or other precise indications of date, but I doubt if such a large group of contemporary vessels dating from Roman times has ever been discovered. If the theory is sound, it should be confirmed by discoveries of this Gallo-Roman ware already made or reserved for future explorers; and I will venture to utilize some of the best known instances for the purpose of fixing more precisely the date of the wreck.

This evening's exhibition will demonstrate the homogeneous character of the find as a whole, but the absentees are of equal importance. Mr. Holden, of Whitstable, who for years has collected the pottery from the fishermen, spontaneously assured me that he had never seen or heard of even a fragment of the red ware with moulded decoration from the Rock. There is a strong presumption that the style so well represented in Britain and abroad by the figured wares of La Graufesenque and Lezoux had passed out of fashion before the wreck took place, and a superior limit of date is at once given. The Lezoux factories were the later and more prolific of the two chief centres, and were producing their latest and most decadent figured bowls before the death of Commodus (d. 192), while their slip-decorated (barbotine) vases, such as those from Felixstowe and Cheapside in the national collection, are assigned on satisfactory evidence to the third century.* The practice of ornamenting vases in slip with leaf and tendril designs appears to have started in the Rhine district on black ware, and to have passed in the first century to Britain, where it was continued with success at Castor near Peterborough, if not in other localities. On red ware, usually called Samian, it is known from an elaborate double-handled bowl found on the Martinsberg, Andernach, and dating from the reign of Nero.† In Britain a

* Déchelette, *op. cit.* ii. 167.

† *Bonner Jahrbücher*, lxxxvi. pl. vii. fig. 46, p. 173 (called lotus pattern).

fragment with similar decoration, but not of dish form, was found in a burial with a coin of Nerva (96—98) at Cave's Inn, Churchover, Warwickshire.* From the frequent occurrence of the ivy pattern in slip on Rock specimens, it seems clear that this particular mode of decoration lasted from the first to the mid-third century, though its application to the broad rims of bowls may not be later than the Antonine period.

Another absentee type is the small cup with two round mouldings (type 27). Some of these in the national collection are of extreme finish and delicacy, obviously of Rutenian ware, and in north-west Germany they are found dating from the time of Claudius, or even Tiberius, well into the Antonine period.† A specimen occurs in the Roman cemetery at Litlington, Cambs., where the earliest coin found was of Hadrian (117—138), and another, in the Guildhall Museum, is labelled as from the Rock, but its fragility and condition render that provenance most unlikely, and it is not included in our list.

Our main problem is to find some period for the Rock pottery between the passing of the figured bowls of Lezoux, and the introduction of the globular vases with slip foliage and applied figures previously moulded, which are known to have issued from the same district. If either was in fashion when the wreck took place, it would surely have been included in the cargo. The Allier potteries were predominant from the time of Trajan (98—117),‡ and Déchelette would put the last of the figured bowls before 190 A.D., while one would expect an admixture of the slip-ware vases in the third century. Though the potter's name, SOSIMVS, does not occur on any Rock specimen, a bowl of form 12 has been found at Beachamwell, Norfolk, containing fifty or more denarii, which must have been deposited, according to the numismatists, about the year 175.§ That the bowl was made more than ten years before that date is unlikely, and in my opinion this hoard of coins proves the conclusions already drawn from independent evidence, thus giving a definite central date for as many as fifteen different forms of plain Gallo-Roman red ware.

I have already acknowledged assistance on the geographical side of the question, and should like to record my special

* *Collectanea Antiqua*, i. pl. xvii. fig. 5, p. 35; *Victoria History of Warwickshire*, i. 230.

† Koenen, *Gefässkunde*, 93. pl. xiv. fig. 10. *Bonner Jahrbücher*, lxxxvi. pl. vi. fig. 17.

‡ Déchelette, *op. cit.* i. 194-5.

§ *Norfolk Archaeology*, iii. 237; *Numismatic Chronicle* x. (1848), 102; *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, ii. 18; *Victoria History of Norfolk*, i. 313.

indebtedness to my colleague, Mr. H. B. Walters, for information on matters with which he is eminently qualified to deal; and to Professor Haverfield for details of pieces I had not been able to inspect personally. As regards the exhibits which have served to palliate my statistics, I tender my sincere thanks to our Fellows the Mayors of Gravesend (Mr. George M. Arnold) and Canterbury (Mr. F. Bennett Goldney), the former having allowed me to visit his private museum at Milton Hall, and the latter having sanctioned the loan of specimens from the Royal Museum. Much information was obtained at Whitstable from Mr. Sibert Saunders (who exhibits three pieces), Dr. Hayward (whose collection is on the table), and Mr. Holden, through the good offices of our Fellow, Mr. Prætorius, and Mr. Sebastian Evans, Hon. Secretary of the Kent Archaeological Society. The officials of Bethnal Green, Guildhall, Liverpool, and Maidstone Museums have kindly granted access to the specimens in their charge and furnished all available details. Finally, let me appeal for information as to any other extant specimens from the site or any unpublished finds of such pottery in association with coins."

Mr. WALTERS welcomed this additional instrument for dating Romano-British remains. As to the exceptional black-glazed vessel which, on the wreck theory, should come from Lezoux, he pointed out that the potters of the Allier were not in the habit of using black glaze; and apart from the evidence submitted, he would have suggested Germany as the place of origin. If the figured vases were obsolete before the plain ware was made in any quantity, the date of the wreck must be put very late in the second century.

Mr. READ regarded the evidence of a wreck on Puddingpan Rock as conclusive. Plain and commonplace as the pottery was, it would on this supposition be of chronological value, as there seemed no other way of dating chance finds of pottery on Roman sites in Britain. The bulk of this red ware was no doubt made in Gaul, but a large fragment of a figured bowl had been found at Aldgate and was no doubt fired, clumsily enough, in London.

Mr. J. G. WOOD said no difficulty arose from the extensive erosion west of Reculver. The coast had doubtless at one period lain as far north as the Rock, which then formed a promontory between the mouths of the East Swale and Wantsum rivers. The channel of the latter was open till the time of Henry VII.

Mr. GARRAWAY RICE thought the "cement boulders" referred to might be septaria from the London clay. The railway company had invented the name Reculvers, presumably owing to the twin towers of Reculver church.

Mr. SMITH replied that though the globular slip-ware vases of Lezoux were produced throughout the first half of the third century, he knew of no evidence that the figured vases continued all through the second. Further dredging might some day decide the nature of the boulders.

H. THACKERAY TURNER, Esq., F.S.A., through the kindness of the Hon. Mrs. Webley-Parry, exhibited two casts of sculptured stones in Bucklebury Church, Berks., on which he communicated the following note:

"The two plaster casts exhibited are taken from carved stones on the south-west buttress of the tower of St. Mary's Church, Bucklebury.

Bucklebury, or, as it was anciently called, Burghulbury, is situated 7 miles E.N.E. of Newbury. It is in the Union of Bradfield, and partly in the hundred of Reading and partly in the hundred of Faircross.

The church consists of a chancel and nave, western tower, north nave aisle, and modern south porch covering a Norman doorway. There are three arches between the nave and aisle and a modern vestry at the west end of the aisle. The tower is roughly about three cubes in height and has diagonal buttresses to its western angles, and buttresses, projecting north and south, to its eastern face.

The carved panels are situated on the south face of the south-eastern buttress, about half the height of the tower from the ground, and represent (1) the Crucifixion between a black-letter inscription and a much weather-worn seated (?) figure, and (2) apparently a wheelwright working upon a wheel with an adze. (See illustration.)

The panel with the inscription is carved on the stone immediately above the one with the man and the wheel. Both stones form part of the structure of the buttress, and it seems probable that they are coeval with the tower which, I should say, was built about 1450.

The church contains a monument to Viscountess Bolingbroke, wife of the celebrated nobleman, and others to the ancient family of Winchcombe."

Mr. PEERS could, in the present condition of the stone, read

no more of the inscription than **ih̄s merri**. To the right of the cross or crucifix was another figure, weathered almost



SCULPTURED STONES ON THE TOWER OF BUCKLEBURY CHURCH, BERKS.

beyond recognition. He doubted whether to take the lower stone seriously, and preferred not to indulge in conjecture.

Mr. THOMSON LYON thought that the lower figure held an adze, turned completely round, with which he was dressing the felloes of the wheel. The carving probably represented a scene connected with the church and a wheelwright.

Mr. HOPE pointed out that the stone was complete in itself, and the costume agreed with the date given. It could not be assumed that it was a waste piece, and therefore it ought to be possible to make sense of the inscription, but it was difficult to read.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 24th January. 1907.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—The early descent of the Devonshire estates belonging to the honours of Mortain and Okehampton. By Rev. O. J. Reichel, F.S.A. Svo. n.p. 1896.

From the Secretary of the Iron and Steel Institute :—The early use of iron. By Bennett H. Brough. Svo. London, 1906.

From the Author, Robert Munro, Esq. M.D., LL.D. :

1. On the prehistoric horses of Europe and their supposed domestication in palaeolithic times. Svo. n.p. 1903.
2. On a human skeleton with prehistoric objects, found at Great Casterton, Rutland. Svo. Edinburgh, 1906.
3. On the date of the upheaval which caused the 25-feet raised beaches in Central Scotland. Svo. Edinburgh, 1904.

From the Author :—Remains of prehistoric man in the Dakotas. By Henry Montgomery. Svo. Toronto, 1906.

From the Transcriber :—The inscriptions in the old British cemetery of Leghorn. Transcribed by G. M. G. Cullum, F.S.A. Svo. Leghorn, 1906.

From Viscount Dillon, V.P.S.A. :—An engraving of a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of London at Somerset House.

It was announced that by his will the late Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., had bequeathed to the Society, free of duty,

such of his works, manuscripts, plans, drawings, pamphlets, and publications of antiquarian or archaeological interest, and such of his archaeological collections of any kind, as the officers of the Society for the time being, or the majority of them, shall select.

George Heath Viner, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

The following letter from Mr. Somers Clarke, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Egypt, was read:

“ El Kab, Mahamid.
January 14, 1907.

To the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries.

SIR,

I understand that early in February a consultation is to be held to consider the proposal for raising the dam at Assuan, *i.e.* to increase its height and substance so greatly that it may be able to withstand an increase of the water level from * R.L. 106 to R.L. 115, or even more.

The proposal is, in fact, to return to the original scheme as formulated by Sir William Willcocks, and about which there was so much agitation in 1894.

In *The Times* of 24th February, 1894, there is an article from the Cairo correspondent which places the whole project in a clear light. To this I refer you.

The result of the strong expression of public opinion was that the Egyptian Government decided that the level of the water within the reservoir should not be raised above R.L. 106, and so it has been constructed.

In various communications I have made to the Society of Antiquaries sundry details are given of the proposed scheme, and its results upon the country in which the reservoir would lie, and especially upon the effect on the objects of antiquity which would be submerged.

In deference to opinion so strongly expressed the Egyptian Government, if it did not say it in so many words, certainly led the world to understand that at R.L. 106 the reservoir was from henceforward to remain.

The reservoir has, as it is declared, proved a very great success, and has already paid for itself. Speculations without end have been started, and nearly all of them clamour for more water.

* R. L. means “ reduced level,” *i.e.* the level taken above a fixed datum at Alexandria.

Probably it is to pressure from these sources that the Egyptian Government is now asked to yield.

It would seem impossible to deny that from an economic point of view, raising the water level in the reservoir from R.L. 106 to R.L. 115 would be a useful thing to Egypt, although the advantage would be gained at the expense of Nubia, which would in part be hopelessly drowned.

In a letter from me to *The Times*, published on 26th November, 1904, calling attention to the condition of Philæ after it had been submerged, and to which letter I more especially refer you, I pointed out that the Egyptian Government had not by any means shown itself indifferent to the danger in which the ruins of that island would be placed, and that a very large sum had been spent in maintenance.

The last paragraph in that letter is of particular importance. It is this: 'I am permitted to state on the best authority that the matter will be thoroughly examined with a view to taking steps that as little harm as is possible under the circumstances shall be done to the temples, etc.'

It would perhaps be a breach of confidence for me to state who that 'best authority' was.

It is, however, undoubtedly the fact that the Egyptian Government is by no means indifferent to the value of those things which may suffer.

But it is also of great importance that their memories should be stimulated, and that they and the engineers should be made aware that archaeologists, etc., etc., have not gone to sleep, or are now indifferent.

I venture, therefore, to urge that, without any loss of time (for the engineers are trying to push the thing through as quickly and privately as possible), the Society of Antiquaries should formulate a resolution.

So far as I am able to judge, it would be well if this resolution could embody the following things:

- A. A sense of surprise and disappointment if the Egyptian Government should break faith and depart entirely from the conclusions first arrived at.
- B. A sense of the very momentous issues which hang on the present deliberations, and a consciousness that there must be a balance between the interests of the past and of the present. (We cannot then be called 'a parcel of blind archaeologists'.)
- C. An appreciation of the works of conservation already carried out at Philæ, and a feeling of assurance that in the event of its being decided that the increased

water supply must be secured to Egypt, the statement made in my letter of 26th November, 1904, will prove to be correct.

To be of any use action must be *immediate*.

I might add that I have reason to believe that members of the Egyptian Government would welcome some such expression of opinion and hopes as I now suggest. The difficulty is to get the Department of Antiquities to move. A good push from the outside would be very useful.

I am, Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

SOMERS CLARKE."

The following Resolution, which had been drafted by the Executive Committee, was proposed from the Chair and carried unanimously :

"The Society of Antiquaries of London has heard with some surprise that a proposal is seriously entertained by the Egyptian Government to raise the level of the Nile dam at Assuan to the height originally proposed. The Society would point out that it is informed that such an alteration would, at high Nile, submerge the temples of Philæ, and would result also in the flooding of a large area in Nubia, undoubtedly containing many interesting sites.

The Society feels bound to enter a protest against any scheme that would involve such a wholesale destruction of archæological remains, unless it be clearly demonstrated that the scheme is an absolute necessity for the well-being of Egypt, and that the same benefits cannot be obtained in any other way.

The Society feels the greater confidence in making the protest to the Egyptian Government in view of the important and costly works of conservation that have been already carried out at Philæ."

THE SECRETARY reported that a communication had been received from Mr. Albert Hartshorne, F.S.A., asking that in view of the difficulty of their being properly displayed in the Society's Apartments certain cabinets of coins and medals, mostly of the Roman period, which had been collected by his grandfather, the Rev. Thomas Kerrich, F.S.A., and given by his uncle, the Rev. Richard Edward Kerrich, to the Society

in 1848, might be returned to him, as a lineal descendant of the collector, who would greatly appreciate their possession. Mr. Hartshorne's request had been considered by the Council, which was of opinion that the consent of the Society should be asked to the coins being returned to him.

The Council accordingly asked for the Society's views on the matter.

On the proposal of Mr. H. Thomson Lyon, seconded by Mr. Harry Plowman, it was unanimously Resolved :

"That a formal proposal to transfer the coins to Mr. Albert Hartshorne be laid before the Society at its meeting of 7th February."

Pursuant to the Statutes, Chapter xix., notice was given that the Ordinary Meeting of Thursday, 21st February, would be made Special at 8.45 p.m., to consider the following draft of alterations in the Statutes, proposed by the Council at its meeting of 23rd January :

Chapter vi. Section iv. line 9, *for* "the name of the senior existing Vice-President," *to substitute* "the names of the two senior existing Vice-Presidents."

Chapter vi. Section iv. line 17, *for* "seven consecutive years," *to substitute* "five consecutive years."

Chapter v. Section i. line 1, *to omit the words* "In the making, altering, or revocation of Statutes."

Chapter xix. Section i. *to add at the end* "A majority of two-thirds of the Fellows present and voting at such Ballot shall be requisite to carry such Draft."

It was also announced that the reasons for these proposed changes are fully set forth in the Report, lately submitted to the Council, of the Special Committee appointed on 30th April last "to consider whether any, and if so what, alterations in the Statutes should be made with regard to the nomination of the Council," and in a Memorandum by the President and Council on the Report in question.

Copies of the Report and Memorandum would be forwarded in due course to every Fellow with the formal notice of the Special Meeting.

The following proposal was also submitted to the meeting and duly read in accordance with the Statutes :

"To the President and Council of the Society of Anti-quaries of London.

We, the undersigned, Fellows of the said Society, in pursuance of Chapter xix. sec. 1 of the Statutes thereof, do herewith submit a draft of a proposed alteration in the Statutes, and we hereby request you to take such steps as may be necessary to have such draft brought before the Society for discussion on 21st February.

W. PALEY BAILDON.

H. THOMSON LYON.

MILL STEPHENSON.

January 24th, 1907."

Draft of Proposed Alterations in the Statutes.

CHAPTER VI.

iv. The President and Council shall, in each year, before the Ordinary Meeting of the Society preceding the Anniversary Meeting, prepare three lists. No. i. shall contain the names of eleven Members of the existing Council to be recommended to the Society for re-election as the continuing Members of the Council for the ensuing year; the names of the two Senior Vice-Presidents for the time being shall not be included in this list. No. ii. shall contain the names of ten Fellows, not being of the existing Council, to be nominated for election as new Members of the Council for the ensuing year. No. iii. shall contain the names of those of the Fellows comprised in the two preceding lists, whom (if elected Members of the Council) the President and Council recommend to the Society for election to the offices of President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary for the ensuing year. Any President who, on the Anniversary next ensuing, will have held that office for five consecutive years, shall be ineligible for nomination as President for the ensuing year.

v. Any five Fellows may nominate for election on the Council any other Fellow, not of the existing Council, by a writing signed by them and sent to the Secretary on or before the 1st day of March in each year. No Fellow whose annual subscription is unpaid shall be capable of nominating or being nominated under this section, and no Fellow shall sign more than one such nomination for any one election.

vi. If the nominations under Section v. be fewer than five in number, the Council shall, in addition to the ten Members of the new Council to be nominated by them as aforesaid, add

such further names as will, together with the nominations sent in by the Fellows, bring up the total number of names in list No. II. to fifteen. In case there be no such nominations by the Fellows, then the Council shall add five such further names.

VII. At the Ordinary Meeting of the Society next preceding the Anniversary Meeting there shall be read from the Chair (1) the list of the eleven Members of the existing Council recommended by the President and Council for re-election; (2) the list of the fifteen or more nominated Fellows not of the existing Council, arranged in alphabetical order; and (3) the names of the Fellows recommended by the Council for election as President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary for the ensuing year.

VIII. Three balloting papers, numbered I., II., and III. respectively, shall be printed on papers of different colours and forwarded to every Fellow with his summons to the Anniversary Meeting.

No. I. shall contain the names of all Members of the existing Council, arranged in alphabetical order, the names of those Members recommended by the President and Council for re-election being distinguished by an asterisk.

No. II. shall contain the names of the fifteen or more Fellows, not of the existing Council, nominated, as hereinbefore provided, for election as new Members of the Council for the ensuing year. The names in this list shall be printed in alphabetical order and without any marks of distinction.

No. III. shall contain the names of those Fellows recommended by the President and Council for election as President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary for the ensuing year. This list shall have a blank column opposite to the names contained therein for the substitution of other names.

IX. Four Scrutators shall be nominated by the Chairman at the Anniversary Meeting, with the approbation of the Fellows then present, to examine the balloting papers.

X. A ballot shall first be taken for the election of the Council for the ensuing year. Every Fellow voting shall use balloting papers Nos. I. and II., and place a cross against the name of each person for whom he desires to vote. He shall

then deliver balloting papers Nos. I. and II., folded up, to one of the Scrutators, who shall note the name of each Fellow so voting. Every balloting paper No. I. containing more than eleven names so marked, and every balloting paper No. II. containing more than ten names so marked, shall be deemed to be spoiled, and no votes contained in any such paper shall be counted by the Scrutators.

XI. At the close of the first ballot the Scrutators shall examine the balloting papers Nos. I. and II., and report to the Meeting the number of votes given to each candidate, which report shall be read from the Chair. The Chairman shall then announce the names of the eleven Members of the old Council and the ten Members of the new Council having the greatest number of votes. Any ties being (if necessary) forthwith determined by lot, the Chairman shall thereupon declare the names of the old and new Members of the Council so elected. Immediately after such declaration a list of the names of those so elected shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the Meeting Room, and shall continue so hung up until the hour fixed for closing the second ballot.

XII. A ballot shall next be taken for the election of the President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary for the ensuing year. Each Fellow voting, using balloting paper No. III., may substitute therein the name of any person who has been elected a Member of the Council at the first ballot for the name of any person contained in that balloting paper. Each substituted name shall be written in the blank column of the balloting paper, in a line with the printed title of the office which the Fellow voting wishes the bearer of the name to fill. The name of each Fellow voting shall be noted by the Scrutators as at the first ballot.

XIII. The Scrutators, after examining the balloting papers No. III., shall report to the Meeting the number of votes given to each candidate for filling the offices of President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary, for the ensuing year, which report shall be read from the chair. The Chairman shall then announce the names of the candidates having the greatest number of votes for each of such offices respectively, any ties being (if necessary) forthwith determined by lot, and the Chairman shall thereupon declare the names of the officers so elected.

XIV. In the event of a vacancy in the Council occurring in the intervals of the Annual Elections, a new Member of Council shall be elected. The Fellows shall be summoned to

such election by a particular summons from the President, issued to every Fellow in the manner provided by Section III., a week at least before the day fixed for holding such election. This summons shall state the day so fixed, which may, but need not, be the day of an Ordinary Meeting of the Society: also the time fixed for opening and closing the ballot. Together with it there shall be sent a balloting paper, in like form with the balloting paper No. III., specified in Section VIII., and containing the name or names of the Fellow or Fellows whom the President and Council nominate and recommend to the Society for election to fill the existing vacancy or vacancies. A ballot shall be held for such election, and the proceedings at it shall be similar in all respects to those at the annual ballot for the election of the Council, so far as the same are applicable. Each Fellow voting shall be at liberty to substitute the name of any other Fellow for any name contained in the balloting paper. The election, however, shall not be held, but shall stand adjourned to a future day to be appointed by the Meeting, unless twenty-one Fellows at least and amongst them the President, one of the Vice-Presidents, or one of the Council, are present.

XV. In the event of a vacancy in the office of President occurring in the intervals of the Annual Elections, the Secretary shall cause the Council to be summoned for the election of a new President out of the Council; and the Council, or any nine or more of them, meeting thereupon in the usual place within twenty days next after such vacancy, shall proceed to the said election.

XVI. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Treasurer occurring in the intervals of the Annual Elections, a new Treasurer shall be elected, immediately after the election, under Section XIV., of a new Member of the Council. Together with the balloting paper sent to each Fellow for his use at the election of a new Member of Council, shall be sent another balloting paper for his use at the election of the new Treasurer, which shall contain the name of the Fellow whom the President and Council nominate and recommend to the Society for election to that office. The Fellow so nominated must be either a Member of the then existing Council, other than the Director or Secretary, or must be first elected as the new Member of the Council, in order to be qualified for election as the new Treasurer. The proceedings at the ballot for the election of the new Treasurer shall be similar in all respects to those at the general ballot for the

election of the President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary, so far as the same are applicable.

XVII. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Director or Secretary occurring in the intervals of the Annual Elections, the procedure shall be similar to that provided by Section XVI. for the election of a new Treasurer, save that the Treasurer shall not be eligible for nomination.

O. A. SHRUBSOLE, ESQ., read the following paper on a tumulus containing urns of the Bronze Age, near Sunningdale, Berks., and on a burial place of the Bronze Age at Sulham, Berks.:

"In December, 1901, Mr. W. G. Craig, of Camberley, communicated to the Curators of the Reading Museum the fact that, in the course of laying out the ground for golf links at Sunningdale, he had met with some ancient pottery (supposed by him to be Roman), with a request that the matter might be investigated.

On visiting the spot it was seen that three British urns had been unearthed in the course of removing earth from the top of a mound which was intended to be a 'teeing' place. This mound was in fact, although not so indicated on the Ordnance Survey Map, a round barrow of large size situated on a part of the heather-clad tract known as Chobham Common, a little over 200 feet above the sea-level, and about a furlong south of Sunningdale Station. It was about 6 feet in height and 75 feet in diameter.

Permission having been obtained from Mr. T. R. Roberts, it was decided at once to open the barrow. For this purpose Mr. Craig lent us some of his workmen, and, under the supervision of Mr. T. W. Colyer, the assistant curator at the Reading Museum, and myself, a trench four feet wide was cut through the barrow from north to south, and was carried to a depth slightly below the original surface-level. A similar trench was subsequently cut at right angles to this. In digging these trenches, and in previous shallow excavations, eleven urns and one interment of cremated bones without an urn were met with, all more or less near the surface of the mound; but we did not find any primary interment or any indication of one, although the excavation was considerably widened at the centre of the barrow, and was continued to two feet below the natural surface, as great a depth as was possible at the time. As the ground was required by the contractors, and, as we found no disturbance of the soil or anything affording us any encouragement to go further, I

had the trenches filled in. While the result is not absolutely conclusive, I think there is some high probability that there is no primary interment in this case.

We then turned over the soil of the mound, with the result that twelve more urns were brought to light. In all eleven urns were found in the normal or upright position and twelve were inverted. In addition to these, in two instances we found cremated remains without an urn, deposited in hollows about 18 inches deep which had been lined with pieces of soft sandstone, and covered over with a slab of conglomerate. Both these materials were probably derived from the local gravel.

There is evidence therefore of 25 interments, with a distinct preference for the south-west side of the mound; for on the north-west, north-east, and south-east sides, taken together, there were only seven interments, and these were near the middle. This preference for the sunny side is of course in accordance with custom, but it is noteworthy that even the south-east side has been neglected, as will be seen by the ground-plan.

Some of the urns were found about a foot below the present surface, others were quite near the surface; but it should be mentioned that some years previously the barrow had been lowered about two feet by a former occupier of the land, with the result that most of the urns were mutilated and some possibly destroyed. Very few have been obtained entire. In most cases, according to position, either the top or bottom of the urn has been removed. Fortunately in the cases where the urns were inverted we have been enabled to see the nature of the ornamentation.

It is to be regretted that this interesting series of urns has been to a large extent dispersed before all of them could be properly examined, repaired, and figured. Mr. Roberts has, however, kindly presented seven of the portions of urns to the Reading Museum, and these have been carefully restored, as far as practicable, by Mr. T. W. Colyer, who also rendered valuable assistance in the work of investigation. The notes taken of the remainder are necessarily imperfect, and with regard to three of them we have no details. The following is a summary of the results:

No.	Condition.	Present Height.		Diameter.		Position.	Shape, etc.
		ft.	in.	ft.	in.		
1	Upper part nearly gone	1	2	1	3	Upright	Cup shaped. A fillet with impressed dots 3 inches below the rim.
2	Upper part gone	1	0	1	3	Upright	Barrel shape. No ornament now visible.
3	Imperfect	...	...	...	...	Inverted	
4	Lower half gone	0	8½	1	4	Inverted	Nearly cylindrical. Plain fillet 5 inches below rim. Well baked.
5	Imperfect	...	...	1	3	Upright	
6	Fragments	...	...	1	2	Upright	
7	Upper half gone	0	7	1	2	...	No ornament now visible.
8	Lower part gone	0	9	1	1½	Inverted	Cylindrical. Rim marked by dots; 1 inch below it a band with punctured holes; 3½ inches below it a fillet with finger impressions.
9	Upper part gone	...	...	...	...	Upright	
10	Fragments	...	...	...	...	Upright	
11	No urn	...	...	...	...	...	Ashes deposited in hollow lined with stones and covered by slab.
12	Restored : base smashed	1	4	1	6	Inverted	Flower-pot shape, slightly contracted at top. Rim projecting; 3½ inches below it a narrow fillet, with impressed dots. Part of a plain vessel, 4½ inches in diameter, found in the urn. This is the largest of the urns.
13	Slightly damaged	...	...	...	...	Upright	On foundation of sandstone fragments.
14	Base gone	0	7	0	9½	Inverted	On foundation of sandstone fragments. Similar fragments were packed round the urn. Barrel shaped; cracked; a hole drilled each side of the crack. Plain fillet 3½ inches from rim. Part of a vessel, 4 inches in diameter, found inside.

No.	Condition.	Present Height.	Diameter.	Position.	Shape, etc.
15	Fragments	...	...	Inverted	
16	Imperfect	...	...	Inverted	
17	Base gone	0 8	0 10	Inverted	Barrel shaped. Found on a basis of soft sandstone.
18	No urn	...	...	...	Similar to burial No. 11.
19	Fragments	...	...	Inverted	
20	Fragments	...	...	Inverted	
21	Fragments	...	...	Inverted	
22	Entire	0 9	0 7	Inverted	Barrel shaped; base rounded. Four bosses on the urn, which is the smallest of the series. A tint "strike-light" was found inside.
23	...	...	...	...	No particulars.
24	...	...	...	...	No particulars.
25	...	...	...	...	No particulars.

The urns are all of coarse hand-made pottery, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in thickness, imperfectly to fairly well baked, and strengthened by small particles of flint in the paste. They all belong to the same general type (being mostly flower-pot or barrel-shaped), which, according to Canon Greenwell, is characteristic of Dorsetshire and the neighbouring districts.* This is also the type of the urns found at Sulham (Berks.) to be hereafter described, and of those found at Dummer (Hants.)† which are in the Reading Museum. Nevertheless there is considerable difference in the size, shape, and ornamentation of the Sunningdale urns, from which it is reasonable to infer that the interments took place at different times, and that the barrow in which they were placed was in fact the cemetery of a village community. The makers of the urns were on the whole sparing in the use of ornament. There is no linear pattern on any of them; but the form and design are always in excellent taste. All the urns were filled with burnt bones and charcoal, mixed in some cases with earth. The two inter-

* *British Barrows*, fig. 55 (urn from Bishopston, South Wilts.), p. 68. See also Rev. A. C. Smith, *British and Roman Antiquities of North Wiltshire*, 11.

† *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, xlv. 112-123.

ments without urns may have been the remains of children or of persons of small importance; but in these cases the ashes were deposited with considerable care.

Although, with the exception of a flint pebble, which appears to be a 'strike-a-light,' no artificial object other than pottery has been found, there can be little hesitation in assigning this round barrow with its contents to the age of Bronze. The difference in the size of the urns may indicate perhaps in most cases differences of age; but the large urn with a small vessel inside suggests a person of some importance in the community. In one other instance (No. 14) part of a small vessel was found.

As already stated, rather more than half of the urns were found in an inverted position. Two explanations of this practice have been offered, one being that it was intended to more effectually secure the contents.

In this case it is not easy to see why some urns should be inverted and others not. Another explanation is that it was thought to be a means of preventing the spirit of the deceased from returning to vex the living. This fear of the dead is quite in accordance with existing beliefs in many parts of the world,* and may have led to the practice of cremation, as we know it has led to other devices to keep the spirit from doing harm: and it is only natural to suppose that some spirits would be feared more than others.†

On the assumption that there is no primary interment in this tumulus, the question may be asked: 'Why, then, was it raised?' An explanation seems to present itself in the fact that tumuli had come to be regarded as sacred places, as domed tombs are at the present day in various parts of the world; and, where cremation was a settled custom, there was an obvious economy in having a common 'consecrated ground' for persons of no political importance.

This, it may be added, is not an isolated example in Berk-

* The funeral ritual of the Wagogo, for instance, is very simple. The deceased is adjured: "Sleep well. Don't trouble those whom you have left behind. Go in peace. Turn your face upwards (*i.e.* bless us)."—Rev. H. Cole, *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, N.S. v. (1902) 313.

† An interesting sidelight is thrown upon this subject by one of the Buddhist Jātakas, which tells of a certain King of Benares who was so wicked that every one rejoiced at his death except one of the doorkeepers, who wept because he feared that the King would be turned out of hell, and would come back again! The Bodhisatta reassures the man: the King has been well cremated:

"Thousands of loads of wood have burnt him quite,
Thousands of pitchers quenched what still did burn;
The earth is dug about to left and right.
Fear not: The King will never more return."

The Jātaka, ii. 67: Tr. Rouse.

shire. Among the group of barrows, known as the 'Seven Barrows,' near Lambourn, one, in which no primary interment was found, was stated to have been 'completely filled with British urns.'* In this case wood-ashes were found on the floor in the centre of the mound. With regard to the group of urns found at Sulham without a tumulus, it may have been thought that the naturally elevated ground sufficiently answered the purpose.

At a short distance from the Sunningdale tumulus containing the urns, and, on slightly lower ground, are two very small tumuli in good preservation; but, as they are on the golf-drive, we were unable to obtain permission to examine them.

A BURIAL PLACE OF THE BRONZE AGE AT SULHAM (BERKS.).

In June, 1906, the Reading Museum received from the Rev. H. B. Wilder, Rector of Sulham, a part of a human skull (part of frontal bone and upper and lower jaw), five iron nails, and some fragments of an urn of coarse pottery which had been found by the workmen in a gravel-pit belonging to him at Sulham. The present writer accordingly, at the invitation of Mr. Wilder, visited the locality, which is a large pit in a field called Sadler's Barn Field from which gravel had been taken for repairing the roads for some years past. The surface of the field is about 330 feet above the sea-level.

It may be said at once that the other objects named above appear to have no connexion with the urn. On a cursory examination of the pit, it was evident, from the ashes and fragments of pottery scattered among the gravel, that other urns had escaped the notice of the workmen; and, in the hope of finding more, experimental excavations were at once begun, resulting at the time only in the discovery of a few more fragments of pottery; but by the kind co-operation and assistance of Mr. Wilder, who throughout took a keen interest in the work and placed his workmen at our disposal, the operations were continued from time to time under the direction of myself and Mr. T. W. Colyer.

On carefully removing the top soil we soon found more fragments of pottery and many stones reddened or cracked by fire. It was also observed that there were numerous flakes of black flint dispersed in the soil above the gravel. These had the usual bulb of percussion, and some had apparently been used as scrapers. We met with a good deal of black

* Rev. J. Adams, *Transactions of the Newbury District Field Club*, i. 178, 197.

carbonaceous matter, and at length found the remains of an inverted urn (No. 11), the bottom of which had been ploughed off, as it had not been buried deeply enough to protect it from the usual processes of cultivation; and this accounted for the detached fragments that were met with.

Two or three feet from this, a small urn (No. 12) was found lying on its side. Both these urns contained ashes and small fragments of bone. In the latter case (No. 12) the bones appeared to be those of an infant. Both these urns were carefully removed with their contents, a matter of no small difficulty, for all the urns were so cracked that they were only held together by the pressure of the soil. They have, however, been successfully put together by Mr. Colyer.

Near this spot another urn (No. 4) in a fragmentary state was found in our absence. Here also flint flakes and carbonaceous matter occurred. Previously to this the fragments of eight urns, which were found a little to the south-west of the last-named, were forwarded to the museum by Mr. Wilder.

Continuing our work, we found, at a short distance north-east of the last-named finds, evident traces of fire in cracked, calcined, and reddened stones (flints and quartzite pebbles). In two places a deposit of carbonaceous matter and fragments of bone was found resting on and covered by stones, each probably representing an interment of ashes without an urn. Most of the stones showed signs of fire.

Fragments of pottery and flint-flakes continued to be met with. The latter were generally distributed in the upper soil, but appeared to be confined to this part of the field, and were found most abundantly in the vicinity of the urns. A flint scraper was picked up by Miss Wilder on the surface near this spot.

Proceeding about three feet in an easterly direction another inverted urn (No. 13) was found with the bottom gone. It did not rest on a foundation of stones. It contained carbonaceous matter, traces of bone, and earth, and was about a foot below the surface of the ground. Near this another urn of small size was found, also inverted and mutilated (No. 14). About three feet south-west of this a larger urn (No. 15) was found inverted. Some fragments of the base were found inside, so that it has been possible to restore it. Both the last-named rested upon a platform of stones, flint pebbles being especially numerous. Under one of them was found a quartzite pebble which, from its appearance, had evidently been used as a muller for the grinding of grain.

The highest remaining part of each of these urns was

14 inches below the present surface of the ground, and this may be said to represent generally the depth at which all the urns were buried so far as they came under our observation. Originally, of course, they were covered by a somewhat greater depth of soil, since some of it must have been removed by denudation: but there was nothing to indicate the existence of a tumulus at this spot.

Subsequently, experimental trenches were dug in an eastern and south-eastern direction, but we obtained only a few fragments of pottery, a flint pebble which had been used as a hammer-stone, showing signs of use at each end, a few calcined stones, and about forty flakes and cores of black flint. We observed, however, that the soil was much blackened by a layer 6 inches thick of fine carbonaceous matter over a space of about 20 feet in diameter on the south-east side of the group of urns, and about 3 or 4 feet therefrom, indicating in all probability that a fire or fires had been made on the spot, which is what we should naturally expect to find.

The result of our investigation has been the discovery of at least 15 urns or portions of urns and probably of two cremations without urns, all within a very limited space. They might have all been deposited within a circle having a diameter of 30 feet, and, as shown on the ground plan, they were clustered rather thickly on the east and south-east side.

It is quite possible that other urns of which we have no record may have been met with in the course of excavations for gravel in this pit: indeed, an old labourer who knew the field forty or fifty years ago informed Mr. Colyer that it was known to him as 'the cremating field.' It would thus appear that long ago the contents of urns, and possibly portions of urns, had already attracted attention.

The site on which the urns were found is comparatively elevated, being within 15 feet of the highest point of the Tilehurst plateau, and on the west the ground descends sharply to the valley of the Pang, an affluent of the Thames; a very appropriate position for a place of sepulture of the Bronze Age.

It may be added that all the urns, so far as we have been able to ascertain, were inverted.

DESCRIPTION OF URNS OF THE BRONZE AGE FOUND AT
SULHAM, NEAR READING.

No.	Condition.	Height when Complete.	Width.	Position.	Shape, Ornamentation, etc.
1	Fragments	ft. 0 in. $8\frac{1}{2}$	in. 7	Inverted	Bason-shape with gradual contraction 4 inches from rim upwards and towards base. No ornamentation.
2	Restored	0 $9\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	Inverted	Nearly cylindrical, but with slight contraction at rim. Ornamented with four equidistant bosses 4 inches from rim.
3	Restored	0 8	7	Inverted	Nearly cylindrical, but with slight contraction at rim. Ornamented with six bosses $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches below rim.
4	Restored	0 5	5	Inverted	Flower-pot shape with contraction near rim. Ornamented with four bosses $\frac{3}{4}$ inch below rim. Contained bones of an infant.
5	Base gone	About 1 1	10	Inverted	8 inches of the upper part of this urn was all that was found. It is cylindrical in shape and ornamented with six bosses 2 inches from rim. The urn evidently cracked during drying or firing, and holes were bored on either side of the crack for the fixing of a withy.
6	Fragments	About 1 1	10	Inverted	Only fragments found, but sufficient to show width and ornamentation. Of cylindrical shape ornamented on top of rim with impressions of the finger point (the impression of the nail plainly showing). At about 3 inches below rim was a raised fillet also with finger impressions, and a row of impressions of the same kind above and below it.
7	Fragments	?	About 8	Inverted	Edge of rim bears finger impressions.

No.	Condition.	Height when Complete.	Width.	Position.	Shape, Ornamentation, etc.
8	Fragments	?	About 7	Inverted	Trace of a thick raised band round urn.
9	Fragments	?	About 5	Inverted	Barrel-shape. Plain rim.
10	Fragments	?	About 8	Inverted	Shape uncertain. Plain band round urn.
11	Restored	0 10	10½	Inverted	Lower part flower-pot shape. A fillet with bosses and finger impressions 2½ inches from rim. The urn slightly contracted above fillet.
12	Restored	0 5	5	Inverted(?)	Found lying on its side. Flower-pot shape slightly contracted towards rim. A row of ten bosses 2 inches below rim. Contained the remains of a child.
13	Restored	0 10	8½	Inverted	Almost cylindrical. Ornamented with four bosses ½ inch below rim.
14	Fragments	?	7½	Inverted	Barrel-shape. Boss-ornamentation.
15	Restored	0 11½	11	Inverted	Lower part flower-pot shape. A fillet with finger impressions 3 inches below the rim, above which the urn contracts. Four bosses on the fillet.
16	No urn	...	...	...	Ashes protected by stones.
17	No urn	...	...	...	Ashes protected by stones.

It may be convenient here to refer to a few other examples of interments of the Bronze Age in Berkshire which have not hitherto been described.

GROVELANDS GRAVEL-PIT, TILEHURST ROAD, READING.

Fragments apparently representing parts of several urns were found in digging gravel at this spot, where also a good many palæolithic implements were formerly found. The type is similar to that of the examples above described, so far as appears from the largest fragment.

WALLINGFORD.

An urn containing cremated human remains, presented to the Museum by the late Mr. Davies. It is 7 inches high (the lower part is missing) and 5 inches in diameter. It is barrel-shaped, encircled by a fillet of impressed finger-marks.

THEALE, NEAR READING.

A drinking cup covered by a punctured linear ornamentation, found in a gravel pit at this village. Its dimensions are $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches high and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter. The pit is in the Kennet Valley, one mile from the river, about 153 feet above the sea level, and two and a quarter miles distant from the spot where the Sulham urns were found. The occurrence of a drinking vessel, ornate in character, although of rather thick pottery, with no other object associated with it is worthy of notice.

PADWORTH.

A small plain drinking cup or food vessel was found here in gravel, and presented to the Museum by Mr. Cook, of Padworth. Size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches high and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

MORTINER.

Part of an urn, plain with thickened rim. Found in an encampment near this village, and presented to the Museum by Sir Paul Hunter, bart.

MAIDENHEAD.

Food vessel or drinking cup (plain) with slightly expanding mouth.

All the above objects, with a few vessels dredged from the Thames, are in the Reading Museum.

For the purpose of comparison, it may be well to mention that urns of the same general type as most of those found at Sulham, and in somewhat similar circumstances, have been met with at other places in the south of England. Akerman* has described a cemetery at Stanlake, Oxon., in which the urns were deposited within circular trenches. One such circle, about 70 feet in diameter, contained 80 interments of cremated bones with or without an urn, and of the urns recovered the majority were inverted.

* *Archæologia*, xxxvii. 364, fig. 8.

There was no trace in any case of a barrow. A bronze finger-ring and a flint arrow-head were found. The urns were mostly at the south side of the circle, and by the side of it were the ashes of a fire.

Other instances have occurred in Dorset. Warne* mentions a barrow west of Wareham which contains 24 urns; one at Upway Down (nearly 20 urns). At Woodsford 12 urns (some inverted) were found in a low tumulus. At Rimbury, near Charlbury Hill, nearly 100 urns were found, the majority being mouth uppermost and covered with flat stones."

Mr. REGINALD SMITH remarked on the resemblance between the larger cinerary urns described and those in the British Museum from an urn-field at Ashford, Middlesex.† Smaller specimens with a row of bosses near the lip were, however, known from the Neolithic period, and some had been found in Kent. At Ashford nearly all the urns were inverted, and many had had their bases taken off by the plough. The discovery of an iron spear-head in one of the same pail-shaped type at Colchester, suggested the latest Bronze Age or the transition to that of Iron.

Mr. DALE referred to a similar discovery by a shepherd at Dunmer, Hants,‡ where there was no sign of a grave-mound. A polished greywether stone, about the size of an ostrich egg, had been found in a grave on Petersfield Heath, Hants, and had probably, like those exhibited, been used to crush grain. Such pebbles were common in the district.

Mr. MILL STEPHENSON inquired whether the two vessels on the table were all that had been saved from the excavation. If others were found, efforts should be made to place them in some museum.

Mr. SHRUBSOLE replied that the Reading Museum had secured seven dilapidated urns from Sunningdale, but others, he believed, had been given to the Golf Club and other institutions. The mullers were of flint and quartzite, one being abraded at one end, the other at both.

WORTHINGTON G. SMITH, Esq., Local Secretary for Bedfordshire, communicated the following note on two inscribed stones found in the Church of St. Peter, Dunstable:

"In May, 1906, whilst workmen, engaged on the restoration

* C. Warne. *The Celtic Tumuli of Dorset*. 42, 54, 58, ii. 28, and plate.

† *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*. xxvii. 449.

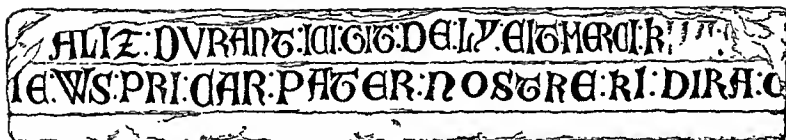
‡ *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*. xlv. 112.

of the west front of the church, were digging to the foundation of the large south-west Perpendicular buttress, built against a Transitional Norman wall, they uncovered two thirteenth-century inscribed stones at the very base of the buttress, where they had been used to form a perfectly level foundation.

The stones were the upper stones or lids of thirteenth-century coffins or tombs. The tombs themselves seem to have been broken up on the spot, as numerous blocks and fragments of the monuments were littered round the base of the buttress. With the pieces of the tomb were several disarranged human bones, an upper and lower leg bone being perfect. The material of the slabs is Purbeck marble, of the variety known as 'black-bed,' from Swanage or its neighbourhood.

I forward a drawing of the buttress with a plan made to scale showing the stones *in situ* and two drawings, of the real size, showing the inscriptions. The one is a fragment only, with the beginning: †MRO and the ending
GYT: ICY. DEU: DE: SA: ALMO: GYT: MÆRCY | AMEN

The other is complete, and is here given in facsimile :



It will be seen from the plan that the buttress completely covers a small Norman turret window. A fifteenth-century slit-window, also shown on plan, was made to replace it. Owing to this corner of the church being weak no attempt was made to remove the inscribed stones in case the turret stairs and wall might fall.

Very little need be said of the GYT. ICY. DEU stone beyond a reference to the beautifully executed lettering. The name of the former occupant of the coffin is on the side of the slab built into the buttress, and the date has been partially broken away. The stone was broken in two before it was used for the foundation, and there is a space of 1 foot 1½ inch between the two pieces. Oyster shells have been used as packing here and there in the setting of the stones above the coffin lid.

The Durant stone is of considerable interest as it is possible to identify, with a date, the former occupant of the tomb, one Aliz Durant, the wife of John Durant, 1289, whose funeral is mentioned in the *Annales de Dunstaplia* under this year. The Chronicler, after mentioning the fact that John Durant,

the elder, had paid half the cost of two new pinnacles for the church and for repairing the ruinous roof of the porch, says :

‘Et in ipso anno obiit uxor sua : cui fecit dictus Johannes exequias sumptuosas, et apud Dunstaple eatenus in-auditās.

The lettering is not remarkable, but some of the irregularity was caused by the words being cut in depressed cavities, as shown on the section.

There are at least ten references in the *Annales de Dunstaplia* to the influential and wealthy family of Duraunt.

The dated entries include references to John the father, the mother, and four sons, John, Thomas, William, and Richard. The entries include items of buying, selling, borrowing, repaying, etc. The following, under 1283, is of the amusing class :

‘Eodem anno, die Sanctorum Vedasti et Amandi, Johannes Duraunt de Dunstaple fecit convivium magnum in Dunstaple prædicto domino de Caden-done, et quibusdam magnis personis de visneto, ubi interfuit prior noster, contra consuetudines in nostro monasterio approbatas. Sed prior fuit excusabilis in hoc facto, quia dicto Johanni in magna pecunia tenebatur ; ideoque ipsum offendere non audebat.’

A silver coin of Queen Mary I. was found in the earth dug away from the buttress.’

R. V. BERKELEY, Esq., of Spetchley, exhibited a remarkable embroidered tablecloth, *temp.* Charles II., of English work-manship and in surprisingly good condition. It is 11 feet long and 7 feet 5 inches wide, and consists of a middle panel with six figures under canopies, representing Poetry, Music, Religion, Commerce, etc. and four corner subjects representing various forms of buildings. On either side are two long panels with female figures, emblematical of Fire, Earth, Air, and Water, and at each end figures of Mars, Jupiter, Vulcan, and Venus, with pictures of the Four Seasons.

The extreme ends of the cloth are occupied by groups typical of Europe, Asia, and Africa. In the European group are conspicuous figures of King Charles II. and his Queen, Katharine of Braganza, and between the Asiatic and African groups is a representation of a large three-masted ship.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communica-tions and exhibitions.

Thursday, 31st January, 1907.

Viscount DILLON, Hon. M.A. Oxon, Vice-President, in the Chair.

By the kind invitation of the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, the Meeting was held in the College Hall at Westminster Abbey.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From C. Trice Martin, Esq., F.S.A. :—*Historia general de Espana*. Por Juan de Mariana. 10 vols. 12°. Barcelona, 1843.

From the Author :—*Shakespeare's London*. By T. F. Ordish, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1904.

From Aymer Vallance, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—*Memorials of Old Kent*. Edited by Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, F.S.A., and George Clinch. 8vo. London, 1907.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

The Very Rev. Joseph Armitage Robinson, D.D., Dean of Westminster.

Rupert Beswicke Howorth, Esq., B.A.

Arthur Russell Malden, Esq., M.A.

On the nomination of the President, the following gentlemen were appointed auditors of the Society's accounts for the past year.

David Lindsay, Lord Balcarres, M.P.

Everard Green, Esq., *Rouge Dragon*.

William John Hardy, Esq.

Sir Augustus Prevost, Bart.

In accordance with the Statutes, Chapter xix. Section iii. the following proposed amendments to the draft alterations of the Statutes proposed by Messrs. W. Paley Baildon, H. Thomson Lyon, and Mill Stephenson at the Ordinary Meeting of 24th January, were submitted in writing and publicly read by way of notice.

Chapter vi. Section iv. line 7, *for* "names of the two senior Vice-Presidents," to *read* "name of the senior Vice-President,"

Chapter vi. Section v. line 1, *for* "five," *to read* "twenty."

Chapter vi. Section vii. *omit Subsection (2), and substitute:* "(2) the list of the ten Fellows nominated by the Council, not of the existing Council, and of any Fellows nominated under Section v.

Chapter vi. Section viii. line 10, *omit* "fifteen or more." *For lines 14, 15, 16, substitute* "the names of those Fellows recommended by the President and Council being distinguished by an asterisk."

Chapter vi. Section ix. line 1, *for* "Four Scrutators," *read* "two Scrutators."

Chapter vi. Section xi. lines 3, 4, and 5, *omit from* "the number of votes shall then announce," *inclusive.*

Chapter vi. Section xiii. line 2, *for* "number," *read* "names of those Fellows having the majority." Line 3, *omit* "given to each candidate." Lines 5, 6, 7, 8, *omit from* "the Chairman respectively" *inclusive.*

W. GOWLAND.

LELAND L. DUNCAN.

WILLOUGHBY A. LITLEDAL.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read a paper on the Funeral Effigies of the Kings and Queens of England, with special reference to those in the Abbey Church of Westminster; and the Very Rev. the DEAN OF WESTMINSTER, D.D., F.S.A., a note on the Royal Effigies in Westminster Abbey: the tradition of their identification, and subsequent additions of other personages.

In illustration of the papers, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*, the several funeral effigies, once known as the Ragged Regiment, which have long been withdrawn from public view, were exhibited.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Society at its Ordinary Meeting of 29th November, 1906, the drawing on vellum known as the Islip Roll, which had been lent to the Society in 1791 by the then Dean of Westminster, Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, in order that an engraving of it might be made, and not claimed on account of his death while it was

in the Society's custody, was formally returned to the Dean of Westminster on behalf of the Dean and Chapter.

The thanks of the Society were also accorded to the Dean for so kindly allowing the meeting to take place in his ancient hall.

The Dean of Westminster replied in suitable terms, and expressed his satisfaction at receiving the Islip Roll on behalf of the Dean and Chapter.

Thursday, 7th February, 1907.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author :—Lincoln, a historical and topographical account of the city. By E. Mansel Sympson. 8vo. London, 1903.

From the Editor :—Lady Nugent's Journal. Jamaica 100 years ago. Edited by Frank Cundall, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1907.

From the Author, Rev. J. Cavis-Brown :

(i.) An old English hospital, St. Mary's, Chichester. 8vo. Chichester, 1905.

(ii.) Maps of Selsey, Sussex, in 1672 and 1901, with notes on coast erosion and some features of the manor. 8vo. Chichester, 1906.

From the Author :—The religious houses of Bristol and their dissolution. By Rev. C. S. Taylor, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. 1906.

From the Author :—Coast erosion. By Clement Reid, F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1906.

Sir Archibald Campbell Lawrie was admitted Fellow.

On the proposal of Mr. H. Thomson Lyon, seconded by Mr. Harry Plowman, it was unanimously Resolved :

“That in accordance with the recommendation of the Council the Kerrich Collection of Coins and Medals be transferred to Mr. Albert Hartshorne, F.S.A., as a lineal descendant of the collector.”

REGINALD A. SMITH, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., read the following paper on the Timekeepers of the Ancient Britons :

“Readers of the classics will recall several passages bearing

on the Druids of Britain and Gaul, and will probably admit that this remarkable order deeply impressed the imagination of the Greek and Roman world. For many years they have been under a cloud, and so reckless have been the conclusions of later writers that one can hardly mention the name in scientific circles without raising a smile or stiffening the backs of the critics. A parallel case is that of the Phœnicians, who may one day be traced unmistakably in Britain; but this evening I wish to draw your attention to the remarks of Cæsar, who no doubt wrote as an eye-witness of the Druidic cult, and to submit some tangible evidence in support of what is perhaps the most surprising part of his description.

In the fourteenth chapter of the sixth book of the *Commentaries* it is written: 'Multa præterea de sideribus atque eorum motu, de mundi ac terrarum magnitudine, de rerum natura, de deorum immortalium vi ac potestate disputant et juventuti tradunt.' From this it is clear that the Druids studied astronomy, geography, physics, and theology, and instructed the younger generation therein. Further, I need hardly remind you that in the preceding chapter Cæsar writes: 'Disciplina in Britannia reperta atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur, et nunc, qui diligentius eam rem cognoscere volunt, plerumque illo discendi causa proficiscuntur.' Druidism therefore was native to Britain, and in the middle of the first century B.C. young men crossed over from Gaul to acquire the arts and sciences of the Druids at head-quarters. It is only with one of their many accomplishments that we are concerned this evening, and a few words as to the conditions under which the Druids practised astronomy will not be out of place. Few will deny that the study of the heavens began among a pastoral or agricultural people in a region where the atmosphere was clear and the sky rarely obscured during the night. Whatever the original home of the science, and Babylonia is indicated as the most probable locality, it is fairly obvious that the science must have been imported ready-made into this country and was carried on in discouraging circumstances. Before the draining of fens and the clearing of forests, our climate must have been much more damp and cloudy even than it is at the present day, and that this is not a mere conjecture is shown by a passage in Strabo (Bk. iv. cap. 5, § 2), which I give in English: 'The atmosphere of Britain is more subject to rain than to snow; even on clear days the mist continues a considerable time, inasmuch that throughout the whole day the sun is only visible for three or four

hours about noonday.' Anyone conversant even with the rudiments of astronomy will know that little progress could be made in the science without some system of measuring time, and while sun-dials by day are here out of the question, the possible use of clock-stars by night must also have been supplemented in some way.

In this connexion I may refer to a recognized authority both on ancient and modern astronomy.

The conclusions recently arrived at by Sir Norman Lockyer with regard to stone circles and other megalithic monuments in Britain can only be criticised by a professed astronomer; but I cannot refrain from quoting some of the concluding sentences of his book on *Stonehenge* (pp. 321-323). As far as the present evidence goes, he argues, there was a definite time, about 2300 B.C., for the beginning of astronomical work at (and by means of) the chief monuments: Cornwall came first, Dartmoor was next. Almost as marked as the simultaneous beginning are the dates of ending the observations, if we may judge by the fact that the precessional changes in the star places were, after a certain time, no longer marked by the provision of new sight lines. The clock-star work was the first to cease, about 1500 B.C., and the May-warning stars followed pretty quickly. What prevented the continuance of astronomical work on the old lines? It may have been that the invention of some other method of telling time by night had rendered the old methods of observation, and therefore the apparatus to carry them on, no longer necessary. Or, on the other hand, some new race not astronomically inclined had swept over the land. He himself inclines to the former view, and finds that in later days the Britons were still ahead in the knowledge of the time. The testimony of Pomponius Mela* (about A.D. 45) coincides with that of Caesar a century earlier, and after fourteen or fifteen centuries the astronomical skill of the so-called Druids, whom the author regards as the undoubted descendants of his astronomer-priests of the Bronze Age, was a matter of common repute. Caesar's statements† indicate, in his opinion, that the Druidic culture had not passed through Gaul, and had therefore been waterborne to Britain, whither the Gauls resorted for instruction.

In an agricultural community some knowledge of astronomy is indispensable, and though the worship stage would no doubt be prolonged by the priests, utilitarian observation of

* Bk. ii. cap. 2. Hi terrae mundique magnitudinem et formam, motus cœli ac siderum, ac quod dii velint scire profitentur.

† *De Bello Gallico*, vi. caps. 13-15.

the heavenly bodies would soon be practised. At a still later stage astronomers would aim at an increase of knowledge; and, according to Strassmaier and Epping,* this stage was reached at Babylon at least 300 B.C., at which time regular calculations were made of the future positions of moon and planets with such accuracy that they could have been at once utilised for practical purposes.† Sir Norman Lockyer adds that their very earliest observations show us the Chinese, a thoroughly practical people, trying to get as much out of the stars as they could for terrestrial purposes.

Without discussing the orientation of stone-circles, I may repeat my conviction that clock-stars alone would not, in a climate like ours, serve to measure time accurately enough for practical purposes; and as the appearance of sun and stars was at any rate spasmodic, we must conclude that the Druid astronomers had some other and more trustworthy method that enabled them to make considerable progress in the science.

It is a far cry to Babylon, and few would credit any intercourse between Britain and India during our early Iron Age; but it is clear, in the first place, that the Druids did not owe their astronomical knowledge to Rome. The first instrument for measuring time was brought to Rome from Catana in Sicily by Marcus Valerius in 263 B.C., but a sun-dial constructed for a place 4 degrees further south was of little practical use in the Roman Forum. It was not superseded, however, till 164 B.C., when a properly adjusted dial was set up near it by Q. Marcius Philippus; and five years later a water-clock of some simple form, but without a train of wheels or index, was provided by P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica.‡ Censorinus writing about 238 A.D. says the names of the hours were probably not known in Rome three centuries before his own day. Another passage in Cæsar's *Commentaries* may here be noticed, if only to rectify an error that appears to have crept into a well-known encyclopædia,§ under *Clepsydra*. We are there told that the clepsydra was known in Gaul before the arrival of Cæsar, who was astonished to find it in use there, but the passage probably referred to bears quite another meaning, and runs as follows: 'Complures præterea minores subjectæ insulæ existimantur, de quibus insulis

* *Astronomisches aus Babylon*.

† Lockyer, *Dawn of Astronomy*, 3.

‡ Marquardt and Mommsen, *Handbuch der römischen Alterthümer*, vii. 769-771. For Roman *clepsydræ*, see *Archæological Journal*, xxi. 139.

§ Larousse. *Grand dictionnaire universel*: elle (la clepsydra) était connue dans les Gaules avant l'arrivée de César, qui fut étonné de l'y trouver.

nonnulli scripserunt, dies continuos triginta sub bruma esse noctem. Nos nihil de eo percontationibus reperiebamus, nisi certis ex aqua mensuris breviores esse quam in continenti noctes videbamus.' After speaking of Mona, he mentions smaller islands said to lie off the British coast, where darkness lasted for thirty days about the winter solstice; but he failed to get further information on the point, and only found, by means of a water-clock (such as would be common in the Roman camp), that the nights in Britain were shorter than on the Continent. It is thus clear that the Druids of Gaul and Britain did not derive their system of measuring time from Italy. Indeed, the reverse may have been nearer the truth. Without pressing the point, I think there is much significance in the name of C. Sulpicius Gallus, one of the most brilliant men of his time, who in 168 B.C. foretold with accuracy an eclipse of the moon, and was almost worshipped on that account by the Roman army then serving in Macedonia under his friend Paullus.* His name and scientific attainments may have been due to some family connexion with Gaul, and the story at least shows that such knowledge was uncommon at the time in the Roman world, though probably diffused on both sides of the channel by the Druids of our Early Iron Age. As early as 200 B.C. they appear to have been known to the Greeks as philosophers, and according to M. D'Arbois de Jubainville, the well-known French authority, it was about that date that the Druids crossed to Gaul.† He further connects them with the Goidelic (Gaelic) stock, which had then been settled in this country probably for several centuries and was well represented in Central Gaul, before the appearance of the Brythonic and Belgic elements.

Their traditional connection with the Pythagorean school suggests that the Druids derived their system of measuring time from the Greeks, but I find no good evidence for such a view. The frequent mention by Aristophanes (who died about 380) of a water-clock or clepsydra, evidently consisting of a vessel from which the water gradually ran off into another, shows the kind of contrivance that the Druids would (on this hypothesis) have borrowed from the Greek world in our Early Iron Age, as no definite improvement seems to have been made in the Greek system till Ctesibius of Alexandria invented an elaborate water-clock with wheels and index about 135 B.C.

On the authority of Hecatæus (probably of Abdera, fourth

* Livy, xliv. 37.

† *Les Druides et les dieux celtiques*, 12, 23.

century B.C.), Diodorus Siculus* refers to a circular temple of Apollo that has been identified by some as Stonehenge, and adds that the Hyperboreans were in general very friendly to the Greeks. Further, we know from Cæsar that the Druids, when they wrote at all, used Greek characters, and archæological evidence of intercourse with Greece may some day be procured. The Pythagorean element in the Druidic philosophy is very generally recognized by ancient and modern writers, and it was the current belief in antiquity that Pythagoras had visited not only Egypt but also Arabia, Phœnicia, Judæa, Babylon, and even India. Such extensive travels, even in the sixth century B.C., would have been of considerable benefit to science, and it is just conceivable that some of the results may have been transmitted westward, possibly through the Greek colony of Massilia. Round that port the Druids are said to have lived in communities according to the Pythagorean rule.†

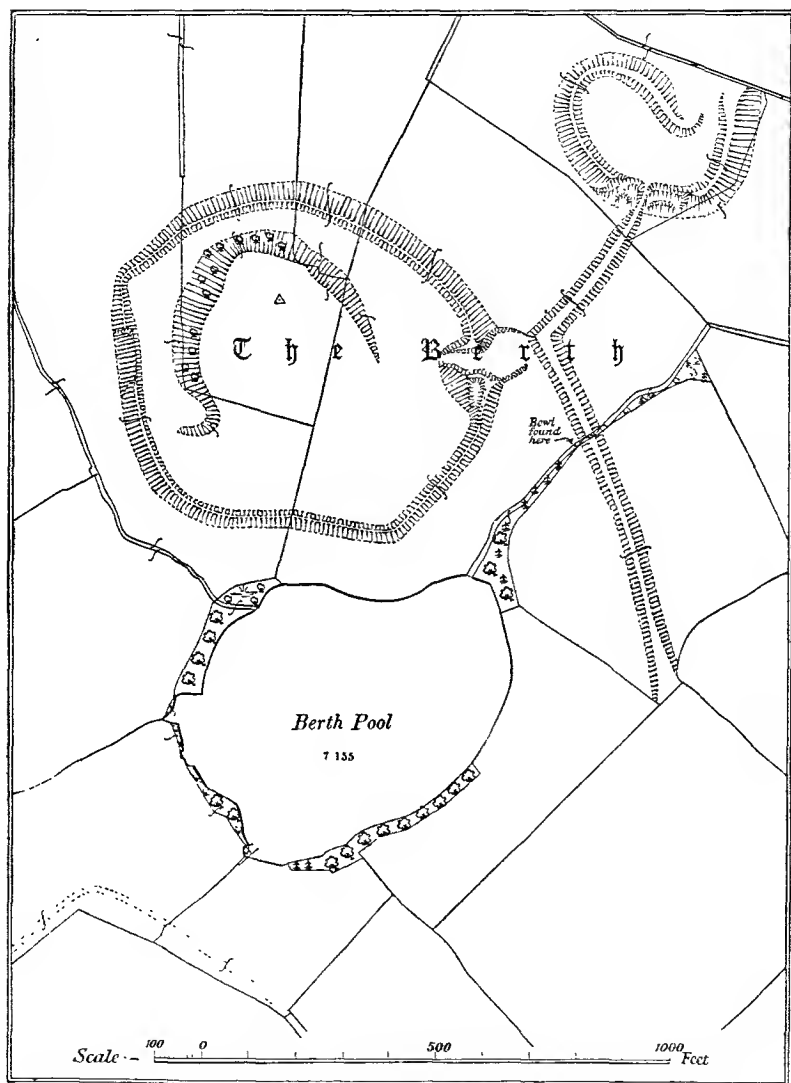
Herodotus writing in the middle of the fifth century B.C. assigns the invention of the sundial (*πóλος* the bason-shaped dial and *γνώμων* the upright throwing a shadow) to the Babylonians.‡ and no doubt with justice, but we may have to look still further afield for the origin of that particular type of water-clock that I should like to connect with the Druidic culture.

A possible solution of the problem was recently afforded by a gift to the British Museum, and I proceed to give details of an interesting discovery made some years ago near Baschurch, Shropshire, on the property of the donor, Mr. Richard Wall. One of his employé's named Wood was cutting some turf to stop the flow of the watercourse shown on the map at the point indicated, when he saw just below the surface close to the causeway the large bronze vessel of cauldron form here illustrated (fig. 5). It will be known to most present that Shropshire is (or was, before the days of scientific drainage) noted for its meres, which account for large accumulations of peat in hollows of the glacial moraine that dates from the Ice Age: and the earthworks known as 'the Berth' are situated in one of these meres and connected by a causeway 150 yards long and 12 feet wide composed of small stones brought from a gravel-pit ¼-mile distant and heaped together with an incredible amount of labour. Without a boat, approach was then possible only along a similar causeway leading across the morass in a curve.

* ii. 47.

† Ammianus Marcellinus, xv. cap. ix. 8 (Erfurdt, i. 157).

‡ Bk. ii. cap. 109.



PLAN of "THE BERTH," BASCHURCH. (From the Ordnance Survey)

Perhaps these roads were themselves submerged a few inches, and it has been noticed that the causeways leading to the hill within the rampart are not continuous, but are broken off, a few feet before joining, by a watercourse forming a kind of moat, that could have been crossed by planks thrown across as a drawbridge. The natural eminence of 45 feet nearly at the centre is surrounded by a circular vallum, the outer elliptical entrenchment enclosing 8 acres, and being more carefully constructed, but not so formidable as the interior work.*

The whole was originally surrounded by the morass, and now has a deep pool of over 7 acres to the south. The outer trench and rampart were tolerably perfect in 1838, when the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne described them,† and had been built of stones. The crest of the vallum was then about 20 feet above the marsh level, and the fosse had been originally 10 feet wide. The original entrance on the north-east narrowed to 7 feet, and had a tower of stones on either side. About 140 yards distant, on the north-east, is an oval entrenchment, defended on the further side only by the marsh, and having two low mounds flanking the entrance. It is on this side that the rampart is most conspicuous, overlooking the causeway that runs between the two earthworks. The surroundings have no doubt altered considerably during twenty centuries, but the principal features remain the same, and may be more carefully investigated at some future date.

The significance of the site and the proximity of the Berth pool will be touched on after a description has been given of the bronze vessel found about 120 yards north-east of the pool.

Though considerably damaged in the upper part, the vessel can be easily restored in imagination, and is of circular form, the bronze being beaten out with astonishing skill so that the least thickness consistent with stability is obtained. The base is symmetrically rounded, the lower part of the body has a somewhat rounded shoulder, and the upper part or neck is practically vertical. Its present weight is 3 pounds $7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois, and about 6 ounces of metal is missing; the maximum diameter is $17\frac{3}{4}$ inches, height 12 inches, and diameter of mouth 17.6 inches. At two opposite points are small round holes in the side about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the top edge, and 4 inches below each is a similar hole. These were evidently intended for rivetting an anchor-shaped mount of

* Owen and Blakeway, *History of Shrewsbury*, i. 8 (note).

† *Salopia Antiqua*, 175. He suggests that the name is from *Burth*, an enclosure (p. 174).

iron to each side, as the outline is still indicated by rust, and is very plain in one case. Besides these two pairs of rivet-holes is another single round hole 1 inch from the top, its position measured along the circumference being $18\frac{1}{4}$ inches from one pair and $8\frac{1}{4}$ from the other. It has evidently been placed symmetrically, and is just one-third of the diameter from one pair of holes, the entire circuit of vessel at this level being between 55 and 56 inches. In the missing portion of the neck was evidently a third hole, doubtless for attaching a cord or some other means of lifting it, but whether the two sets of holes were made at the same time it is difficult to say. The main point about this vessel is, however, the perforated base; in the centre is a neatly made hole, round like those for the rivets but somewhat larger, with a diameter of exactly $\frac{1}{4}$ inch = 0.5 cm. As this cannot have been used for fastening it to a stand of any kind, another explanation had to be found, and an analogy might at once suggest itself to anyone familiar with the water-clocks of India and Ceylon. In the British Museum is a copper bowl made for the measurement of time; it was obtained by the late Mr. Hugh Nevill in Ceylon, where such are to this day in use for purposes of astrology, but no longer serve to mark the flight of time.* This beautifully made little vessel (fig. 1) weighs 680 grains ($1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce), has a diameter of $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and a height of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. There is a slight indentation in the rounded base, and in the centre a very small perforation the size of a pin-hole. If placed in a bowl of cold water,† it will gradually fill through the hole in the base and will sink in about $19\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.

In a work published last year on Southern India,‡ Mr. Edgar Thurston, superintendent of the Madras Government Museum, has very opportunely brought together instances from different parts of India. His museum possesses several specimens, and he quotes from a work on religious ceremonies dated 1731 as follows: 'The inhabitants of Mogul measure time by a water-clock, which however, is very different from our clepsydra or hour-glass. It is in their language called *gari* or *gulli*, and has not so much work in it, but requires more attendance, a man being obliged to watch it continually. It is a bason filled with water on which they put a little copper

* Mr. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A., has called my attention to one at the Horological Institute (45 minutes to fill); and my brother, a resident in Ceylon, has collected information on the spot. There are three in Colombo Museum, and one at Kandy.

† Warm water would sink the bowl in less time, a fact known to Athenæus, who wrote in the first century of our era (ii. 42).

‡ *Ethnographic Notes on Southern India*, 562-6.



BRONZE BOWLS USED AS WATER-CLOCKS.

dish with a very small hole at its base. The water comes by insensible degrees into this dish, which sinks to the bottom when full, the water in it mixing with that in the bason. The time taken in filling is by them called a *gari*, which (according to the author's observation) amounts to 22 minutes 30 seconds of time; so that when the day is exactly 12 hours in length, each part (or watch) contains eight garies, that is, 180 minutes or 3 hours. As the days shorten there are less garies in each part of the day and more in those of the night, the whole 24 hours always containing 64 garies. As soon as one *gari* is ended, the attendant strikes as many blows on a copper table as there are garies passed, after which he strikes others to show the part of the day or night.'

In Nepal the measurement of time is regulated in the same manner, a gong being struck in progressive numbers from dawn to noon every time the vessel sinks; after noon the gong indicates the number of garies remaining before sunset. In Burma also a copper time-measurer or *nayi* was used, and a gong sounded every third hour in the time-keeper's tower within the palace precincts. To ensure attention to his duties, the time-keeper could by law be sold in the public market if negligent. In the forts of the Maratha army operating against Tipu Sultan, the watches were timed in the same manner, and indeed the bells on board ship are hardly less laborious than the *gari* system of India.

The hour-cup was adjusted astronomically by an astrolabe, says the author of *Asiatick Researches* (1798), and the cups were now and then scientifically marked in Sanskrit characters, and might have their uses for the more difficult and abstruse operations of the mathematician or astrologer. That this was the case among the Druids of Britain I hope to render probable, but will first refer to their very early use in India for that purpose.

An interesting reference has been furnished by my colleague Professor Barnett to the Hindu manual of astronomy called *Sūrya-Siddhānta*,* dating before the sixth century of our era. It is there stated that a copper vessel with a hole in the bottom, set in a bason of pure water, sinks 60 times in a day and night and is an accurate hemispherical instrument. This was one of several methods there mentioned of measuring time, and the editorial note to the verse says that it was the instrument commonly in use among the Hindus. One is described in the *Āyin-Akbari* (ii. 302), a biography of the

* Translation from Sanskrit by Burgess and Whitney (1860), p. 264; *Journal of American Oriental Society*, vol. vi. cap. xiii. verse 23.

early seventeenth century, and the following details may be of interest. The vessel was to be of 10 *palas*' weight of copper, 6 digits (*angulas*) high, and of twice that width at the mouth, and was to contain 60 *palas* of water; the hole in the base through which it was to fill itself was to admit a gold pin 4 digits long and weighing $3\frac{1}{3}$ *māshas*. Though the vessels no doubt varied in all dimensions and had to be regulated by a standard of time, we may compare the above and the specimen from Ceylon in the British Museum: *

Weight, 6,400 grains Troy : Ceylon specimen 680 grains.

Height, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches : Ceylon specimen $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Diameter, 11 inches : Ceylon specimen $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Capacity, 38,400 grains (80 oz Troy) : Ceylon specimen 2,970 grains.

Some idea of the size of the perforation can be gained by imagining half a sovereign (61 grains against $3\frac{1}{3}$ *māshas* = 52 grains) hammered into a rod $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, when its diameter would be about that of the orifice. An ordinary pin would probably just fit it, as is the case with the Ceylon bowl. It is stated in the edition of the *Sūrya-Siddhānta* mentioned above, that the astronomical science of the ancient Hindus may be regarded as an offshoot from the Greek, planted in India not far from the commencement of the Christian era, and attaining its full development in the course of the fifth and sixth centuries (p. 327). Points of similarity between the two systems are then noticed, but Professor Barnett informs me that the water-clock is mentioned in a quotation † from Garga, who, though mentioning Greeks (Yavana) as learned in astrology, shows no trace of their influence. It seems therefore that this kind of water-clock has been in use in India at least from the time of Alexander the Great to the present day, and may possibly have been of native origin.

It might be thought that too much has been made of the perforation common to the Shropshire and Ceylon vessels, which have very few other points of resemblance; but there are other specimens in the national collection which, in my own opinion demonstrate the close relation between them. The best preserved is a hemispherical bowl of extremely thin bronze (Fig. 4), hammered out with the utmost precision, with fifty-two rivet holes round the rim at intervals of 1 inch, twenty-nine of them still holding domed rivets, something like ordinary paper fasteners. They are so represented on the brown-paper model I exhibit this evening (as the original from the Thames at Battersea can not leave the Museum),

* The weights and measures are computed from tables in *Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal*, xxxiii. 264, and Balfour's *Cyclopædia of India*.

† Varāha Mihira's *Bṛihat-saṃhitā*. Vizianagram Sanskrit Series, i. 67.

and though the workmanship is not of the best, the model will give some idea of the size and flexibility of the original. There are traces of an iron band that had once been attached by the rivets to the outside of the rim, and the same feature is still better seen on another specimen in the same collection. The latter was found probably on the site of pile-dwellings at Walthamstow, Essex, and presented soon after by the late Sir Wollaston Franks. There is a good deal of concretion in patches on the surface, whereas the Thames specimen is, as usual, of a rich golden colour and quite clean. The following particulars will show the close resemblance between the two :

WALTHAMSTOW.		BATTERSEA.
Weight .	15 ounces 6 grains. <i>Ac.</i>	20 ounces.
Height .	7½ inches.	7¾ inches.
Diameter .	14¾ inches.	14¾ inches.

When allowance is made for present condition, the dimensions may be regarded as identical, the difference in weight giving the Battersea specimen something approaching to rigidity. There has been a round hole in the base of the other, but it has been neatly closed by the insertion of a round-headed rivet, the head being on the inside. This was perhaps inserted when a patch was added by means of four rivets, no doubt to render the vessel water-tight. Of the 41 original rivet-holes round the rim, approximately 1 inch apart, one is missing and 40 are filled with nail-like rivets having washers of bronze on the inside; and portions of a thin iron band that once encircled the outside are still in position. There is still another from Walthamstow, found probably at the same time and place, but so far damaged and distorted as to render measurements untrustworthy. It was evidently larger than the two last mentioned, but of the same character, though it is impossible to state whether a small hole was ever driven through the base, as the whole of the centre has been cut out and a new one rivetted on somewhat clumsily. It is approximately 19 inches in diameter and 10 inches high, with some small rivetted patches here and there. The rivets are round-headed as on the Battersea specimen, and 32 are still in position, ¾ inch apart; while the original number was about 83, as 66 holes can still be traced and 17 may be added for the gaps in the rim. Though somewhat larger than the two last described, it was in all probability manufactured for the same purpose, and subsequently underwent alteration like a specimen from a bog near Ballymoney, Co. Antrim* and others from various sites in Scotland.†

* *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, ix. (1903), 138.

† *Edin. Mus. Cat.* DU 3, 5; DW 1, 87.

Our Fellow, Mr. Wing, has a small saucer-shaped specimen from Rutland that is erratic, but takes about one hour to fill.

Part of a crushed bronze bowl found with the Stanwick hoard in Yorkshire shows a hole that may have been in the centre of the base; but of special interest as an intermediate size between the large British and the diminutive Sinhalese perforated vessels is an ornamented specimen found in Moorfields. London * (consequently near the Walbrook), and now at Bloomsbury (fig. 3). It has been roughly mended with plaster since discovery, and passed into the collection with a certain amount of concretion on it. It was left in this condition as being dangerously fragile, but when a closer examination was made in view of recent developments, one touch of a pen-knife was sufficient to reveal a neatly-bored hole exactly in the centre of the base. A slight fracture across the indentation would invalidate any test by water, but it is practically double the size of the Ceylon bowl, being 4·9 inches in diameter and 2·2 inches high, and has a much larger perforation. The embossed pattern below the lip shows that it was not a commonplace object, and its association with an abundant supply of water is another argument for including it in the same category as the Shropshire and Walthamstow vessels.

On this point I may refer you to classical texts which show that lakes were of special importance in the Druidic cult. Posidonius the Stoic philosopher and astronomer, who died about 51 B.C., says that the morasses or lakes above all afforded security for Gaulish hoards of gold and silver;† and Justin,‡ who edited the *Historiæ Philippicæ* of Trogus Pompeius (a writer of the Augustan period), speaks of the loot from Delphi (279 B.C.) being sunk in the sacred lake at Toulouse by the Tectosages; it was recovered by the Roman consul Caepio in 105 B.C., and seems to have been in the form of ingots (μύλους σφυρηλάτους).

There are several pools near Baschurch, the remnants of an extensive morass, which like that at Glastonbury was evidently selected by the ancient Britons for habitation as being easily defensible: but instead of pile-dwellings we here find elaborate fortifications, not a temporary refuge but a stronghold. And the discovery of the bronze vessel that may be a water-clock

* Collection of the late Rev. S. M. Mayhew.

† μάλιστα δ' αὐτοῖς αἱ λίμναι τὴν ασυλίαν παρῆχον, εἰς ἃς κατίσαν ἀργύρου ἢ καὶ χρυσοῦ βάρη. Müller, *Frug. Hist. Græc.* iii. 261. The treasure found on the border of the lake of Soings, Selles-sur-Cher (Loir-et-Cher) seems to be a case in point; *Revue Numismatique*, 1836, pp. 79, 85-87, pl. ii.

‡ *Hist. Phil. Epit.* xxxii. 3.

just outside the rampart * suggests a college of Druids in absolute seclusion and security, with an observatory in their own grounds.

In view of this possible connexion I have made inquiries nearer home with regard to bronze vessels found in or near water, but hitherto without success. The well-known Glastonbury bowl is, or was, watertight; and such finds as that of a bronze cauldron (much like our Shropshire specimen in profile) at Carlinwark Loch, Kirkcudbrightshire,† or those from a haugh adjoining the Water of Eye, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire‡ are not cases in point. I have noticed a small hole in the base of an embossed bowl§ found in a Roman hoard on Lamberton Moor, Berwickshire, but I am officially informed that neither at Edinburgh nor at Dublin is there any example with perforated base. Druids are known to have existed, both in Scotland and Ireland, at least down to the sixth century of our era, but it is conceivable that before the Roman conquest they centred chiefly in South Britain.

Apart from the perforation, there are, however, close parallels to the Shropshire bronze to be found not only in the Ballymoney and Cockburnspath examples already referred to, but also in one from Brokjaer, Ribe, Jutland. This last has its iron rim and ring-handles almost intact, and was found containing an assortment of Roman utensils recalling the Carlinwark Loch find now at Edinburgh. There was a two-edged sword with chape and iron scabbard-mounts, damaged portions of chain-mail, several spurs, a knife and shears, a gold finger-ring, and very large crumpled bronze vessel, portions of another, still larger, and of several smaller Roman vessels, fragments of a ladle and its strainer, and bone objects including a comb, needle, draughtsmen, and dice, and also some remains of fabric.|| It can thus be safely assigned to the first or second century of our era, as can also the Cockburnspath cauldron, found with a Roman lamp; but I imagine the British hemispherical examples to be somewhat earlier, especially as nothing Roman came from the Walthamstow pile-dwellings.

Except for some means of handling the larger specimens, the bronze vessels I have enumerated from Britain seem all to be complete in themselves, and to have had no upper portion

* A specimen in the British Museum was found in Lisnacrogher bog, Co. Antrim, just outside a crannog. It weighs about 6½ oz. Av., and is 6½ in. in diameter, with a sunk moulding below the rim, and an indented and perforated base slightly engraved with a geometrical pattern: it takes 20½ min. to sink.

† *Edinb. Mus. Cat.* p. 160.

‡ *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*. i. (1852), 43; do xix. (1884-5), 311, from moss at Kyleakin. Skye.

§ Figured in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* xxxix. (1905), 372 (4 in. diam.).

|| S. Müller, *Nordische Altertumskunde*, ii. 76. fig. 106: max. diam. 22½ in.

attached by means of the rivets. If this be conceded, I doubt if any but the water-clock theory satisfies all the conditions of the case. The extreme thinness of the metal would preclude their use as cisterns of any kind, and if used to sink in water they need never have borne the full weight of their water capacity, as the bronze could be emptied as it was drawn out of the water to be again placed on the surface. Above all, the perforation of the base, which is now seen to be anything but accidental or exceptional, seems practically conclusive. Unless we are to suppose that the common people had adopted such a method of measuring time, and it is unlikely that the Druids would have parted with a secret of such importance to their prestige, the attribution of these bronzes to the hierarchy is rendered almost necessary.

The evidence already adduced leaves us the choice of two hypotheses to explain the existence in pre-Roman Britain of this primitive type of water-clock. Either the system was indigenous or it was derived from a distant source, beyond the range of Greek and Roman civilisation. Egypt will occur to everyone as a possible place of origin, but on careful inquiry I am informed by our Fellow, Dr. Wallis Budge, that he knows of no example of this type found in that country, and certainly has none among the Egyptian antiquities under his charge. Looking through the cases of Babylonian and Assyrian bronzes, however, we found a corroded basin of copper,* $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with a distinct round hole in the base, and three other perforations at equal distances round the rim, just as in the Shropshire specimen. Unhappily, this bowl (fig. 2) was acquired before the days of systematic registration, and its history is unknown, but it probably comes from Nimrûd, and may date from the ninth century B.C.

This I venture to regard as a link between Britain and India, though it does not settle which, if either, was the original centre of dispersion. In any case the sinking bowl as a time-keeper is mentioned more than once in Chinese history,† and, if an importation, may well have been introduced from India by Buddhist priests who are known to have used the desert route across Central Asia. The journey to Western Europe from Babylonia or even Hindustan though much longer, would then as now have presented far less difficulty.

After indulging in these various speculations, some of which are familiar and some discredited in general, I return to the

* No. 91283; exhibition No. 356, case 26.

† *Chinese Repository*, xx. (1851), 428.

curious fact that in the British Museum there are at least seven bronze or copper bowls that are perforated at the base, the only modern specimen among them being certainly a water-clock, of primitive type, but used for telling the hours even after the introduction of European time-pieces. Further discoveries in the soil and (I may add) in museums may throw fresh light on the subject, but the limited series already known will I hope do something to restore the credit of our earliest native philosophers, whose recorded achievements have proved a stumbling-stock to our present critical generation. One can credit them with the use of a primitive water-clock without going as far as the elder Pliny, who, in dealing with magic (the arts of the Magi), says it was practised with such surprising ceremonial by the Britons of his day that they might be thought to have instructed the Persians themselves.”*

Sir HENRY HOWORTH considered the main argument conclusive, and had himself thought, on first seeing the Shropshire “cauldron,” that it could never have been made for domestic use. He referred to a paper of his own† on the connexion of Pythagoreanism with India, in which he had shown that Druidism was treated as a form of that philosophy; the bronze water-clocks of Britain seemed to confirm that view. The Druids were not essentially British, being known both in central and southern Germany. After the pronouncement of Augustus, such of the Gauls as did not accept the Roman system migrated to Britain. A Norwegian writer who connected the Druids with the Hindus, showed how easily a tradition might be transmitted from India. He regretted that no summary of papers to be read was issued to Fellows before each meeting of the Society.

Professor RIDGEWAY testified to the advantage of having a proof or abstract circulated before a paper was read to the meeting. He readily accepted the suggestion with regard to water-clocks in ancient Britain, and had only a few words of criticism to offer. Thales, of Miletus, at a still earlier date, was said to have predicted an eclipse, and thus averted a panic. Pythagoreanism was recognized almost everywhere in the ancient world, but this did not prove communication with Pythagoras or his disciples, as similar doctrines may have been

* *Nat. Hist.* xxx. 1 : Britannia hodie eam (Magiam) attonite celebrat tantis ceremoniis, ut eam Persis dedisse videri possit. This was written some time before 79 A.D.

† *Pythagoras and India.*

independently evolved in various parts of the world; a case in point was the transmigration of souls. Caution was therefore necessary in associating the Druids with India, and connecting links between the water-clocks of Britain and Ceylon had still to be found. This system of measuring time might have originated in several places, and seemed to be connected with metrology.

Mr. SMITH, in replying, agreed that this type of water-clock might, like bronze itself, have been invented independently in two or more regions of the world. Indian and Singhalese examples had been quoted rather in illustration than to prove intercourse with Britain at that early date. Failing proof to the contrary, he was ready to give the Druids full credit for the invention.

The Rev. E. H. BATES, M.A., Local Secretary for Somerset, exhibited a palimpsest Brass lately found at Fivehead, on which he read the following notes :

“Last autumn the Vicar of Fivehead asked me to examine several pieces of engraved metal which had been dug up by a villager in his garden. When I paid the visit the pieces had received a preliminary cleaning, and being arranged on the study table they showed on one side a full length representation of a lady in the costume of the middle of the sixteenth century. No portion of the inscription had been recovered, but happily the shield of arms was quite perfect, though in two pieces, and heraldry was once more found to be the handmaid of history.

The brass is noted in Haines's *Manual of Monumental Brasses* (1861 edition) as being then in the church, and that there was no inscription, and the elbows were missing: in the Addenda, ‘relaid in south aisle or chantry.’ I fear, however, that this was only a good resolution. In 1862 the church was restored, with the usual result that when the brass was sought for in 1880 it was not to be found. Probably it was huddled up with the remains of old pews, etc. in some out-house, and then cast forth on to a rubbish heap in a garden. One piece had been burnt in a fire, but not damaged.

The heraldry supplies the absence of any inscription. On the dexter side the shield bears five quarterings of the family of Seymour of Wolfhall, county Wilts: 1, Seymour: 2, Beauchamp of Hatch, county Somerset: 3, Esturmy of Wolfhall: 4, MacWilliam of Gloucestershire: 5, Coker of Lydiard St. Laurence, impaling Walsh of Cathanger.

There is one alliance recorded between the families of Sey-



BRASS OF JANE, WIFE OF LORD EDWARD SEYMOUR, 1565,
AT FIVEHEAD, SOMERSET.

mour and Walsh. Lord Edward Seymour, the eldest sur-

living son of the Lord Protector by his first wife Anne Fillol, married in 1562 Jane, daughter and heiress of Sir John Walsh of Cathanger, in Fivehead, Justice of the Common Pleas. Of this house, built by him in 1559, one wing still remains, also the gatehouse, now looking rather forlorn in the middle of the farmyard. At this date Lord Edward Seymour had been released from the Tower, and though deprived of his title by the Act of Attainder, and of the greater part of the ancestral property by his father's set purpose, still was owner of Berry Pomeroy and other lands in the west. His married life was certainly short. The face on the brass is a youthful one. There was only one child of the marriage; and when Sir John Walsh drew up his will in 1572, he makes no mention of his daughter. He refers several times to his son-in-law, Lord Edward Seymour, and he leaves to 'Edward Seymour, my little boy,' certain articles of plate and household stuff at Cathanger and elsewhere, all to be kept till he is twenty-one or married.

This evidence is, I trust, sufficient to justify the inscription now placed beneath the shield: 'The memorial of Jane, daughter of Sir John Walsh, Knight, of Cathanger, and wife of Lord Edward Seymour, eldest son of Edward Duke of Somerset, the Lord Protector, who died about 1565. Replaced 1907.'

The history of the other side of the brass is much less clear. From the reproduction of the photograph, taken for me by Mr. H. St. G. Gray, curator of the Taunton Castle Museum, it will be seen that it is made up of several distinct brasses.

The upper part is a section of a gigantic brass taken across a man's breast. The lower section is part of the outer frame or setting of the figure. It also contains these words of the inscription, 'QVE FINO VIERNES,' which I am informed is good Spanish for 'Who died Friday.' These two portions are most probably of Flemish workmanship of the latter part of the fourteenth century.

The lowest portion is part of a memorial brass to an English priest:

[H]ic iacet Gilbertus Thornbern Pup[er] Rector i[st]ius
[eccl]ie qui obiit undecimo die Mens' Maii [anno dñi]
[Millesimo] cccc^o xxviii^o cur' a[n]c p[ro]p[ri]et[ur] deus. amen].

As yet the name of the parish has not been discovered. Lastly, a gap in the edge of the lower section has been filled with a fragment of another memorial brass containing the 'proprietur' clause.

The brass having been cleaned has been fitted in an oak



PALIMPSEST REVERSE OF THE SEYMOUR BRASS
AT FIVEHEAD, SOMERSET.

frame hinged to show both sides, and replaced against the

south wall just opposite the place in the aisle where it was formerly laid. The whole expense of the restoration has been borne by the Duke of Somerset, lineal descendant of Lady Jane Seymour."

Mr. MILL STEPHENSON said the rubbing in the Society's collection showed that in the interval during which it had been underground the brass had lost part of the arm; the shield, which he regretted was not on exhibition, had some engraving on the back. The later brass was made up of six or seven pieces, and the shield of arms identified the lady represented. In spite of the Spanish inscription, the earlier work was Flemish, of about 1360; he knew of no other case of an inscription in that language. The lady's figure was engraved in London, where the workshops were full of spoil at that time, both from England and the Netherlands.

Mr. READ agreed that the earlier brass was of Flemish origin, but thought the place of manufacture was more probably Bristol than London. Later, in the sixteenth century, there was much trade between Spain and the western port, and the mayor's chapel there was still paved with Spanish tiles.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH doubted whether a Flemish brass of that period could have got to Spain: and the fourteenth century was too early for a Spanish inscription to be found on a Flemish brass. At that period it is unlikely that brasses were being stripped from churches and sold as scrap metal.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 14th February, 1907.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author :—The classification of the Somerset church towers. Second paper. By F. J. Allen, M.D. 8vo. n.p. 1905.

From the Authors :—The Cistercian Abbey of Beaulieu, in the county of Southampton. By W. H. St. John Hope, MA., and Harold Brakspear, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1906.

From the Author :—Architecture and its place in a liberal education. By Banister F. Fletcher. 8vo. London, 1905.

From the Author :—Cleve Abbey (a reprint). By Rev. F. W. Weaver, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. 1906.

From H. St. George Gray, Esq. :

(i.) The stone circle on Withypool Hill, Exmoor. 8vo. n.p. 1906.

(ii.) The Glastonbury Lake Village, an account of excavations during 1905 and 1906. 8vo. n.p. 1906.

And eight other reprints.

From the Author :—Primitive culture in Japan. By N. Gordon Munro. (From the *Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan*, vol. xxxiv. pt. ii.) 8vo. Yokohama, 1906.

Colonel John William Robinson Parker was admitted Fellow.

WILLIAM DALE, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary, communicated the following notes on Mottisfont Priory, Hants :

“My object in these notes is not to give the history of Mottisfont Priory, nor to describe the remains of it which exist ; I wish merely to relate the part I have been able to play as your Local Secretary for Hants in causing the communication which will follow mine to be laid before this Society.

The house called ‘Mottisfont Abbey’ has always been known to contain some architectural remains, although very little was ever shown to visitors, except a finely-vaulted wine cellar, called the ‘Crypt,’ under a bank of earth at the western end of the house. There was also a good piscina in one of the larders, and a few other small details. The owner of the property is Mrs. Barker Mill, a niece of the late Sir John Barker Mill, which family became possessed of the estates from Edwin Lord Sandys, a descendant of the first William Lord Sandys of the Vyne, upon whom they were conferred at the time of the suppression of the Priory.

The present house is an eighteenth-century building, and has apparently effaced all traces of the house built by William Lord Sandys, which ought to have been a very fine one.

For a long time the house was let to a tenant, but a few years ago Mrs. Barker Mill returned there to live, and before doing so made considerable alterations. The work included the removal of some of the plaster, and a good deal more ancient work was revealed in the house. Soon after, in April, 1901, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. Harold Brakspear,

F.S.A., visited Mottisfont, and were allowed to inspect the house. As the result of this visit, Mr. Hope discovered that a large portion of the priory church was preserved in the house, and he sketched out a rough plan, not only of the church itself, but of the general lie of the monastic buildings. He accompanied the plan with a short description, and handed both to the vicar of Romsey, from whom I obtained them. I am glad to be able to show you a copy of this plan, which, though of course not to scale, is extremely interesting.

The description appended to it was as follows :

‘The parts hatched represent the present house, which, as you will see, is formed within the nave, central tower, and south transept of the church, and also in part of the cellarer’s range on the west.

The recently uncovered arches in the back entrance belong to an arcade against and along the nave wall, which was without side aisles apparently.

The rich twelfth-century work on the east side belongs to the arches opening from the south transept to the chapels east of it. You will find the fellow arch to that exposed if you knock off the plaster now hiding it.

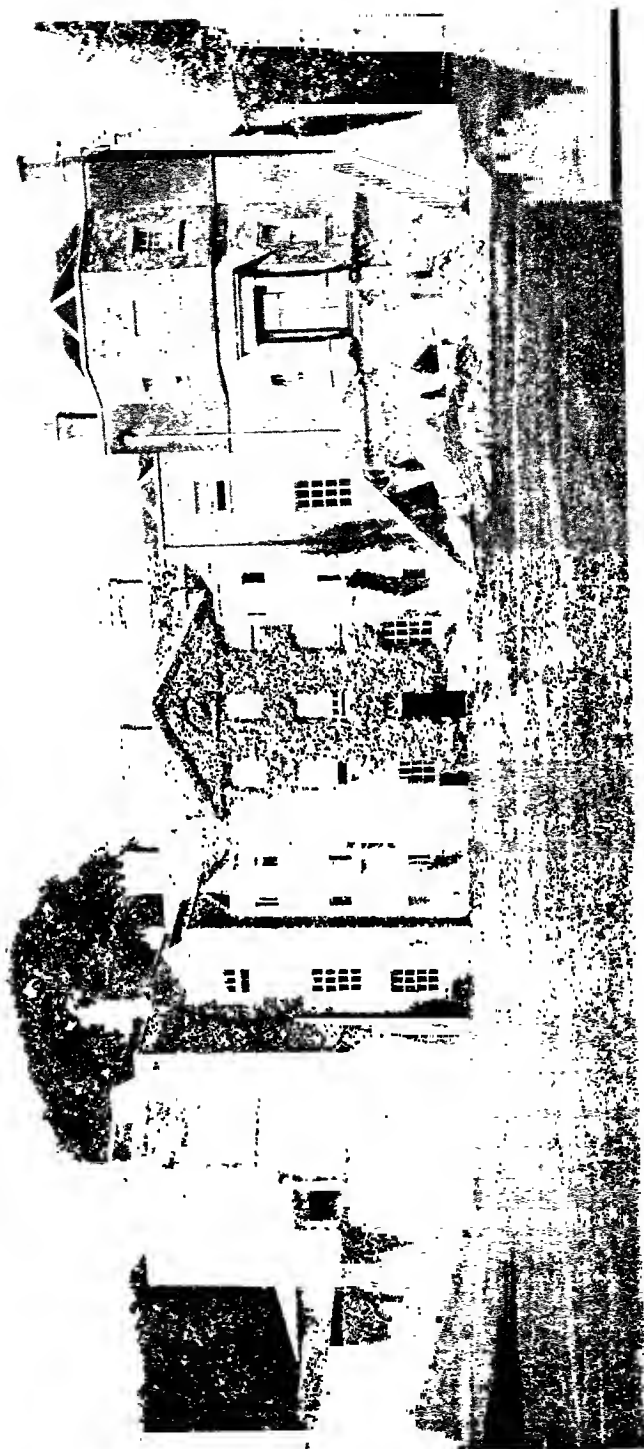
It is interesting to find that the quire screen remains in place, with the central panelled archway, ornamented with shields. A great many more ancient features, doorways, etc. could be revealed in the house and passages of basement by judicious removals of plaster.

The sloping bank from the garden up to the drawing-room covers the site of the chapter-house and other buildings, on which much good work was lavished, and large sections of these would no doubt be revealed were the bank removed.

The lines of the frater or dining-hall and kitchen are no doubt easily to be traced under the lawn. Somewhere round stood the infirmary, which was practically a domestic house, usually of much interest. If the lines of wall wherein that half pillar was revealed were followed up, they would yield many interesting discoveries.

The remains of the church show that the eastern part was late twelfth century, but the arches in the western part of the nave were thirteenth century. This points to a gradual building of the priory.’

When I first saw this sketch-plan I went to Mottisfont Abbey and asked for permission to photograph the various ancient features. I thought if I could bring the subject before the notice of the Society, an interest might be created which would lead to an accurate plan being obtained, and perhaps result in further exploration in the garden, on the lines sug-



MOTTISFONT PRIORY. HANTS: GENERAL VIEW FROM SOUTH.



MOTTISFONT PRIORY, HANTS: THE NAVE OF THE CHURCH FROM NORTH-WEST.

gested by Mr. Hope. I was at that time unable to obtain this permission, and had to wait.

This summer I heard by accident that the bank of earth leading to the drawing room window was being removed, and as I knew this covered the site of the passage and part of the chapter-house, I at once went over to see what had been found. Every attention was shown me on this occasion, and as my position was now strengthened through being your Local Secretary, I again applied to Mrs. Barker Mill (who was away) for permission to photograph, and this time with success. A good series of photographs was taken, from which lantern slides were prepared. I then communicated with Mr. Hope, who handed the matter over to Mr. Peers, to whom I was also able to render a little help."

C. R. PEERS, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., also read the following notes on Mottisfont Priory :

"Mottisfont is a small village in the valley of the Test, about four miles above Romsey, and stands on gently rising ground on the west bank of the river at the head of the broad water-meadows through which it takes its course to Southampton Water. The chalk here gives place to the Woolwich and Reading beds, and from one of the springs which mark the limits of the chalk the village takes its name. Such a site, well watered and sheltered from the north, had great natural advantages, and it is not surprising to find it chosen as the seat of a religious house. The Priory of the Holy Trinity at Mottisfont was founded as a house of Austin Canons by William Briwere, at a date given as 1201 in the Annals of Oseney, and from the Winchester Annals it appears that the church was consecrated in 1224. Dugdale prints three supplementary charters of William Briwere, and a confirmation of one of these by King John in 1204, but the actual foundation charter is not extant. This is the more to be deplored because corroborative evidence of the date 1201 would be valuable, as the details of the buildings suggest a date some ten years earlier. The earliest of the three supplementary charters, dealing with the tithes of land at Cadbury, provides for the souls of Henry II. and Richard I., as well as of the founder and his family, and being mentioned in John's confirmation, must be earlier than 1204. In the other two John himself is included, and they are presumably later than 1216.

It must be noted that Tanner quotes Speed to the effect that the house was founded in the time of William Rufus by Ralph

Flambard, Bishop of Durham, Richard de Ripariis, Earl of Devon, and William de Brewere, but this statement is not borne out by any other evidence, and the extracts from an obituary of the house printed by Dugdale name William Brewer as the sole founder, and make it clear that he is the same as the William Brewer of the charters already mentioned. These documents and the obituary were copied by Dugdale 'from a MS. in the King's Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer,' but unfortunately they are not now at the Record Office.

William Brewer was a man of considerable importance in his day. He was appointed an itinerant justice in 1187, and held many public offices during the reigns of Richard I, John, and Henry III., dying in 1226. He bought the manor of Sombourne in Hampshire in the reign of Richard I., and was several times sheriff of the county from 1199 onwards, so that his connexion with the neighbourhood of Mottisfont probably began in the last decade of the century. He was a great founder of monastic houses, but seems to have had no special affection for one order over another. In 1196 he founded Torr Abbey for White Canons (Premonstratensian), in 1201 Dunkswell Abbey, for Cistercian monks, both in Devonshire; in 1201 he also founded Mottisfont for Augustinian or Black Canons, and at some uncertain date he set up a house of Benedictine nuns at Poole in Devonshire.

A brother of the founder, one Peter de Rivallis, seems to have been a valuable asset of the house. In his lifetime a great benefactor, he became known after his death as the Holy Man in the Wall, and was the cause of many miracles, which no doubt materially helped to enrich his fortunate proprietors.

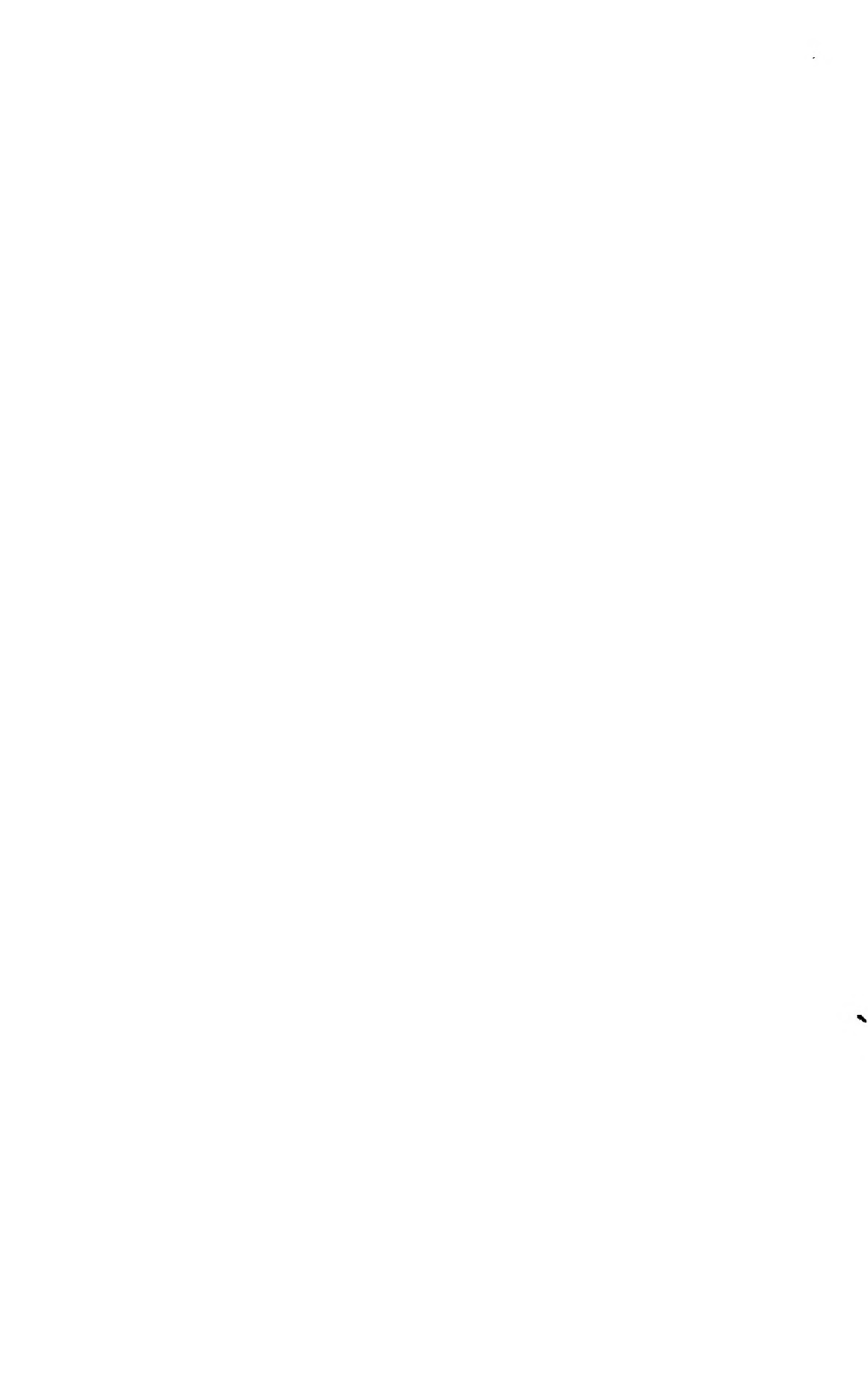
The priory, though small, its full complement of canons being only eleven, seems to have continued in a prosperous state down to the time of the Black Death. Queen Eleanor, among others, gave endowments for the keeping of her obit here, providing at the same time that seven poor widows should daily receive refreshment in her memory. About the end of the thirteenth century the founder's rights of patronage fell to the Crown, and were conferred on the Earl of Lancaster.

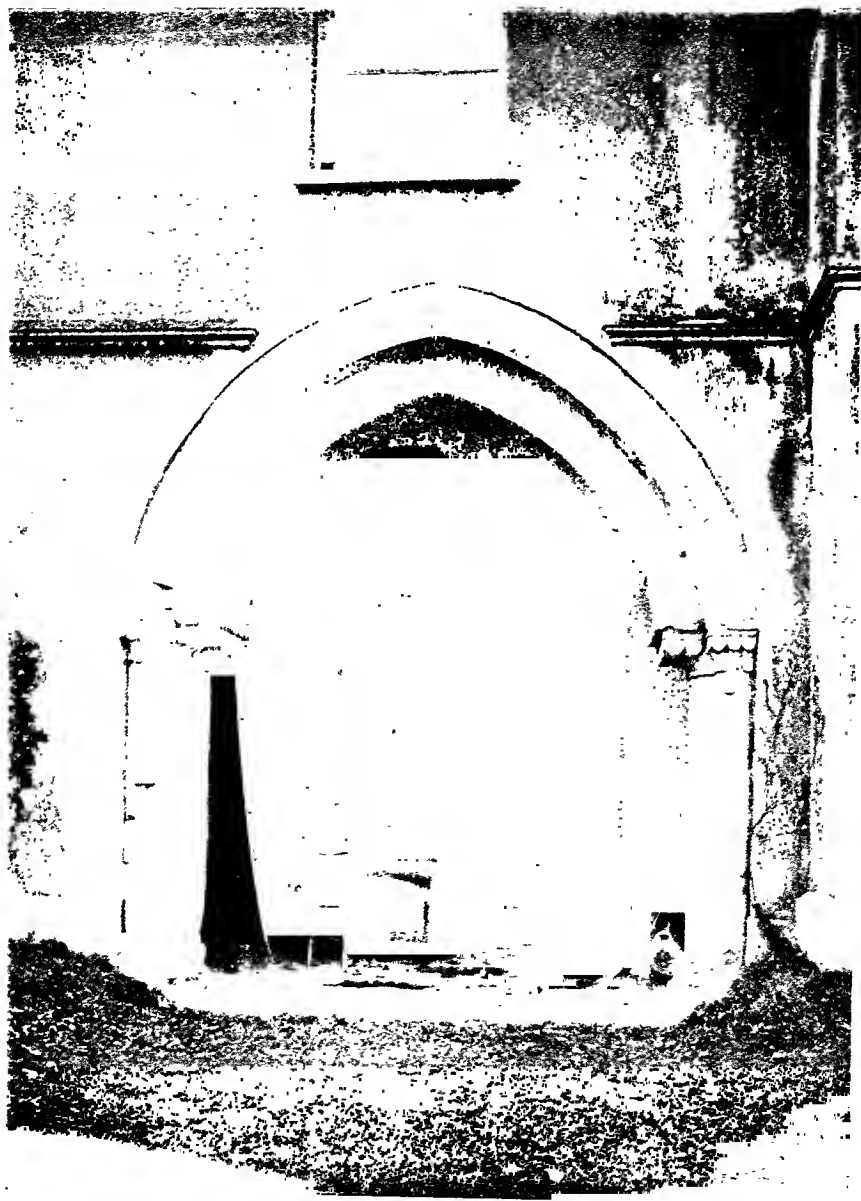
Two priors seem to have died of the Black Death in 1349, and in 1352 an outsider, Ralph de Thorleston, a canon of Leicester, was made prior, from which it may be surmised that no suitable candidate was left at Mottisfont.

In 1353 Pope Innocent VI. granted a special indulgence for five years to all who would visit or aid the priory,



MOTTISFONT PRIORY, HANTS: REMAINS OF THE ARCH TO THE NORTH TRANSEPT.





MOTTISFONT PRIORY, HANTS : WESTERN ARCH OF THE SOUTH-EAST CHAPEL.

evidently with the idea of repairing the losses it had suffered in the plague; this indulgence was granted on the petition of Henry of Lancaster, who stated in it that his mother Maud was buried in the priory church. After this time, however, the fortunes of the house seem to have been on the wane. In 1404, indeed, a visitation report pronounced all things satisfactory, but in 1494 Henry VII., who as Duke of Lancaster was the patron, finding the revenues barely sufficient to support three canons out of the original number of eleven, proposed to change the priory into a collegiate church, with a dean and prebendaries. Having obtained a papal bull for the purpose, he then changed his mind, and decided to annex it to his chapel at Windsor. But on the abandonment of the Windsor scheme, he asked for and obtained in 1500 a second bull, authorising its appropriation to his chapel at Westminster.

In spite of all these preliminaries the scheme was never carried out, and in the next year the prior had arranged to pay the king 300 marks to leave the priory untouched.

Its revenues being less than £200, it was suppressed in 1536, and granted to William Lord Sandys, K.G., the King's Chamberlain, who proceeded to turn the buildings into a house for himself, much as Wriothesley did at Titchfield. The grant of Mottisfont was made on 27th June, 1536, and Lord Sandys seems to have taken possession at once, as letters written by him from Mottisfont at this date are extant. The work of converting the building into a house, however, took some time, as in August, 1538, he was keeping household at Mottisfont in the house of John Atkinson, priest, to oversee his works there.

'He makes a goodly place of the priory,' says our informant, 'and intends to live there most of his life.' By the enrolment of the grant in the Augmentation Book 235, f. 19, we find that he paid £51 a year to the Crown for it, and gave the manor of Chelleshithe in exchange.

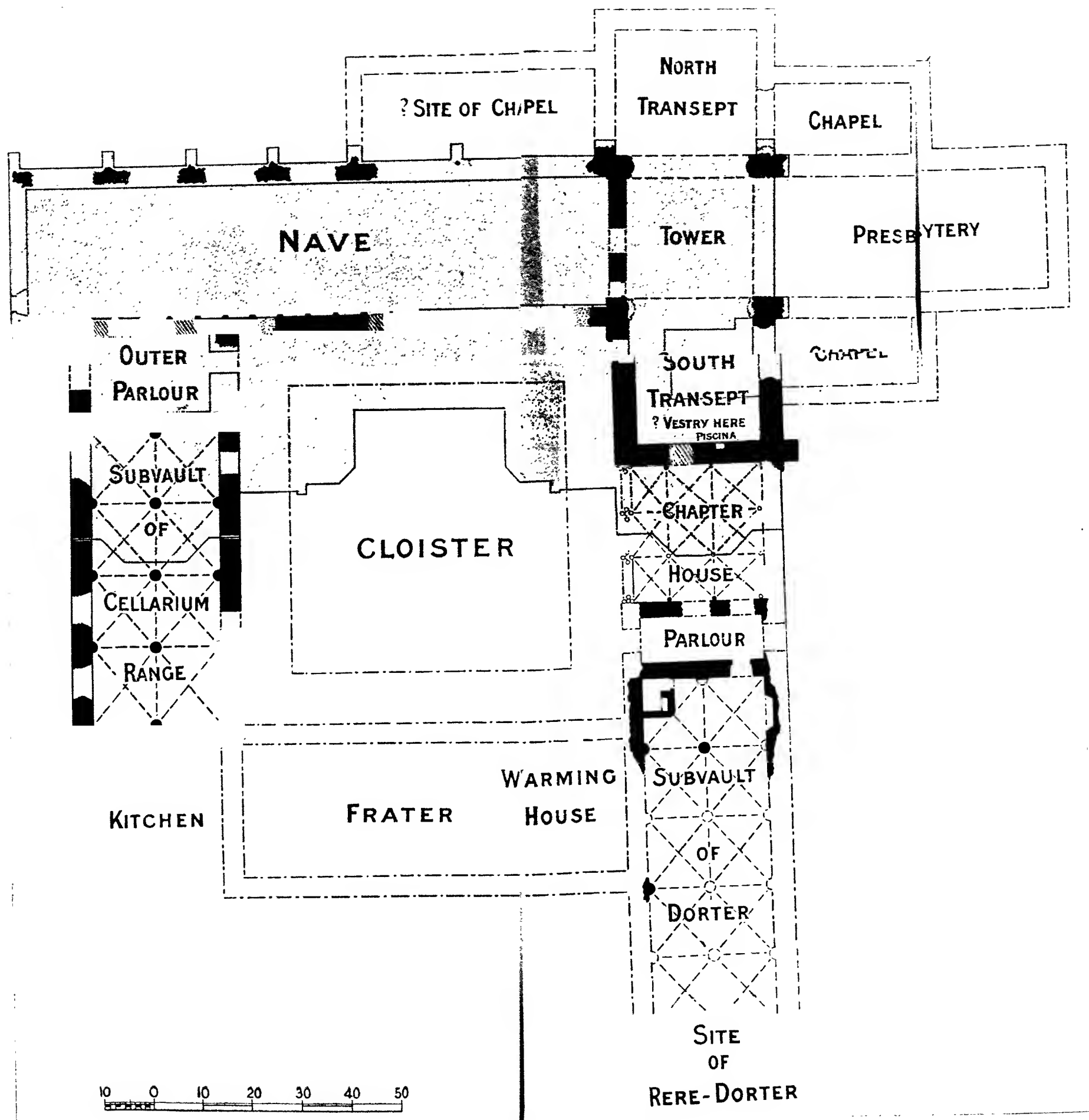
Of the details of the work we have unfortunately no documentary and not much actual record, but it is clear that the same general principle obtained here as at Titchfield, namely, to make the cloister the central courtyard of the house, and to reduce the buildings to four rectangular blocks surrounding it. The church was reduced to an oblong 155 feet by 34 feet, the north transept, presbytery, and eastern chapels being cut off, and the upper part of the tower taken down. It was then divided up into two stories with an attic, fireplaces being inserted at several points in the south wall of the nave. The treatment of the other three sides of the

cloister can only be conjectured, as it is only in the church that any work which can be attributed to Sandys now remains; it may be that, as at Titchfield, the frater became the hall and the chapter-house the chapel, but both are since destroyed. The house has received a new south front in the eighteenth century, with a projecting wing at either end on the lines of the eastern and western ranges, and a block between them which covers the northern part of the site of the cloister. The ground story of the western range of claustral buildings remains intact, and is used as a cellar, its southern end, which projects beyond the lines of the present house, forming a terrace in front of the principal entrance doorway. Corresponding to it on the east there was till lately a grass slope with retaining walls and iron balustrades, leading up to a French window. The removal of the grass has brought to light the remains of the eastern range now to be described.

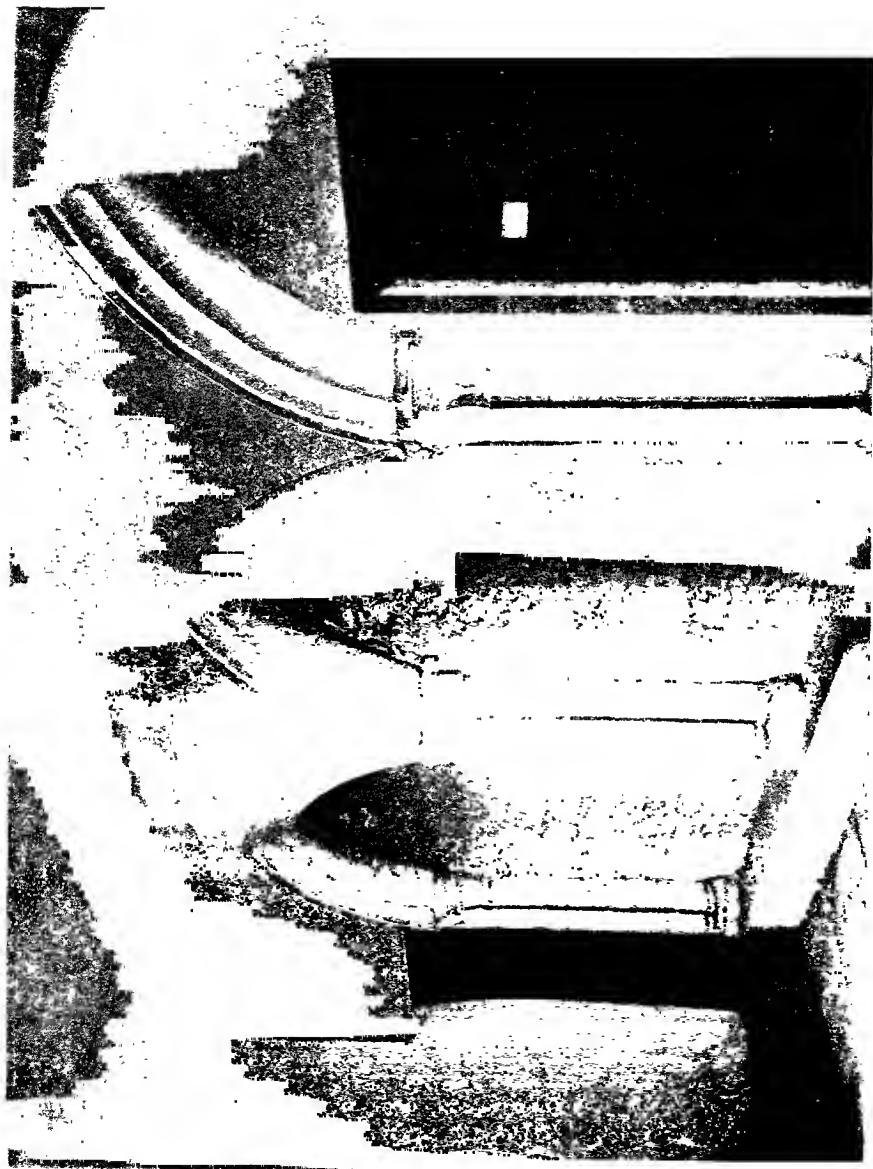
The general lines of the buildings will be sufficiently explained by the plan I have prepared. The church lies on the north, the conjectural dimensions of the destroyed parts being shown by dotted lines. The four western buttresses probably represent medieval ones, and the walling is doubtless in part medieval, though retaining no distinctive details to prove its age. The windows of late Gothic style on the ground floor may preserve the form of those inserted by Sandys, though in themselves not of his time, and the string course over them is also of Gothic section. Everything above this has been remodelled in the eighteenth century, and the west wall of the nave, which is only 2 feet 9 inches thick, as against 4 feet elsewhere, has probably been rebuilt. The fifth buttress on the north is thicker than the others, and probably represents the west wall of a north chapel to the nave, and beyond it is a single irregularly spaced buttress. The two eastern buttresses represent the walls of the north transept, and between them the remains of the arch opening to the transept are to be seen, the details showing that it belongs to the last years of the twelfth century.

Turning the corner of the house, the walls of the presbytery are marked by buttresses, and beyond them is to be seen the western arch of the chapel which adjoined it on the south. This is in singularly good preservation, and a very charming piece of work, the capitals carved with scrolled foliage very characteristic of their date. The plan of the jambs, a wide quarter-cylinder between two engaged circular shafts, is worthy of notice.

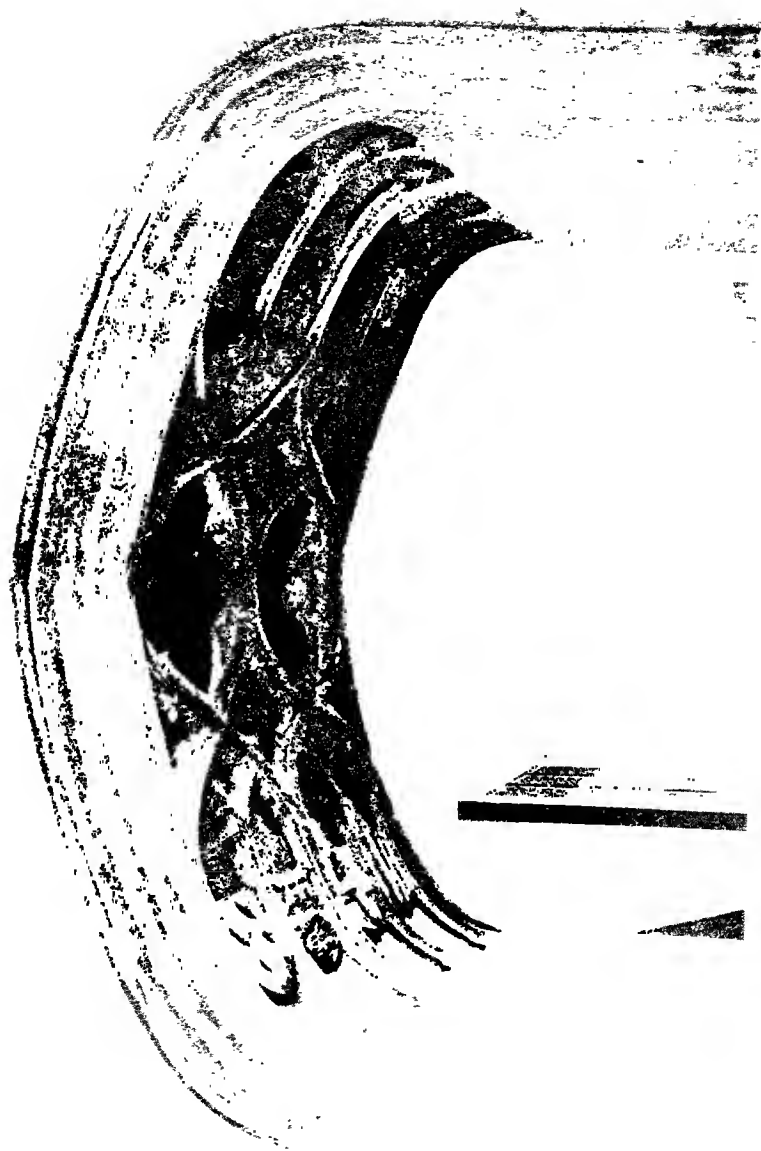
Returning to the west end of the church, it is seen that along the south side of the nave ran a wall arcade of pointed



MOTTISFONT PRIORY, HANTS: GROUND PLAN.



MOTTISFONT PRIORY, HANTS: WALL ARCADE ON SOUTH SIDE OF THE NAVE OF THE CHURCH.



MOTTISFONT PRIORY, HANTS: ARCHWAY OF PULPITUM.

arches with clustered shafts, whose details show just the degree of advance over those at the east end of the church as might result from the usual sequence of building: the eastern parts of the church being the first thing built on the site, and the work continued westward. The doors opening to the cloister from the nave are blocked up or destroyed, and no traces of them can now be seen. There is no sign of a corresponding wall arcade on the north side of the church. Over the arcade ran a string course, the line of which shows in the photograph, and in the upper part of the wall were single light windows with shafts in the jambs; parts of two are still to be seen in the first floor rooms, and others probably exist behind the panelling. The wooden roof over the nave can be seen in the attics, and appears to be medieval, and it seems that the nave was never covered with a stone vault. The western arch of the central tower, blocked by a wall, remains intact, as far as can be seen, even to the coloured decoration on its western face, and the wall which blocks it is one of the most interesting things in the house. The lower part of it at least is the *pulpitum* marking the western limit of the monastic quire, which here, as was often the case, occupied the space under the central tower. Against its eastern side the stalls of the canons were returned, and its central archway leading to the retroquire or space east of the rood screen is in perfect preservation, though now degraded to the humble service of opening from the kitchen to the scullery. It has a four-centred arch with a panelled soffit on which are carved eight shields. These are: on the south side, beginning from the east, first, (*gules*) *two bends wavy (gold)*, for Brewer; second, the arms of England with a label of three points, for the dukes of Lancaster; third, a cross of St. George; and fourth, a plain shield with a fluted surface. On the north side are, first, *barry of 14 (silver and gules) seven martlets in orle (sable)*, for Patrick de Chaure (or de Cadureis); second, (*sable*) *three dragons' heads erased and erect (silver)*, without ears, for Huttoft; third, a castle with two letters, H and an indistinct letter, below it; and lastly, a blank shield as on the other side.

This may be called an abridgment of the history of the priory, as we have here the arms of Brewer the founder, of Patrick de Chaure, who was patron in the latter part of the thirteenth century, and from whose daughter Maud the patronage passed about 1295 into the hands of the Crown, and was conferred by the Crown on the Earl of Lancaster. The arms of Lancaster commemorate its tenure thenceforward, till it again came to the Crown by reason of the merging of

the duchy of Lancaster in the Crown in the person of Henry VII.

With regard to the Huttoft arms, it appears that Henry Huttoft, a customs official of Southampton, was sheriff of Southampton in 1521, and Mr. Hope has pointed out to me that the shield next to the Huttoft shield is that of a sheriff. The initials of this sheriff were H —, the second letter being indistinct, and a search through the sheriffs of Southampton and of Hampshire gives no one else anywhere near the probable date with a Christian name beginning with H. This therefore suggests a date for the pulpitum between 1521 and 1536, and Huttoft may have been the benefactor who gave the money for it, and so earned the distinction of being set here with the founder and patrons of the house. His close connection with Mottisfont is proved by a letter from him to Cromwell, 26th March, 1536, in which, speaking of the approaching scramble for dissolved monastic houses, he says:

‘Let me be a suitor for one, viz. the house of Mottisfont, where there is a good friend of mine with as good a master and convent as is in the country. If none are to be reserved, but all must pass one way, please to let me have it towards my poor living.’

The struggle in the mind of Mr. Henry Huttoft between benevolence and acquisitiveness is very affecting, and it must have been a real grief to him that neither of his aspirations was fulfilled.

The other three shields, that with the St. George's cross and the two which are blank, can tell us nothing. The only other feature of the church which need be noted here is a piscina in the south wall of the south transept, now forming the sole architectural adornment of a pantry.

The annexed view of the house from the south shows the site and remains of the cloister and its surrounding buildings. The chapter-house, parlour and dorter ran southward from the east wing of the house, and the ground stage of the western range still exists behind the ivy on the left of the picture. From the south-east angle of the ivied wall the southern range ran east and west, containing the frater and warming-house, and having the kitchen somewhere at its west end.

The chapter-house, which directly adjoins the transept, instead of being separated from it, as usual, by a vestry, was vaulted in three spans of three or perhaps four bays, and may have projected beyond the east wall of the range. Both its west and east walls are destroyed, but on the north and south two Purbeck marble vaulting shafts are in position, with the springers of the ribbed vaults. Here as elsewhere in the



MOTISFONT PRIORY, HANTS : SOFFIT OF ARCHWAY OF PULPITUM.



MOTTISFONT PRIORY, HANTS; REMAINS OF EASTERN RANGE OF GLAUSTAL BUILDINGS.

buildings is evidence that the floor level has been at some time intentionally raised, no doubt because of the lowness of the site and its liability to floods, but whether this was done before or after the suppression is not clear. At what time these buildings were reduced to their present condition is not certain, but as they are highest near the house, and also preserve in places their original plastering and even some painted decoration, it would seem that they were only destroyed when the grass slope was made, and had been up to that time in at least as perfect a state as the western range now is.

Next to the chapter-house is the parlour, a passage 9 feet wide and 24 feet 6 inches long, formerly covered with a barrel vault, part of the springing of which still remains. Its east and west walls are destroyed, but in its south wall are preserved the lower courses of a doorway to the subvault of the dorter. This is a somewhat unusual feature, but it seems probable that it is connected with the day stair to the dorter, which as a rule opened directly to the cloister. In the north-west angle of the dorter subvault is a small square chamber, entered by a doorway at the north-east, and part of the original structure. It can hardly have been anything but a stair, and would have given access to the dorter. There was probably a narrow passage running eastward from it to the door into the parlour, screened off by a partition from the rest of the subvault, as the respond on the centre line is cut away below the capital to give extra room in such a passage.

The length of the dorter range and the position of the rerdorter at its south end could easily be recovered by excavation, but for the present all the available information is shown on the plan.

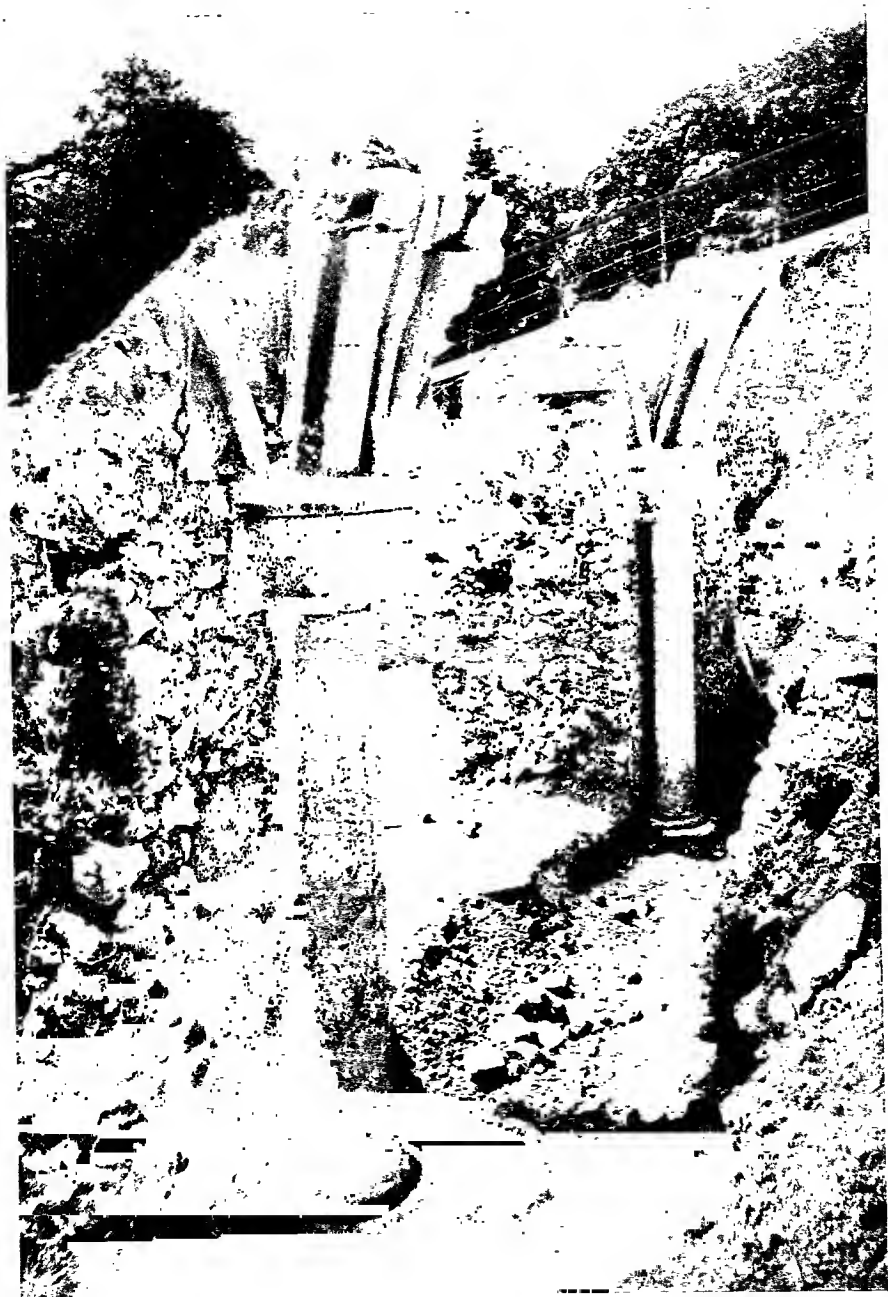
The same must be said of the buildings on the south side of the cloister, consisting of the frater and warming-house, with the kitchen somewhere to the west of them. Some two or three feet of their walls are probably yet standing, buried by the raising of the ground level, and it is to be hoped that they may some day be brought to light. The infirmary buildings also probably lie further to the south, but nothing is known of them.

The ground story of the western range, as already said, remains intact, save for the blocking of its western windows. The ground on this side has been raised ten feet or more, no doubt in order to provide an approach to the present entrance, and the monastic buildings are thus buried to the top of their ground story. At the north end of the range, adjoining the church, is the outer parlour, a barrel-vaulted passage 15 feet wide with a round-headed archway at the western end, of

late twelfth-century date. This is the only part of the buildings which shows detail of the same date as that in the church, and must have been the first part of the claustral buildings to be undertaken. Its eastern wall is 5 feet 10 inches thick, and the arch in it out of centre with the passage, but this is probably due to a later alteration. The rest of the range consists of a room of four bays, 57 feet by 26, vaulted in two spans, and, except for its windows, practically in perfect condition. The floor level has been raised here also, but not to such an extent; it just covers the bases of the columns. This completes the description of all the monastic work at present to be seen at this most interesting house of Mottisfont, in essence a late twelfth-century monastic church fitted up as a dwelling-house. Of the contents of the house I do not propose to speak at length. There are several sixteenth-century fireplaces in the south wall of the church, and a good deal of panelling, but nothing directly recalling its first secular owner except a piece of needlework with his arms. Much more architectural detail may remain hidden in the walls, and it is clear that the ancient colour decoration is in places still in existence; a judicious removal of plaster might reveal many things of interest. For the rest, there can be no doubt as to the position of most of the destroyed buildings, and their walls in some cases are almost certainly standing to the height of several feet, but for the present they are hidden from us by that most sacred of English institutions, a grass lawn, and the date of their disentanglement may not be rashly foretold."

Mr. DUNCAN said it was more often the domestic part of monastic buildings than the church that was turned into a dwelling house after the suppression. A visitation of 1501, preserved at Canterbury, shows that the house was on the down grade at that date, only one canon remaining besides the prior, sub-prior, and cellarer. The house had previously been in debt, but was then relieved, part of the revenues being paid to Westminster.

Mr. PALEY BAILDON doubted whether the last syllable of Mottisfont meant a spring, especially as the first part was a Saxon personal name. Reliance could not always be placed on foundation charters in chartularies. The real founder makes a small grant, and after 15 or 20 years, when the house has increased, a benefactor gives a confirmation grant called the foundation-charter, this being later than the foundation of the house.



MOTTISFONT PRIORY, HANTS: VAULTING SHAFTS ON SOUTH SIDE OF CHAPTER-HOUSE.



MOTTIEFONT PRIORY, HANTS : SUBVAULT OF WESTERN RANGE OF CLAUSTRAL BUILDINGS.

Mr. HOPE stated that he had made no trial holes in the garden, but would be glad of the opportunity. Many plans of monastic houses, complete even to the infirmary, were extant, but as yet we had no complete plan of a house of Black Canons. A chapter-house adjoining the transept is sometimes found, as at the Cluniac House of Castle Acre, at Wenlock, and at Waverley. During the construction of drains a respond had been discovered in the garden.

Mr. PEERS mentioned in support of the derivation of the name Mottisfont that Havant was originally Haman-funta, so called from a number of springs from the chalk at that place, and *font* might also be explained in this way.

W. H. AYMER VALLANCE, Esq., M.A., read the following notes on a carved wooden beam from Dodington Church, Kent, and a bronze censer-pinnacle found at Canterbury:

“By the courtesy of the Rev. T. G. Hall, Vicar of Dodington, Kent, I have the honour of laying before you two fragments of carved oak, which were brought to light in September, 1902, in the course of repairs to the roof of the parish church. Previously to that date the carving was hidden from view under the tiles. It had not been made to serve for a wallplate, but lay close against one of the rafters at the east end of the south aisle roof, embedded, midway between the ridge and the eaves of the eastern slope, in the masonry of the wall which divides the aisle from the chapel. Nothing else resembling these two pieces was then found; and no woodwork at all like them occurs in any part of the building. They are unequal in shape and size, the larger one being 5 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, the smaller 3 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The method of construction is that known technically as scarf-jointing. Examination of the two portions together enables the complete pattern to be made out, and shows that the original beam or board (for it is only 3 inches in thickness) measured $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height from edge to edge. The design is purely architectural, and appears to have been executed shortly before the middle of the thirteenth century. It consists of an arcade of trefoil-cusped arches, wide in proportion to their height, with an average centreing of $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches. From the crown of the arch to the level of the springing measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, while the columns are short and sturdy, not exceeding $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, capital included, down to the bottom. The capitals and bases are of plain mouldings. The carving exhibits little attempt at modelling, but is in simple, low relief throughout, except where a good effect of

depth and shadow is obtained by the workmanlike device of a bold, angular hollow, sunk from the extremity of each cusp to the opposite point in the arc. From the fact that the arcade shows no sign of a stop at either end, it is clear that what remains represents but a fraction of an original that was once longer, how much longer of course cannot be determined. Since the wood is carved, if with somewhat variant design, with equal finish upon both back and front, it must have been placed formerly in some position where it would be liable to be seen from opposite directions, and would have to present a similar aspect either way. Its upper surface is rough, bearing evidence of long exposure. Moreover, there are sunk in it two mortice holes, centreing three feet apart, and measuring $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long respectively. The underneath surface, on the contrary, is smooth, of finished appearance, though without ornament of any kind, and, what is more significant, unmorticed. Hence, however else the beam may have been used, it does not appear to have been attached to any substructure of roodloft or screen. But if, as seems feasible, it did actually form part of the ancient rood-beam, it must have been separate and distinct, and have had no support except at each end. In that event, for lightness' sake, the thin beam before us might well have been intentionally adopted in preference to a heavy cubical one.

The drawing in *Archæologia Cantiana* of the curious low side window at Dodington* distinctly shows the eastern corner of the impost mould and part of the capital also of the north side of the chancel arch to have been cut away, as though for fitting in of a screen or beam. But in the 'restoration,' which took place subsequently, so much of these defects was made good with plaster and whitewashed over, that it has become impossible to test by measurement what correspondence, if any, there may be between the section of this beam and the space of the missing stonework. The chancel arch has an opening of 13 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

I ought to mention that, although there is no trace of a rood-stair at Dodington, there must have been a rood-loft, and it must have extended from side to side of the building, passing underneath the arcade between the nave from the south aisle,† because, as is not unusual in the locality, the eastern side of the easternmost arch of the arcade has been rebuilt and raised to make room for the loft, the impost on the east side of the arch being 3 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches higher than

* Vol. ix. pl. facing p. 237.

† Since the above was written distinct traces of a rood-stair have been found in the south wall of the church.



CARVED WOODEN BEAM (OBVERSE AND REVERSE) IN DODINGTON CHURCH, KENT.

that of the west side, and the imposts on the two other arches to westward. The whole arcade, in consequence of the re-roofing in 1902, developed in the autumn of last year such alarming cracks that experts had to be consulted, who pronounced the building to be in a dangerous condition, and in need of immediate shoring up and rebuilding to save it from collapse. The piers of the arcade and the arches too must have been tampered with at some later period, for it is difficult to believe that medieval builders would have left the structure so unsound as it was proved to be; the piers mere crumbling masses of rubble and hardly any ashlar, one of the arches patched with timber hollowed to the outline of the curve, and the insecurity of the whole concealed beneath a treacherous cloak of plaster. The work of rebuilding is now in progress, and the vicar informs me that early in January this year they found built into the wall over the arch another small piece of wood-carving 18½ inches long, and corresponding to the portions here exhibited.

One thing more is worth mentioning. In standard works on the subject it is stated that Dodington Church is dedicated to St. John Baptist. However, that that attribution is incorrect is testified by the will of one James Bourne, of Dodington. This document* is dated on the morrow of St. Michael, in the year 1467, and the testator, after commending his soul, in the usual devout manner of the time, to God Almighty, to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and to all His Saints, leaves 'corpus meum and sepeliendum in cimiterio ecclesie decollacionis Sancti Johannis Baptiste de Dodyngtone.' Another will, that of Richard Fylkes, dated 1473, affords evidence to the same effect. The parish church then is dedicated, not under the direct invocation of St. John Baptist, but in commemoration of his beheading, a very real distinction, I submit. I have never met with the same dedication before, and it would be interesting to learn whether any Fellow present can recall a similar instance either in this country or abroad.

The metal pinnacle, kindly lent to me by Mr. W. H. Crippen, builder, of Teynham, Kent, was dug up at the northern or borough end of Palace Street, Canterbury, by the present owner and his father, Mr. W. Crippen, some forty years ago, while they were at work there laying a drain to connect with the main sewer. It was found about 9 feet below the surface. It is of bronze or latten, cast, and in parts inlaid, with bands of silver, upon which traces of engraving in a simple border pattern are to be seen.

* See *Archæologia Cantiana*, xi. 385.

And now as to the probable date of the object. The tendency, I may almost call it temptation, is to err in exaggerating the antiquity of a find, but I cannot believe the work before us to be a day older than the year 1200, it might be thirty or forty years later still. The reason is that it presents the architectural features of finial, crockets, and gargoyles, the two last of which, as authorities like Rickman and Parker declare, were not introduced in this country until the early English style was well advanced. In order, then, to establish an earlier date for the work, the identity of these features must be disproved. Now, supposing any one of them had occurred by itself, it might perhaps have been due to a chance resemblance, but the fact of their being present in conjunction is a coincidence, I submit, too striking to be the result of mere accident. The finial is a definite specimen of the familiar pommel-headed crest with projecting crocket-like branches, and, to my mind, the crockets and gargoyles also are just as unequivocal.

It may be objected that because the general outline is that of the Saxon steeple of Sompting church, Sussex, namely four gables roofed with a spire of four lozenges, therefore the work must be of earlier date than I have assigned to it. But any difficulty there may be in accounting for this primitive form is as nothing compared with that of explaining away the crockets and the other features I have mentioned. For atavism in design is by no means unusual, whereas the phenomenon of anticipation is so rare that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it may safely be left out of the reckoning. Nor is there any discrepancy at all if the work be of foreign origin, as it might well be, considering that the Stour was navigable for merchant craft as high up as the port of Fordwich, within 2 miles of the spot where this object was found; and also considering that the outline of Sompting steeple prevailed in Romanesque and transitional architecture of Germany and the Lower Rhine (as instance the church of the Holy Apostles at Cologne and the Dom at Limburg on the Lahn) at least as late as the beginning of the thirteenth century.

How long the same type survived for minor objects in Western Europe is shown by a censer top of rude fifteenth-century work which I bought of a dealer in London last year.

True, Mr. Crippen's pinnacle is square in plan, while mine is hexagonal, and each section of its roofing is indented into a hollow, but I submit that the fundamental idea of a structure with gabled sides and lozenge-faceted spire is still identical in both examples.

I may point out that the sloping roof of the Canterbury pinnacle is rectilinear, whereas in the Pershore specimen, exhibited here twelve months ago, the roof is perceptibly convex. I believe I am right in saying that at the same time a statement of Mr. Peers that 'it is likely that the other one at the British Museum is as late as the twelfth century' passed unchallenged. If so, surely the refined and accomplished workmanship of the Canterbury example warrants its being assigned to as late a date as the succeeding century.

From the point of view of design it represents, indeed, a fully matured development. For anyone who can draw at all it is easy enough to fill a given space, provided he allow himself to borrow from a number of heterogeneous elements; but it betokens a higher degree of accomplishment to fill a space, and to fill it organically, with ornament based on one or a limited number of units. The former process may turn out a pattern of a sort, but the latter is the true art of design. The object before us is a case in point. The planes are all filled by modelled and perforated low relief of winged creatures, that is to say, birds and what the French call *chimères*, recourse not being had to any extraneous detail whatever for eking out the pattern. But the resourceful artist does not stop there. His ingenuity has carried him a stage further, and he handles the simple units at his disposal in such a masterly way as to elicit from them the architectural features, all in bold relief, of finial, crockets, and gargoyles.

Observe how cunningly the necks of each pair of creatures intertwine and diverge in opposite directions, the one set of heads meeting at the top to form the fourways projections of the finial: the other set bent downward to form a gargoyle at each of the four angles: while even the crockets, halfway between, are not applied from without, but are contrived organically by prolonging the creatures' tails. Beyond this the designer's art cannot aspire to go; and it is for these reasons that I attribute the elaborate and delicate work in question to no period more primitive than the thirteenth century.

And now, to describe the four sides in detail, each numbered alphabetically for identification.

(A) Two four-legged beasts, back to back, sitting on their haunches, each with one fore-paw upraised, their tails between their legs and curling over their backs. In the pediment above them is a bird to left.

(B) Two birds, possibly intended for popinjays, back to back, one of them being inverted, each with one wing upraised. Above is a two-tailed dragon to right.

(c) Two bird-like monsters, back to back, one inverted, their tails tied together in a conspicuous knot in the middle. Above is a beast to left, couchant, the head turned back to bite his own tail.



BRONZE CENSER PINNACLE (ABOUT A.D. 1200) FOUND AT CANTERBURY.
SIDE (A). ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

(D) Two birds, back to back, standing on an open crest of conventional foliage. their heads turned back for them to peck at the seeds on the top of a stalk which grows from the plant at their feet. Above is a couchant monster to right, with wings upraised and a twisted tail.

Lastly, round the top are traces of rust, suggestive of the former existence of an iron swivel ring to which would have been attached the chain for raising the cover itself.

For what purpose the object was meant to be used is



BRONZE CENSER PINNACLE (ABOUT A.D. 1200) FOUND AT CANTERBURY.
SIDE (B). ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

another question. It seems, however, to fulfil all the conditions of a censer top; whether it formed the crowning pinnacle fastened to a hemispherical lid, or whether it constituted the entire lid of itself. In the latter event the holes at the bottom corners being too small to admit of ring chains passing

through them must have been made to slide up and down on wires or on twists of wire strands. In the British Museum, as well as in museums and church treasuries on the Continent, numerous instances of censers are to be met with



BRONZE CENSER PINNACLE (ABOUT A.D. 1200) FOUND AT CANTERBURY.
SIDE (C). ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

provided with attachments consisting of chains for the greater part of the length, but terminating their lower end with rods or stiff wires of some 6 or 8 inches, long enough, that is, to allow the lid to be drawn up to a convenient height for uncovering the bowl and putting in the incense. It is a plan

that works smoothly and avoids the jogging that otherwise occurs in raising and lowering the censer lid when its attachments consist only of chains."



BRONZE CENSER PINNACLE (ABOUT A.D. 1200) FOUND AT CANTERBURY.
SIDE (D). (†)

Mr. PEERS remarked that he had lately exhibited a specimen* of a censer pinnacle decorated purely on architectural lines, and contrasting with the present example and

* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xxi. 53.

a third* in the British Museum, which were both ornamented in a decorative style.



ROMAN IRON KEY, WITH BRONZE
HANDLE. FOUND AT CANTERBURY. (½.)

The earlier pinnacle was fully in accordance with the work of the time, as at Sompting church: whereas the bronze in the national collection was of the twelfth century, a direct decorative modification of the earlier design. The heads on the specimen exhibited were an integral part of the design, and there were no real crockets: hence there was nothing to prevent it being earlier than the thirteenth century. Further, it was ornamented with silver inlay. There could be no doubt that it was the pinnacle of a censer.

Mr. READ agreed that the Canterbury bronze was earlier than the thirteenth century, and descended from the specimen with a Saxon inscription. Niello was a common Saxon method of decoration, being succeeded by enamel, but it lasted in Italy till the fifteenth century. He referred to the Alcester tau-cross of ivory,† which is carved with foliage and animals in somewhat similar style, and can be dated about 1000-1025 by comparison with illuminated MSS. The Canterbury censer-top might be half-a-century later.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH referred to the Gloucester

* *Proceedings*, 2nd. S. xxi. 57.

† *Archaeologia*, lviii. 411, pl. xxvii.

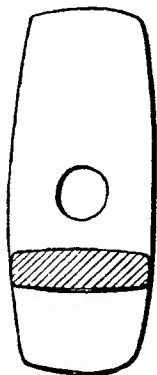
candlestick in the Victoria and Albert Museum, dating from the third quarter of the twelfth century, and decorated with similar lacertine designs in open work. He preferred the latter half of that century for the Canterbury bronze.

Mr. VALLANCE, in reply, held to a later date for the bronze censer pinnacle on stylistic grounds, but would not deny the early use of niello. He admitted that there was no close resemblance between its decoration and that of the ivory tau-cross.

A. J. COPELAND, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a Roman iron key with bronze handle, lately found at Canterbury, and in an unusually perfect state of preservation (see illustration).

Mr. READ knew of similar key-handles from the Roman level in the City of London, but the iron stem was most frequently missing. This key was of unusual construction, being of T shape, with S-shaped wards. General Pitt-Rivers had dealt with the distribution of primitive locks and keys, but had not treated the artistic side of the subject or arranged a chronological series.

J. W. LAVER, Esq., exhibited a number of perforated clay objects (see illustration) of uncertain use, lately found in a Roman villa at Grimston, near King's Lynn, Norfolk.



Mr. READ suggested that they were used to test the heat of a kiln before placing pottery in it to be fired; slabs of porcelain of similar shape were used at the present day for the same purpose.

CLAY OBJECT FROM
A ROMAN VILLA
AT GRIMSTON,
NORFOLK.
($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

Sir HENRY HOWORTH said the question was complicated by the presence of mortar on all sides of the bricks: perhaps they were used by plasterers for smoothing a surface.

Mr. PEERS thought that, if a little larger, they might have been used as tile-hangings, wooden pins being fitted into the holes.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 21st February, 1907.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Somers Clarke, Esq., F.S.A. :—Report on certain excavations made at El-Kab during the years 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904. By Messrs. Sayce and Somers Clarke. 8vo. Cairo. n.d.

From the Rev. William Reed :—The architectural history of the parish church of St. Andrew, Clifton Campville, Tamworth. By W. D. Carøe, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. 1906.

From the Author :—Amusing Elloe stories. By W. E. Foster, F.S.A. 8vo. Spalding, 1906.

At 8.45 p.m. the meeting was made Special in order to consider the Draft of Alterations in the Statutes proposed by the Council and the Draft of other Alterations proposed by three Fellows of the Society and certain amendments proposed thereto.

The PRESIDENT, after referring to the necessarily complicated nature of the business before the meeting, described the several points that would have to be considered, and suggested that with the consent of the Fellows present a preliminary show of hands should be sufficient to show general agreement or otherwise with the various items, and that then, in order to comply with the Statutes, a ballot should be taken on the whole of the alterations thus agreed to.

This suggestion having been accepted by the meeting the President then put the various alterations seriatim, and they were all unanimously agreed to. On the ballot being taken, there were only five dissentients against fifty odd in favour of the proposed alterations, which were thereupon declared duly carried, as follows :

CHAPTER V.

OF THE METHOD OF VOTING.

1. In the election of the President, Council, Fellows, and Officers of the Society, and in all other questions which the Chairman may deem of sufficient moment, the votes shall be

taken by way of ballot; and, in case of an equality of votes upon any ballot, the Chairman shall have a second, or casting vote, except in those cases where special provision is made by these Statutes.

CHAPTER VI.

IV. The President and Council shall, in each year, before the Ordinary Meeting of the Society preceding the Anniversary Meeting, prepare three lists. No. I. shall contain the names of eleven Members of the existing Council to be recommended to the Society for re-election as the continuing Members of the Council for the ensuing year; the name of the Senior Vice-President for the time being shall not be included in this list. No. II. shall contain the names of ten Fellows, not being of the existing Council, to be nominated for election as new Members of the Council for the ensuing year. No. III. shall contain the names of those of the Fellows comprised in the two preceding lists, whom (if elected Members of the Council) the President and Council recommend to the Society for election to the offices of President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary for the ensuing year. Any President who, on the Anniversary next ensuing, will have held that office for five consecutive years, shall be ineligible for nomination as President for the ensuing year.

V. Any five Fellows may nominate for election on the Council any other Fellow, not of the existing Council, by a writing signed by them and sent to the Secretary on or before the 1st day of March in each year. No Fellow whose annual subscription is unpaid shall be capable of nominating or being nominated under this section, and no Fellow shall sign more than one such nomination for any one election.

VI. [*Omitted.*]

VII. At the Ordinary Meeting of the Society next preceding the Anniversary Meeting there shall be read from the Chair (1) the list of the eleven Members of the existing Council recommended by the President and Council for re-election; (2) the list of the ten Fellows nominated by the Council, not of the existing Council, and of any Fellows nominated under Section V.; and (3) the names of the Fellows recommended by the Council for election as President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary for the ensuing year.

VIII. Three balloting papers, numbered I., II., and III.

respectively, shall be printed on papers of different colours and forwarded to every Fellow with his summons to the Anniversary Meeting.

No. I. shall contain the names of all Members of the existing Council, arranged in alphabetical order, the names of those Members recommended by the President and Council for re-election being distinguished by an asterisk.

No. II. shall contain the names of the Fellows, not of the existing Council, nominated, as hereinbefore provided, for election as new Members of the Council for the ensuing year; the names of those Fellows recommended by the President and Council being distinguished by an asterisk.

No. III. shall contain the names of those Fellows recommended by the President and Council for election as President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary for the ensuing year. This list shall have a blank column opposite to the names contained therein for the substitution of other names.

IX. Two Scrutators shall be nominated by the Chairman at the Anniversary Meeting, with the approbation of the Fellows then present, to examine the balloting papers.

X. A ballot shall first be taken for the election of the Council for the ensuing year. Every Fellow voting shall use balloting papers Nos. I. and II., and place a cross against the name of each person for whom he desires to vote. He shall then deliver balloting papers Nos. I. and II., folded up, to one of the Scrutators, who shall note the name of each Fellow so voting. Every balloting paper No. I. containing more than eleven names so marked, and every balloting paper No. II. containing more than ten names so marked, shall be deemed to be spoiled, and no votes contained in any such paper shall be counted by the Scrutators.

XI. At the close of the first ballot the Scrutators shall examine the balloting papers Nos. I. and II., and report to the Meeting the names of the eleven Members of the old Council and the ten Members of the new Council having the greatest number of votes. Any ties being (if necessary) forthwith determined by lot, the Chairman shall thereupon declare the names of the old and new Members of the Council so elected. Immediately after such declaration a list of the names of those

so elected shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the Meeting Room, and shall continue so hung up until the hour fixed for closing the second ballot.

XII. A ballot shall next be taken for the election of the President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary for the ensuing year. Each Fellow voting, using balloting paper No. III., may substitute therein the name of any person who has been elected a Member of the Council at the first ballot for the name of any person contained in that balloting paper. Each substituted name shall be written in the blank column of the balloting paper, in a line with the printed title of the office which the Fellow voting wishes the bearer of the name to fill. The name of each Fellow voting shall be noted by the Scrutators as at the first ballot.

XIII. The Scrutators, after examining the balloting papers No. III., shall report to the Meeting the names of those Fellows having the majority of votes for filling the offices of President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary, for the ensuing year, which report shall be read from the chair: any ties being (if necessary) forthwith determined by lot, and the Chairman shall thereupon declare the names of the officers so elected.

XIV. In the event of a vacancy in the Council occurring in the intervals of the Annual Elections, a new Member of Council shall be elected. The Fellows shall be summoned to such election by a particular summons from the President, issued to every Fellow in the manner provided by Section III., a week at least before the day fixed for holding such election. This summons shall state the day so fixed, which may, but need not, be the day of an Ordinary Meeting of the Society; also the time fixed for opening and closing the ballot. Together with it there shall be sent a balloting paper, in like form with the balloting paper No. III., specified in Section VIII., and containing the name or names of the Fellow or Fellows whom the President and Council nominate and recommend to the Society for election to fill the existing vacancy or vacancies. A ballot shall be held for such election, and the proceedings at it shall be similar in all respects to those at the annual ballot for the election of the Council, so far as the same are applicable. Each Fellow voting shall be at liberty to substitute the name of any other Fellow for any name contained in the balloting paper. The election, however, shall not be held, but shall stand adjourned to a future day to be appointed by the Meeting, unless twenty-one Fellows

at least, and amongst them the President, one of the Vice-Presidents, or one of the Council, are present.

xv. In the event of a vacancy in the office of President occurring in the intervals of the Annual Elections, the Secretary shall cause the Council to be summoned for the election of a new President out of the Council: and the Council, or any nine or more of them, meeting thereupon in the usual place within twenty days next after such vacancy, shall proceed to the said election.

xvi. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Treasurer occurring in the intervals of the Annual Elections, a new Treasurer shall be elected, immediately after the election, under Section XIV., of a new Member of the Council. Together with the balloting paper sent to each Fellow for his use at the election of a new Member of Council, shall be sent another balloting paper for his use at the election of the new Treasurer, which shall contain the name of the Fellow whom the President and Council nominate and recommend to the Society for election to that office. The Fellow so nominated must be either a Member of the then existing Council, other than the Director or Secretary, or must be first elected as the new Member of the Council, in order to be qualified for election as the new Treasurer. The proceedings at the ballot for the election of the new Treasurer shall be similar in all respects to those at the general ballot for the election of the President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary, so far as the same are applicable.

xvii. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Director or Secretary occurring in the intervals of the Annual Elections, the procedure shall be similar to that provided by Section XVI. for the election of a new Treasurer, save that the Treasurer shall not be eligible for nomination.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF THE MAKING, ALTERING, AND REVOCATION OF STATUTES.

1. The draft of any Law or Statute proposed to be made, addition to, or for the revocation of, any existing Law or Statute of the Society, shall be submitted in print, or in writing, by the Council, or by at least three Fellows, to one of the Ordinary Meetings of the Society, at which it shall be publicly read, but only received as a notice, and not enlarged upon or discussed. A copy of such draft shall be hung up in the Society's Meeting Room before the close of the

Meeting, and shall remain so hung up until the day of the Meeting at which the draft is to be discussed. The draft shall be discussed at a Special Meeting for that purpose, which shall be convened for a day later than the second Ordinary Meeting next after the one to which the draft was submitted; provided that, if the Anniversary Meeting falls later than such second Ordinary Meeting, the draft may, at the option of the President and Council, be discussed at the Anniversary Meeting. A copy of the draft shall be forwarded to each Fellow with his summons to the Anniversary or Special Meeting. The question whether the draft shall pass or not, in whole or in part, shall be determined by ballot.

A majority of two-thirds of the Fellows present and voting at such ballot shall be requisite to carry such draft.

Thursday, 28th February, 1907.

Viscount DILLON, Hon. M.A. Oxon, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Editor :—Memorials of Old Shropshire. Edited by Thomas Auden, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London. 1906.

From the Trustees of the British Museum :—

1. Subject index of modern works added to the library of the British Museum in 1901-1905. Edited by G. K. Fortescue. 8vo. London, 1906.
2. Catalogue of the Greek coins of Phrygia. By B. V. Head. 8vo. London, 1906.
3. Catalogue of the Marathi, Gujarati, Bengali, Assamese, Oriya, Panshtu, and Sindhi Manuscripts in the Library of the British Museum. By J. H. Blumhardt. 4to. London, 1905.

The Rev. OSWALD J. REICHEL, M.A., B.C.L., F.S.A., communicated a paper on "The Treasury of God and the Birthright of the Poor, or facts illustrating the origin of Parsons and Vicars."

Mr. C. TRICE MARTIN remarked that the paper enabled us to distinguish between the lay and clerical parson. The

parson of the fourteenth century corresponded to parson-clergyman of to-day, the name having been gradually transferred from laymen to the clergy.

Mr. EMANUEL GREEN referred to church-shot, a phrase that occurred frequently in the paper: the proper spelling was church-set, which denoted a payment (chiefly of corn) made to the owner of the church in the churchyard after Michaelmas. The word parson was simply one pronunciation of the word person, as clerk was of clerk. The only parson (as distinct from vicar and curates) was the rector. Curious instances of levying tithe were cited.

Mr. W. A. LINDSAY thought it possible that these arrangements for the collection and distribution of tithes were made whether there was a church in the locality or not. We could not trace in Domesday whether there were, or were not, churches in the present parishes. The paper showed that parsons were not necessarily in holy orders.

SIR HENRY HOWORTH suggested that the paper would perhaps have been more appropriately read to some Historical Society, and that it lay beyond the sphere of the Antiquaries. Some of the authorities quoted were open to question: for instance, the laws of Ine. On becoming Emperor of North Europe, Canute introduced church government into Scandinavia, imposed church-skat, and derived a large income under that name from the Orkneys and Shetlands.

Mr. Reichel's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

ALBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following notes on further examples of Damasked Linen Cloths to accompany six examples exhibited, viz.:

i. By Mrs. Grant, of Lichborough Hall, Northamptonshire. *Circa* 1500.

ii. By Mrs. Wyatt, of Cissbury, Sussex. *Circa* 1670.

iii. By the same. *Circa* 1710.

iv. By Albert Hartshorne. *Circa* 1695.

v. By the same. 1714-27.

vi. By Mrs. Grant, of Lichborough Hall, Northamptonshire. *Circa* 1760.

On May 5, 1904, the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White read some notes (printed in our *Proceedings* for that date) on damask table linen, and exhibited eight examples pictorially damasked. A description was also given of seven linen damask table-

cloths, together with notes on certain fragmentary pieces, all in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Woven linen fabrics of this character have now become so scarce, and are, of course, likely to become more so, that no apology is offered for now bringing to the notice of the Society six further examples, all of them differing from any that have been before shown or spoken of here.

I. In the possession of and exhibited by Mrs. Grant of Lichborough Hall, Northamptonshire. A linen cloth of fine texture, 4 feet 5 inches by 3 feet 3½ inches, part of a larger one. This has an inch wide plaid border and selvage on the sinister side, the others being hemmed edges. The damasking consists of three principal scenes, arranged vertically, and repeated four times, direct and reversed, in the usual way. In historical sequence they run from the bottom upwards.

1. Adam lies in a deep sleep; at his side stands the Deity wearing an arched imperial crown, and robed in a mantle closed in front with a morse. In his left hand he holds the imperial orb, and with the right in the posture of benediction, summons Eve who arises with her hands in prayer. Then comes a space semée of animals, birds, fishes, and reptiles, and the sun and the moon, and in the centre a hexagon fountain with panelled sides.

2. Adam and Eve with the Tree of Knowledge of good and evil between them. The serpent is in the form of a harpy, from whom Eve is taking of the fruit of the tree, against which action Adam seems to remonstrate. Immediately beneath their feet are the words in tall black letter:

Crescite = et =
= multiplicamini =
= et = replete = terra =

3. With much dramatic action Adam and Eve are being driven out of Paradise by an angel in a sleeveless *juste-à-corps* and kirtle, wielding a straight sword with swept hilt. This interesting cloth is evidently German, probably from Nuremberg, and not later than 1500.

II. In the possession of and exhibited by Mrs. Wyatt of Cissbury, Sussex. A linen napkin, 2 feet 8½ inches by 2 feet 7¾ inches, one of four. This is of rather coarse texture, but in beautiful condition. It has a selvage on both sides, and is hemmed at the top and bottom, a certain number having been made in a long strip in the usual manner. This presents three scenes, direct and reversed, once repeated, the whole being surrounded by an arabesque border. The upper scene

exhibits the figure, direct and reversed, of a huntsman carrying a fowling piece, blowing a large cor-de-chasse, and wearing a low-crowned broad-brimmed hat. In the centre is shown a classical palace, with a perspective of flower-beds, and a fountain in brickwork, much grandeur being obtained by the reduplication of the design. Below are the repeated figures of the master and mistress; the man's flat hat, coat with short sleeves turned up to show the lace shirt, and his knee strings, exactly recalling the costume of the dignified gentlemen walking two and two in Monck's Funeral Procession of 1670. The costume of the lady with low neck, frizzed hair, and short sleeves further signifies the date of the napkin to be about 1670.

III. In the possession of and exhibited by Mrs. Wyatt, of Cissbury, Sussex. A linen napkin, 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of somewhat coarse texture, but excellent condition, one of two. This is part of a larger cloth, and is hemmed all round, the dexter side showing about half the arabesque border. Four scenes are thrice represented, all direct, which is unusual. At the top is the lower portion of the city of Hebron, continuously represented and showing a large round-arched principal gateway, and many German-gabled houses. Below this is a flowing panel of vine leaves and grapes. Then come the figures of Joshua and Caleb, with their names inscribed above them, bearing between them, upon a staff, the branch and single cluster of grapes which they cut from the brook of Eschol (Numbers, xiii. 23). The spies wear periwigs, long square-skirted coats with flapped pockets, and high-heeled shoes. Then follows a representation of a little temple or pavilion, and standing by it a soldier in a feathered hat and wig, tightly-buttoned skirted coat, stockings drawn over the knees, and holding a spear. Over the temple are the words

NEH DER

EL

and on the other side of it a tall vine: below, again, the upper part of the city of Hebron appears with an array of towers and spires, and inscribed above them: DIESTADT HOBRON. From the costume of the figures the date of this cloth must be about 1710.

IV. In the possession of and exhibited by Mr. Albert Hartshorne. A linen cloth 3 feet $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 2 feet $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, of fine but loose texture, and in excellent condition, with selvages, and a border of leaves and flowers on both sides, and hemmed at the top and bottom. Three scenes are presented, direct and reversed, namely, King William III. on

horseback, crowned and holding his sceptre; at the line of the crown is this inscription:

KINGWIL	IAM CONQ
VEROVR	OF KISEN
IN ENIYS	

Immediately below the horse are the arms of the City of London within a wreath of oak leaves. Below, again, is a conventional view of a city on both sides of a river, connected by a bridge, direct and reversed, and forming a set picture extending all across the cloth, and consequently showing two London bridges. It is inscribed LVNDEN. The upper side of the cloth shows, in continuation of the design, the lower half of the city, and the lower edge the upper half of the King's body and horse.

With regard to the inscription, which is quite clear, my friend Mr. Van Riemsdyk, Hon. F.S.A., has very kindly looked through the Dutch historical prints in the Ryks Museum at Amsterdam, from 1688 to 1702, and can find nothing that throws any light upon the expression "Kisen in Eniys," and another Dutch gentleman, who has a beautiful collection of Dutch historical prints, has similarly, at Mr. Van Riemsdyk's request, made researches, but all to no purpose. I suggest, however, that the inscription is blundered, and that the cloth was made in 1695, in honour of the surrender of Namur, which was the first great success on land against foreign enemies for nearly two centuries and a half. On the King's return, in October, 1695, he was received with extraordinary rejoicings in London, and he then went on his notable progress through the midlands of the Kingdom, stayed with Sunderland at Althorpe, and was received with great pomp at Oxford. The dagger in the city arms is shown in the sinister, instead of the dexter chief quarter. This mistake and the queer spelling support the conjecture that the cloth is of Flemish manufacture.

V. In the possession of and exhibited by Mr. Albert Hartshorne. A linen cloth, 8 feet 9 inches by 7 feet; of medium texture and in fine condition, quite complete, with selvaged sides, and hemmed at the top and bottom. In this example everything is direct. Four quasi-oriental scenes are shown vertically ten times, each being repeated six times horizontally, so that we have a procession of sixty pictures, the whole series being enclosed within an elaborate border of military trophies about eleven inches wide, with a narrow plaid border all round the whole cloth. At each corner is set, diagonally, the representation of a grenadier, feet outwards, with a barrel

of powder, and a pile of cannon balls ensigned with a lance and its pennon. There is also, running with the central panorama, a narrow horizontal row of turbaned busts alternating with foliage, to make up the space demanded by the pattern of the trophied border. The four scenes may be briefly described as: (1) A man standing by a house, wearing a hat of abakot form, and holding a long-handled weapon. (2) A man standing by a tree, wearing a broad-brimmed hat, and holding a long rod or stick. (3) A man in a turban, kneeling before a temple. (4) Two men, one standing and wearing a turbaned hat, the other with a pointed cap kneeling before (?) a mound, with a cross-barred front.

The four figures at the corners are shown wearing tall grenadier caps with jelly-bags, and bearing the three feathers badge in front. They have wide-skirted coats with looped buttons, and stockings drawn over the knees. They are standing easy, with the musket grounded, in the right hand, and carry the pouch for the grenades on the left side.

In 1661 the Royal West Surrey Regiment was raised, as the First Tangier Regiment, arriving at Tangier in June, 1661, its colonel being the well-known Piercy Kirke. From their badge, the Paschal Lamb, the regiment became known as 'Kirke's Lambs,' and the men serving under this peaceful ensign became distinguished for their rudeness and ferocity. On the abandonment of Tangier both the first and the second Tangier regiment returned, and, the Moroccan incident being closed, fresh names were given to the regiments, the First Tangier becoming the Queen's Second Regiment of Foot. On the accession of George I., his Queen, the unhappy 'Princess of Ahlden,' not being available for military compliments, the Queen's was named after Wilhelmina Carolina, Princess of Wales, and from 1714 to 1727, when George I. died and his son succeeded, the regiment bore the feather badge as we see it on the grenadier's cap on the cloth. Its date is, therefore, limited between 1714 and 1727.

Mr. Evelyn, in 1678 speaks of grenadiers having been then newly introduced, and companies of them were attached to most of the regiments of infantry. The coeval barrack song thus alludes to their costume:

Come let us fill a bumper, and drink a health to those
Who carry caps and pouches, and wear the looped clothes.

The limitations of his material have prevented the weaver from showing the lamb on the frontlet of the cap in addition to the more important royal feather badge. It may be suggested that the linen cloth was made for regimental use.

and that the oriental scenes are allusive to the first services of the regiment in warring against the infidel.

VI. In the possession of and exhibited by Mrs. Grant, of Lichborough Hall, Northamptonshire. A linen cloth, 7 feet 4 inches by 7 feet, thin and of loose texture; it has been much larger, and is now hemmed all round. A forest scene, with a large figure of Diana in a somewhat scanty garb, with bow and arrows, is represented: many trees, red deer and hounds, and other animals, and small houses are scattered about. With the exception of the principal figure the design is repeating. Along the sinister edge are remains of the proper border, showing a man on a horse with a saddlecloth, wearing a pig-tail, and carrying a small curved hunting horn; this subject is twice shown, together with the accompanying red deer and hounds. In the dexter and sinister chief corners set diagonally after the manner of the grenadiers, is a castle perched on a rocky eminence, as on the banks of the Rhine. This is evidently a German cloth, about 1760.

P.S.—Since writing the above notes my obliging relative Sir A. Vicars (Ulster King of Arms), F.S.A., has sent for my inspection two damasked linen cloths which appear to be of sufficient interest for inclusion on this occasion.

No. 1. A linen cloth, 3 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 6½ inches, of fine but somewhat loose texture, in excellent condition and full of interesting details, all of which are shown direct and reversed, in the usual way. It is a relic which has the value of a historic document. In the centre are the arms of the empire, surmounted by the arched imperial crown, flanked by two figures of fame blowing trumpets ensigned with pennons of the empire and holding olive branches. Above is a town inscribed MEENEN, direct and reversed, and in the centre a town inscribed HAET, similarly treated, the intermediate spaces showing siege guns on their carriages.

Above the town of Haet is a duplicated figure on foot, holding a long staff, perhaps intended for the Duke of Marlborough in civil dress; and above these again, the lower part of a moated and fortified town, of the whole width within the borders. Below the imperial arms is a figure on horseback, holding a marshal's bâton, and inscribed above:

M. L. MARL
BOR
ROUGH.

Also, of course, direct and reversed. Below, again, comes the upper part of the town, inscribed above it

OSTENDE.

Round the whole cloth is an elaborate border of set military trophies, including drums, helmets, cannons, and Roman loricae.

With regard to the places named on the cloth, they were conspicuous in the campaign of 1706. This opened with the great success of the Battle of Ramilies, and so many places fell that Marlborough declared that 'it seemed more like a dream than truth.' Ostende surrendered July 6th. 'Meenen' or Menin is reputed one of Vauban's masterpieces; it surrendered August 23rd. This opened the road to Lille, and into French territory, and was followed by the surrender of Dendermonde on the Scheld, September 5th. 'Haet' is Ath, on the Dender; this place was taken October 4th, and the campaign of such extraordinary success was closed by the troops going into winter quarters in November.

In one corner of the cloth are the letters and number in red cross-stitch ^{DM}₁₂ which are taken to signify that this was part of the household linen of the great man. The cloth would therefore be in commemoration of the glorious campaign of 1706, and is doubtless one of many presented to the Duke of Marlborough by thankful Flemings rescued from French domination.

No. 2. A linen cloth, 3 feet 5½ inches by 2 feet 11 inches, in perfect condition as if new. This is damasked in the middle with the arms of the see of Meath, impaling those of Price, surrounded by the legend: Arth. Price. S.T.P. Epis. Miden. Cons. 1724. Trans. 1733. Set diagonally at each angle is a mitre, the whole enclosed within a border of flowers, with a harp diagonally in each corner."

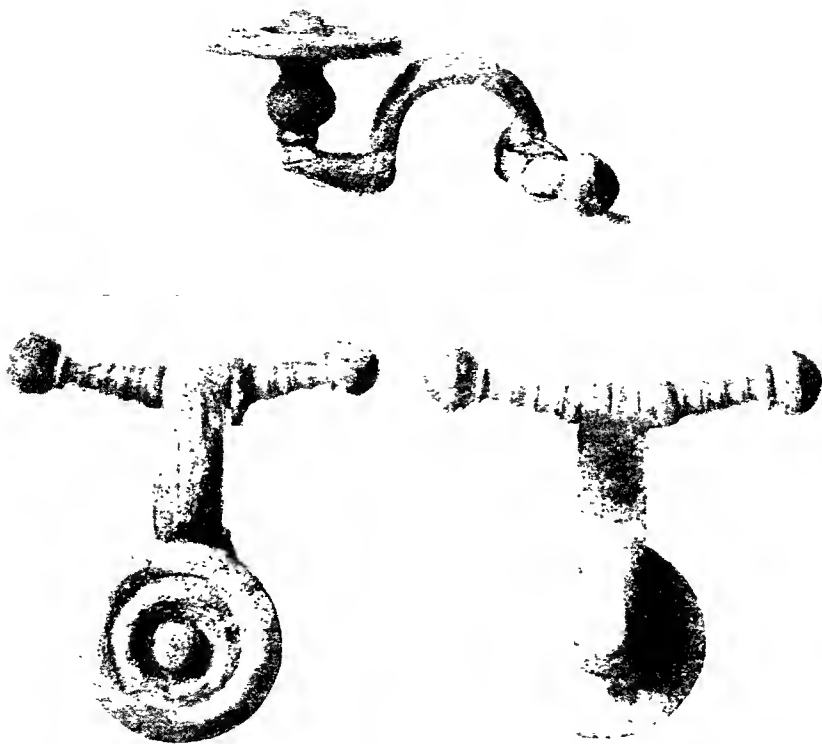
Rev. EVELYN WHITE said that since reading his own paper on the subject he had been convinced that damask cloths of this character were by no means uncommon. Two cloths from Steeple Gidding were worthy of notice: one with hunting scenes and the other with the Annunciation, the latter being used for church services. A specimen at Henley, near Ipswich, represented Joshua commanding the sun to stand still. All such cloths were made in Germany or Flanders: and one in his own collection from Scotland, dated 1603, had a Dutch legend, but the words could not be found in any dictionary.

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., Secretary, exhibited, by permission of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro, two bronze brooches found at Harlyn Bay in 1900, on which he read the following notes:

"The Harlyn Bay brooches are of an interesting type, rare

or practically unique in this country. They were found, as the Fellows may remember, in a grave lined with slate slabs. Great excitement was aroused at the time, and a good deal of nonsense was talked then and since on the subject of their date and archæological relations.

The brooches are of the crossbow type, with a long bar at



PAIR OF BRONZE BROOCHES (SIDE, TOP, AND UNDER VIEWS) FOUND AT HARLYN BAY, CORNWALL. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

the head with terminal balls, a short strong bow, a catch-plate long in proportion, the foot rising vertically from it and capped by a circular disk with concentric mouldings and central knob. The crossbar is ornamented with transverse grooves, simulating the lines of the spiral coil-spring of which it is the descendant; the face of the bow is ribbed longi-

tudinally. The pin is now missing, but from the remains still visible was evidently attached to the head by two turns, one on either side of the bow, showing that the makers of these brooches disregarded the original use of the spiral spring.

The brooches are not of British type. Their nearest analogues are found in the Iberian Peninsula,* and may be referred to a time when the Hallstatt models were being circulated over Europe and being modified locally. The crossbow type is actually found at Hallstatt (Brit. Mus. *Iron Age Guide*, fig. 28, No. 5).

The interments in which these brooches were found date probably from the third century B.C., and it must not be forgotten that this is an early date for such remains in Britain. For this reason great care should be exercised in excavating any such sites, particularly in the mineral districts of the south-west of England. The tendency of recent discoveries is in the direction of setting back the date of the beginning of the Iron Age in Britain, but the evidence must be carefully sifted. Another link in the evidence connecting Spain and Western Britain at this period is found in the discovery of a figure of a goddess at Aust-on-Severn almost identical with one from Castile (*Iron Age Guide*, figs. 63, 124)."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 7th March, 1907.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Dr. Emil Krüger :—

1. Roemische Mosaiken aus Trier und dessen Umgegend. Von Domkapitular J. N. von Wilmowsky. (Text and plate-) fol. Treves. 1888
2. Drei Tempelbezirke im Treverlande. Von Felix Hettner. 4to. Treves, 1901.

From W. Bruce Bannerman, Esq., F.S.A. :—Lists of the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London for the years 1850-1855, printed as single sheets for the purpose of recording votes at the Anniversary Meeting.

* Pierre Paris, *Essai sur l'art et l'industrie de l'Espagne primitive*, ii. 264 ; Cartailhac, *Les âges préhistoriques de l'Espagne et du Portugal*, p. 277.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

The Ballot opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society :

Kennett Champain Bayley, Esq.
Rev. John Bacon Medley, B.A.
William Wright, Esq., M.B., B.Ch., D.Sc.
Cornelius Brown, Esq.
Thomas Arthur Carless Attwood, Esq., M.A.
Thomas Whitcombe Green, Esq., B.C.L.
Thomas Frederick Hobson, Esq., M.A.
Sir Hugh Bell, Bart.
John Henry Etherington Smith, Esq., M.A.

Thursday, 14th March, 1907.

Sir EDWARD WILLIAM BRABROOK, C.B.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

Presented by the desire of the late Hon. Mrs. Way :

- (1) Cotton, Sir Robert. An exact abridgement of the records in the Tower of London. fol. London, 1689.
- (2) Cowell, John. The interpreter of words and terms used in law. fol. London, 1701.
- (3) Didron, Edouard. Manuel d'iconographie chrétienne grecque et latine. 8vo. Paris, 1845.
- (4) Facciolati, Jacobus. Totius latinitatis Lexicon. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1828.
- (5) Fontenay, J. de. Manuel de l'amateur de jetons. 8vo. Paris, 1854.
- (6) Guénébault, L.-J. Dictionnaire iconographique des figures, légendes, et actes des saints. Small fol. Paris, 1850.
- (7) Hagenbuchius, J. C., and Orellius, J. C. Inscriptionum Latinarum selectarum amplissima collectio. 3 vols. 8vo. Zürich, 1828.
- (8) Migne, l'Abbé. Dictionnaire raisonné de diplomatique chrétienne. fol. Paris, 1846.
- (9) Nicholson, Peter. An Architectural Dictionary. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1819.
- (10) Percivale, Richard. A Dictionary in Spanish and English. fol. London, 1623.

- (11) Stevens, John. A new Spanish and English Dictionary. fol. London, 1706.
- (12) Texier, l'Abbé. Dictionnaire d'orfèvrerie de gravure et de ciselure chrétiennes. fol. Paris, 1857.
- (13) Thomas, William. Principal Rules of the Italian Grammar. 8vo. London, 1567.
- (14) Villeneuve, F. d'A. de. Grand dictionnaire Français-Italien. 2 vols. 4to. Milan, 1826.
- (15) Vocabularius hreviloquus cum arte diphthongandi, pnnctandi, et accentuandi. 4to. n.p. 1496.

From the Author:—An Account of Sockburn Church. By W. H. Knowles, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. n.d.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

John Henry Etherington-Smith, Esq., M.A.

Cornelius Brown, Esq.

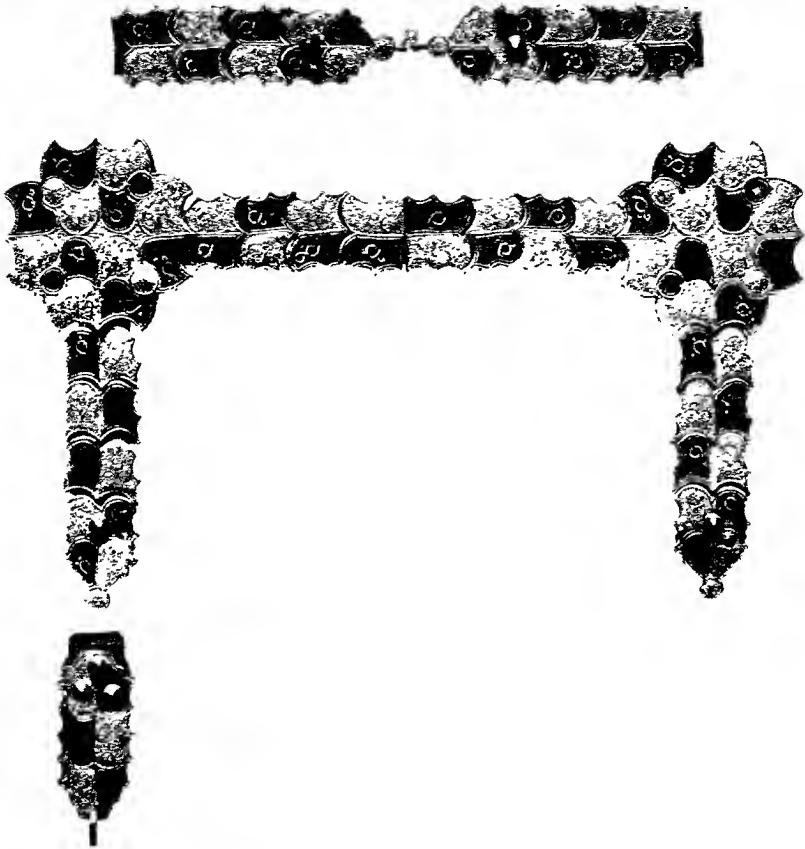
O. M. DALTON, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read some notes on a set of four knives with mazer handles enamelled with the arms of John the Intrepid, Duke of Burgundy, as borne by him before his accession, in a leather case with the cypher of his daughter Ysabel and her husband Oliver of Blois.

Mr. Dalton's notes will be printed in *Archæologia*.

Mr. O. M. DALTON also read the following notes on an enamelled head-stall in the British Museum :

"In 1890 Sir Wollaston Franks presented to the British Museum a very beautiful head-stall of the early sixteenth century ornamented with cloisonné enamel of an oriental character (see fig. opposite). It is composed of a series of flat tubes of gilt copper through which the straps passed, while a large disc or rosette on each side forms a point of junction for the bands crossing the forehead and passing behind the ears. The upper surface of each tube is divided into two compartments, the one ornamented with arabesques in very thin enamel contained in fine silver cloisons, the other with a floral scroll set out in strips of wire as if to contain enamel, but purposely left empty, on a ground filled with small granules or pellets, the whole being finally gilded (see fig. p. 379). The relative position of the enamelled and the merely gilded compartments is reversed in every tube, and this counter-changing, which is also carried out in the large discs, lends a richness and variety to the effect. The colours of the enamel are dark blue, opaque red, white, and translucent green, the blue and the green forming the ground of the pattern. The enamel has entirely disappeared from some of the compartments, and in most cases where it remains is considerably cracked.

Some time ago Mr. Read observed that a precisely similar head-stall (see fig. p. 378) was represented in the fine picture by Catena in the National Gallery entitled 'A Warrior adoring the Infant Christ' (No. 234). Catena died about 1530, and we may therefore assume that horse-trappings of this kind were to



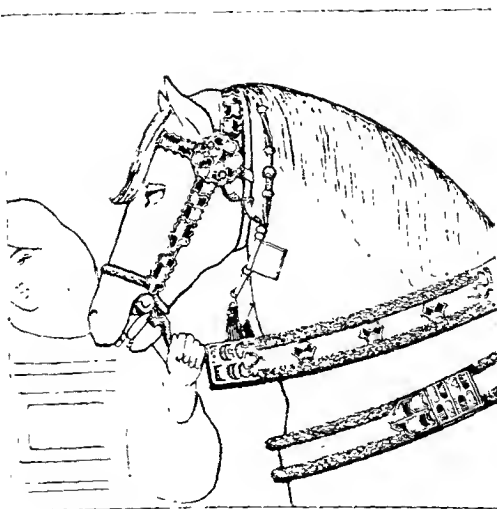
ENAMELLED HEAD-STALL IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

(The detached part at the top passed behind the horse's ears. The lower part upon the right side is missing.)

be seen in Venice in the first quarter of the sixteenth century. The locality thus given accords with the oriental appearance of the work, Venice being then, as ever, the chief gateway through which Eastern influences passed into Northern Italy. It matters little whether the kind of work which it represents

is purely oriental, or whether like the earliest damascened work of the *Azzimini*, which was directly inspired by Saracenic models, it is a Venetian adaptation of oriental methods. It certainly derives its inspiration from a Mahommedan source, and if not actually produced by Saracenic artists like the damascener Mahmud al-Kurdi, living and working in Venice, must be due to pupils still under the influence of their style.

Other examples of very similar work are in the Bargello at Florence, where they form part of the Carrand collection.* One of them is also a head-stall, the other a cross, and both show the combination of enamel with granular work, which is so striking a feature in the example under discussion.



DETAIL FROM THE PICTURE BY CATENA.

The cross was perhaps put together from metal originally made for another purpose.

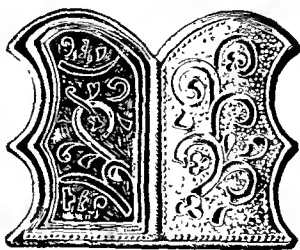
The nearest parallel to the decoration of these objects outside Italy is to be found in Spain, and is a product of Moorish art. The Valencia collection at Madrid contains a stirrup (see fig. opposite) the sides of which are covered in the same way, with alternating panels of enamel and scrolls on granulated ground, though the enamelled designs are in a somewhat bolder style. When we remember the fine cloisonné enamels on the swords

* *Catálogo del R. Museo Nacional de Firenze*, 1898, Nos. 758 and 759.

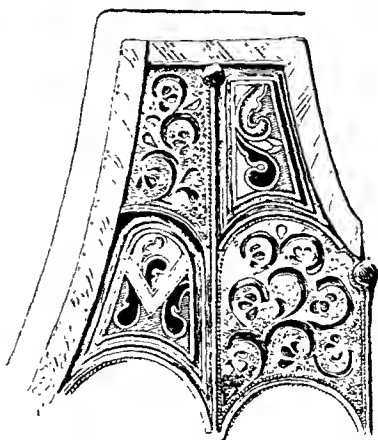
of Boabdil, the last king of Granada, and upon various examples of Moorish jewellery, we are certainly tempted to seek the origin of this work in some region dominated by Mahomedan civilisation.

Perhaps its appearance both in Italy and Spain may best be accounted for by supposing that the Arabs continued the process of enamelling which they found flourishing in the Byzantine provinces, only changing the character of the designs; that through their migrations and their commerce it obtained a footing in the two great peninsulas of Southern Europe; and that the Venetians then took it into favour as suited for certain purposes of decoration, though they had long been familiar with enamelling by other methods.

Such a view appears to be supported by a consideration of the beautiful stirrups of oriental form ornamented with enamels and niello once in the Forman collection and now the property of Sir Julius Wernher.* Here the design of the enamel, which is on gold, is not so purely oriental, and parts are covered with foliage in niello after the manner of Aldegrever. This seems to show that if the reintroduction of cell-enamelling into Italy was due to Eastern influence, the Italian enamellers, like the



A SINGLE SECTION FROM THE
ENAMELLED HEAD-STALL.
($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)



DETAIL FROM STIRRUP IN THE CONDE
DE VALENCIA COLLECTION, MADRID.
($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

* See the remarks of Sir A. W. Franks on these stirrups, *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xiv. 179-181. See also *Catalogue of the Forman Collection*. Sotheby's. 1899. No. 531; and *Catalogue of the Exhibition at the Burlington Fine Arts Club* in 1897.

Azzimini, soon emancipated themselves from oriental tutelage. These stirrups illustrate in a striking manner the blending of forms and styles which took place in Europe at this period, when oriental, German, and Italian elements combined in the decoration of a single object. They are attributed to the first half of the sixteenth century, but are probably later than the enamelled head-stall.

It seems desirable to draw attention to an interesting class of late cloisonné enamels, and to provide an illustration of the example in the National collection, for there is yet much to be learned as to the use of this style of enamelling in Mahomedan countries in the later Middle Ages. The Museum possesses another enamelled head-stall of coarser workmanship of about the same period, and also showing evidence of oriental influence. But in this case the enamel is applied by the *champlevé* process."

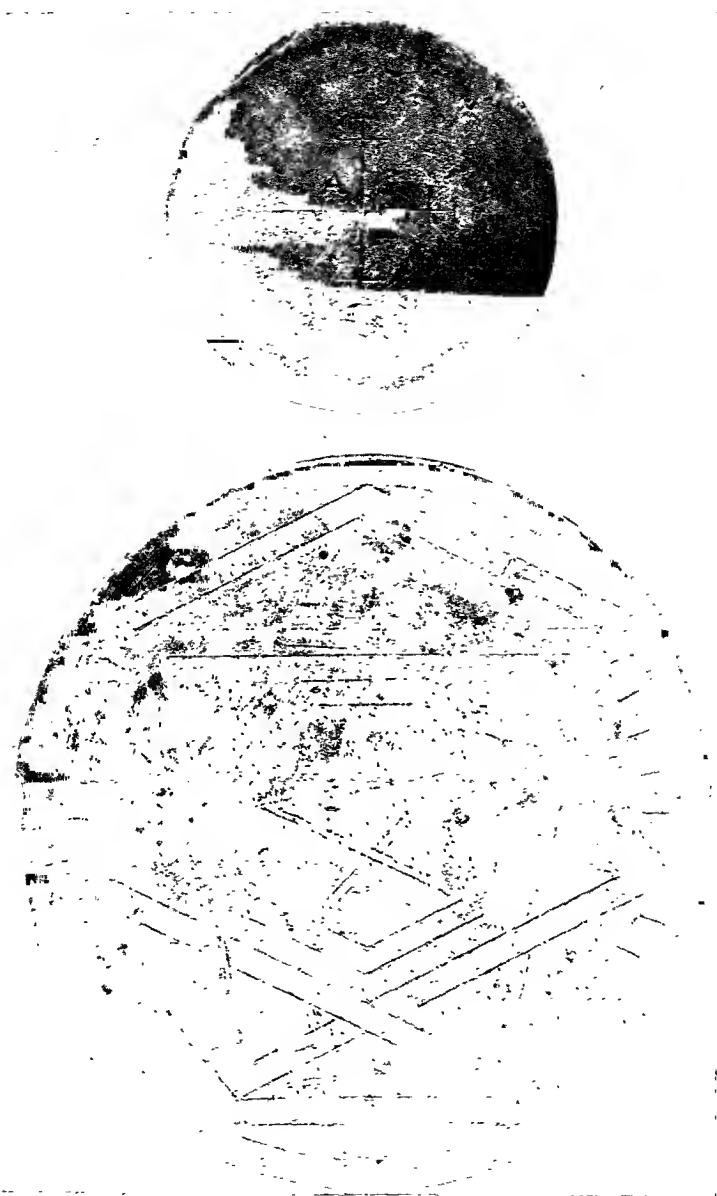
Mr. O. M. DALTON likewise read the following notes on wax discs used by Dr. Dee:

"The curious wax discs engraved with magical figures and names, shown in the plate, probably came into the British Museum with the books of the Cottonian library, for among those books were two volumes of MS. diaries written by Dr. John Dee (1527-1608), the celebrated mathematician and astrologer; and Meric Casaubon relates that Dee's 'holy table,' with which these discs have the closest connection, was in his time preserved in the library of Sir Thomas Cotton.* But the clue to the actual use of the discs is furnished, as pointed out in the article on Dee in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, not by the Cotton MS. but by another volume of Dee's diaries also in the Museum, and formerly in the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.† The volume begins with the year 1582, when Dee was living at Mortlake and engaged in spirit-gazing, with Edward Kelly (alias Talbot) as his skryer.

On March 10th of that year, while they were occupied in an 'action' with the spirits, Kelly saw in the stone the

* *A true and faithfull relation of what passed for many years between Dr. John Dee (a Mathematician of great fame in Queen Elizabeth and King James their reigns), and some spirits: tending (had it succeeded) to a general alteration of most States and Kingdoms in the World* London, 1659. The volume contains the Cottonian manuscript diaries now in the Museum, with an introduction by Casaubon. Another part of Dee's diary was published by the Camden Society in 1842—J. O. Halliwell, *The Private Diary of Dr. John Dee*

† Sloane MS. A. 3159



WAX DISCS WITH MAGICAL FIGURES. USED BY DOCTOR DEE.

angel Uriel, who gave the following instructions with regard to a new table for the magic mirror or 'shew stone' used by the doctor. 'You must use a foure square table two cubits square, whereupon must be set *Sigillum Dei*, which is already perfected in a booke of thyne . . . This seal must not be looked on without great reverence and devotion. This seale is to be made of perfect wax, I mean wax which is clean purified: we have no respect of cullours. This seal must be nine inches in diameter, the rotundness must be twenty-seven inches and somewhat more. The thickness of it must be of an ynche and half a quarter and a figure of a crosse must be on the back side of it made thus (see design on uppermost disc in the plate). The table is to be made of swete wood, and to be of two cubits high with four feete, with four of the former seales under the four feet.'

A table of the kind described then appeared in the stone, and Dee continues thus: 'And these seales were shewed much lesser than the principall seal. Under the table did seeme to be layd red sylk two yardes square. And over the seal did seeme likewise red sylk to lye four square somewhat broader than the table, hanging down with four knops or tassells at the four corners thereof. Uppon the uppermost red silk did seme to be set the stone with the frame, right over and uppon the principal seal, saying that the sayd sylk was betwene the one and the other.'

It thus appears that there were to be five wax discs in all; four small ones to support the four legs of the table, the large one to lie upon the top covered with the red silk cloth. Upon the cloth, immediately over the large disc or 'seal,' the magic mirror was to be placed. A rough sketch in the diary shows the positions of the discs without the tablecloth. As the designs upon the discs in the plate exactly correspond to those described by Uriel in the diary and there represented by a drawing, we may infer with certainty that the examples in the British Museum are three of the five made by Dee in obedience to the vision. The large one is evidently the 'principall seal' on which the mirror rested; the others are two out of the four which were placed under the feet of the table.

The figure described as *Sigillum Dei* or Emeth is probably very similar to one used by contemporary astrologers, such as the celebrated Cornelius Agrippa, to whom Dee frequently acknowledges himself indebted. Not having gone very deeply into the subject I cannot say whether there is complete identity, but infer that there must be some differences from a remark of Dee's in the Sloane MS. diary. He there says *

* P. 13, pencil numeration.

that he has considered divers fashions of the seal, and found them much differing, and for this reason he inquires of Uriel which to imitate, or how to make 'one perfect of them all.' Uriel responds by a very full description of the seal to be adopted, which is carefully drawn upon p. 30. We need not dwell upon the geometrical figures, which are those constantly used by astrologers; but it may be of interest to quote the passage describing the manner in which the accompanying names were obtained. First of all a table of forty-nine squares was drawn, and filled up with letters forming the seven names of God, the names 'not known to the angels, neither can they be spoken or read of man. These names bring forth seven angels, the governors of the heavens next unto us. Every letter of the angels' names bringeth forth seven daughters. Every daughter bringeth forth her daughter; every daughter her daughter bringeth forth a son. Every son hath his son.'

The seven sacred names from the magic square are written round the inside of the large heptagon; the names of the seven angels, obtained from the letters in the square by an apparently arbitrary process of selection, are written in the central pentacle and the circle cut by its points. They are Zabathiel, Zedekiel, Madiniel, Semeliel, Nogabel, Corabiel, and Levaniel. The design on the back of the discs (see plate) consists of a cross, between the letters A G L A. These are the initials in Roman character of the Hebrew words meaning 'Thou art great forever, O Lord,' which were regarded as a charm in the Middle Ages, and are frequently found on objects of medieval date.* Readers who desire to know more of these mysterious matters are referred to the diaries, to Casaubon's introduction to his 'True and faithfull relation,' and to the works of Cornelius Agrippa.†

As there is some uncertainty as to the real nature of Dr. Dee's famous 'shew stone,' it may be well to add a few remarks upon it. It would appear from the diaries that he had more stones than one, as he uses the various phrases 'principal stone,' 'this other stone,' 'first sanctified stone,' 'usual shew stone,' and 'holy stone.' Little marginal sketches in the Cottonian MS. would seem to indicate that one of these

* See *Archæological Journal*, xxiv. 68, and xxvi. 229.

† An English translation of Cornelius Agrippa's "Three books of Occult Philosophy" contains, as Mr Paley Baildon has pointed out (*Proceedings*, 2nd S. xviii. 141) a good deal of information upon magic squares. Its full title is, "Three books of Occult Philosophy, written by Henry Cornelius Agrippa, of Nettesheim, Counsellor to Charles the Fifth Emperor of Germany; and Judge of the Prerogative Court. Translated out of the Latin into the English Tongue. By J. F. London. 1651."

stones was spherical, in which case the spherical crystal in the British Museum, which has always been preserved with the wax discs, may well be one of the mirrors possessed by Dr. Dee. But the best-known mirror is a flat piece of polished obsidian, evidently one of the mirrors used for toilet purposes by the ancient Mexicans. This mirror, which is in a leather case, was in the collection of Horace Walpole, and sold at the Strawberry Hill sale. It has changed hands a great many times, and when last put up for auction passed into the hands of Prince Alexis Soltykoff, in whose possession it is still supposed to be. Another mirror, also of Mexican obsidian, and said to have belonged to Dr. Dee, was sold at the Jeffrey Whitehead sale at Sotheby's in March, 1906. It may be added that Dee himself always maintained that the shew stone had been brought to him by an angel.

Whatever may be the truth with regard to the mirrors, the wax discs or 'seals' are certainly authentic, and as relics of one who, in spite of all aberrations, was a man of great learning and remarkable natural gifts, deserve to be recorded among other magical appliances of the same superstitious age."

Mr. Dalton also gave an account of the interesting discovery of early medieval reliquaries in the chapel known as the *Sancta Sanctorum* at the Lateran, chiefly based upon the description published by M. Philippe Lauer.*

Mr. READ remarked that the horse-trappings, illustrated by a picture in the National Gallery, showed that this type of enamel was in vogue from the south of Spain to the north of Italy. The Moors had imported their Byzantine traditions into Spain, and were doubtless the manufacturers of the horse-trappings used by the courtiers of Charles V. The stirrup in the Forman collection was absolutely of Moorish type, having within a border of Venetian style a nielloed panel in the style of the German artist Aldegrevet.† Another stirrup, in the collection of the Conde de Valencia, had similar designs and counter-changing, and was even more nearly related to the British Museum trappings. The sword of Boabdil, the last Moorish king of Granada, might also be quoted in illustration. These enamels belonged to the end of the fifteenth or early sixteenth century, and there were differences of design that helped to distinguish Spanish from Italian work.

* Ph. Lauer, *Le trésor du Sancta Sanctorum*. Paris, 1906, vol. xv. of the *Monuments et Mémoires (Fondation Eugène Piot)*, published by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres.

† *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xiv. 179.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH referred to a set of knives in Mr. Salting's collection very like those shown on the screen. For many years he spent most of his time in Dr. Dee's private room in the Chetham library at Manchester, sitting in his very chair. It was there that the doctor drew Queen Elizabeth's horoscope, but the famous astrologer was also a man of letters. The reliquaries discussed and illustrated on the screen showed what a scene of desolation Rome must have been to the end of the eleventh century, as nearly all the objects were of foreign manufacture. It had ceased to be a centre of art, and only revived in the twelfth century. The survival of the arts in Syria had been recently discussed by the Hellenic Society. Antioch remained an artistic centre down to its capture by the Arabs, and probably shared with Alexandria, the other capital of Hellenism, the position of the principal industrial art centre of the world in late Republican and early Imperial times.

Mr. EMANUEL GREEN said that half Dr. Dee's diary had been published, but stopped short at his amorous adventures. With regard to the set of carvers, it should be remarked that forks were not introduced till 1611, and not commonly used till long after that date. It is said that King William III. ate with his fingers, and Anne was the first to use forks at table.

W. R. LETHABY, Esq., F.S.A., read the following notes on some medieval embroideries in the British Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum.

"From time to time I have made some observations on English medieval embroideries. Although they are in the nature of footnotes to what has already been written, I have, in order to put them on record, thought it would be the best plan to describe the earliest pieces now exhibited at the British Museum and at South Kensington. As the examples of embroidery shown in our Museums are so readily accessible, it would seem convenient to make them standards of comparison. I limit myself to works executed before the Black Death of the middle of the fourteenth century, for in embroidery as in other forms of craftsmanship the spirit of works done after this time is markedly different from that which went before. This point of time makes the great break between early and late medieval art.

1. *The Worcester Fragments*.—In the Medieval Room at the British Museum are some small morsels of gold embroidery,

found in a bishop's grave at Worcester in 1861, which belong to the first half of the thirteenth century, and are thought to have come from the tomb of Bishop Walter de Cantelupe. There are parts of some lions, indications of the circles in which they occurred, also some foliage which occupied the spandrels of the circles. At South Kensington Museum are other fragments of the same piece, and still others were lately shown at the Burlington Fine Arts Club. After drawing all these it was easy to fit them together in a restoration as shown in fig. 1. The strip was about 8 inches wide, the lions did not face all one way, there was a proper end, and it seems most probable that the whole made a strip about 2 feet 5 inches long, with two lions facing one way and two the other. Since making my restoration I have accidentally found in the *Architectural Association's Sketch Book* (vol. iii.) a drawing of one of the lions more perfect than on any of the fragments known to me. This also shows a detail which is not noticeable in them; this is that the ground material has a distinct diaper patterning of interlacing lines. This drawing was made in 1862, immediately after the opening of the tomb. In an accompanying note our fragments are described as of yellow silk with a raised diaper woven in the loom. The outline of the [embroidered] ornament



Fig. 1. STRIP OF EMBROIDERY FROM WORCESTER (restored). (1.)

is red silk, and the filling is of gold thread.* Other sketches are given on the same plate, one of which supplements another fragment found at the same time, and now at South Kensington. On this a series of little figures of kings are arranged in circular spaces left in scroll foliage. The drawing shows the whole completed by a border rising to an obtuse angle, bringing it into relation with the Museum fragment.

The whole seems to have had a tall pentagonal shape, and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope has pointed out to me that it would have formed such a bishop's buskin as was found at Canterbury, and that some companion fragments are at the British Museum.†

2. *The Felbrigge Book Cover*.—These two panels, about 5 by 8 inches, cover the sides of a book shown in a case of select bindings on the ground floor of the British Museum.‡ The book is described as a 'Psalter, end of thirteenth century, embroidered binding, probably worked for, or by, Anne, daughter of Sir Simon Felbrigge, K.G., a nun, of Bruisyard, county Suffolk, who owned the MS. in the latter half of the fourteenth century.' Within on the book itself, is an old note to the effect that after the death of Sister Anne it belonged to the convent of Bruisyard.§

These embroideries are much worn, but are of great beauty and minuteness of workmanship. The subject on one side is the Annunciation, and that on the other is the Crucifixion (fig. 2). The backgrounds are of gold wrought in a chevron pattern. From their style I should assign them to the end of the thirteenth century.|| and it is almost certainly the original binding of the MS., which is of about this date. Beneath the cross is a small kneeling figure, apparently of a monk, who holds a book, probably the Psalter itself. I suppose that this book cover has been assigned to Sister Anne, who at one time

* These Worcester embroideries have been described by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, in *Archæological Journal*, vol. xx., and *Proceedings*, vol. xiv. They should be compared with others found at Canterbury, also described by Mr. Hope in *Vetusta Monumenta*.

† Since my paper was read the other Worcester pieces have been placed on exhibition in the Medieval Room. The portion of the buskin is much larger than the South Kensington piece, and indeed is almost complete. The ground is red silk and the scroll work and kings are in gold thread, with a little diaper of colour on some of the robes. There are also two lozenge-shaped pieces with scroll work and a narrow strip: four pieces altogether. In the scroll work are three kings up the middle, and three little kings on either hand. The kings are probably St. Ethelbert, king and martyr, and other sainted kings. The top border is nearly complete, and the whole is about 16 inches high.

‡ No. 10, in Case 8.

§ *Hic liber est sororis Anne Felbrigge ad terminum vite post An^o decessum pertinebat conventui minoressarum de Bruisyard.*

Say 1280.

owned it, on account of the idea that such embroideries were the work of nuns, but, as will be said further on, I think it far more likely that such work as this came from the hands of professional artists. The Crucifixion is a typical composition, with figures of the Virgin and St. John on either hand. Still more perfect is the Annunciation group, which in its grace, refinement of drawing, and fair bright colour, must have been a miracle of minute embroidery. The angel to the left, with eager attitude and outstretched hand, has upraised rose-coloured wings. A white dove descends on the head of the Virgin. In the centre, between the two figures, is a tall three-flowered lily



Fig. 2. THE FELBRIGGE BOOK COVER.

in an elegant vase. I know no more exquisitely designed Annunciation in English Art. The bad condition of the work necessitates long and close attention before its beauty can be apprehended, but it is an important standard piece.

Several other Annunciation groups on English embroideries follow the same scheme of composition so closely that they must, I think, have had to some extent a common origin. Amongst these is one of two panels on crimson velvet lately exhibited at the Burlington Fine Arts Club by Lady Gibson Carmichael. Its companion panel contains figures of St. Margaret and St. Catharine. Another similar Annunciation is on the crimson

velvet strip at South Kensington, which will be described later (7). These three are not only very much alike, but also are nearly of the same date, the book cover being the earliest and finest. The slightly later crimson velvet cope belonging to Colonel Butler-Bowdon, which was also shown at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, has a very similar composition. A cope now at St. John Lateran and another in the city museum at Bologna have Annunciations of the same type.

3. *The Franks Panel.*—This piece, also in the British Museum Medieval Room, is one of the gifts of the late Sir A. Wollaston Franks. It is about 2 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 8 inches, and contains subjects from the Life of Christ under two cusped arches. At the edges are indications that there were other arches. In the spandrels are cherubim with wings



Fig. 3. BACKGROUND OF THE FRANKS PANEL. BRITISH MUSEUM.

of peacock's feathers. It is described as a panel of '*Opus Anglicanum made about the year 1300. It was in Rome in the year 1390. Subjects: Our Lord charging the Apostles and the Betrayal.*' On the middle pillar is marked MCCCXC. ROMA, in an eighteenth or nineteenth century manner. If this is the only evidence for its having been in Rome 'in the year 1390,' it is less than slight and merely nil. The workmanship is of great beauty: the whole background was of gold wrought by the needle into damasked patterns by means of setting the stitches of the design one way and the ground the other, exactly like the patterning of a white tablecloth. The design of this background has almost disappeared, but there is enough remaining to show that it consisted of quatrefoils containing foliage, etc. strikingly like a pattern in

pricked gesso work on the Coronation chair made in 1300. These backgrounds of *gold damask* embroidery are characteristic of English work. This panel is probably part of an altar frontal; it is distinctly later in style than the book-cover just described.

4. *The Heraldic Piece*.—I will just mention as a fourth example at the British Museum the thirteenth-century fragment having shields of arms to a large scale in applied work on a linen ground. It appears to be part of a surcoat or horse-trapper, and is well illustrated and described in vol. vi. of *Vetusta Monumenta*.*

Going now to South Kensington, the piece I shall first mention is:

5. *The Blue Chasuble*.—This beautiful work has a row of quatrefoils containing figure subjects up the back, and the rest of the ground is covered with branching foliage in which are set circles containing lions and dragons. The embroidery is of early thirteenth-century style. The chasuble itself is of sixteenth or seventeenth century form. I have no doubt that it was originally a cope. The distribution of the subjects and the scale of the pattern leads to this conclusion. Dr. Rock thought that it was Sicilian, an attribution which seems to be accepted by De Farcy. But I have no doubt at all that the Museum authorities are now right in claiming it for English work. Besides the reasons they give for associating it with the Clares† I would point out that the pattern made by setting complete circles in connection with scroll foliage (fig. 4) is only known to me on one of the Worcester fragments, described above, that the lions in this circle are almost exactly like those from Worcester which I began by restoring, and that the foliage is typical 'Early English.' This is a most valuable national treasure.

6. *The Syon Cope* has been so fully described that I will only refer to a few special points here. One is that the subjects wrought on it would seem to have some association with St. Thomas, who appears three or four times upon it. Once in the scene of his incredulity, again in the panel which contains the Burial of the Virgin, where he is shown receiving the girdle, a third time as one of the single figures of the twelve. He probably occurs again in the group of Apostles assembled at the Virgin's death. Peter and Paul and John are recognisable, and the fourth is like the figure of St. Thomas.

Another point is the remnant of an inscription of which it

* Plate xviii.

† See *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xvi. (1786).

is difficult to make much, as it is so worn and has been cut down. As it is repeated twice, however, I have been able to read the surviving portions as DAVN : PERS : DE : then follow in one place a few more broken letters as much like VLFHY as anything else (fig. 5). The inscription is associated with two little kneeling figures, and most probably gave the name of the donor.

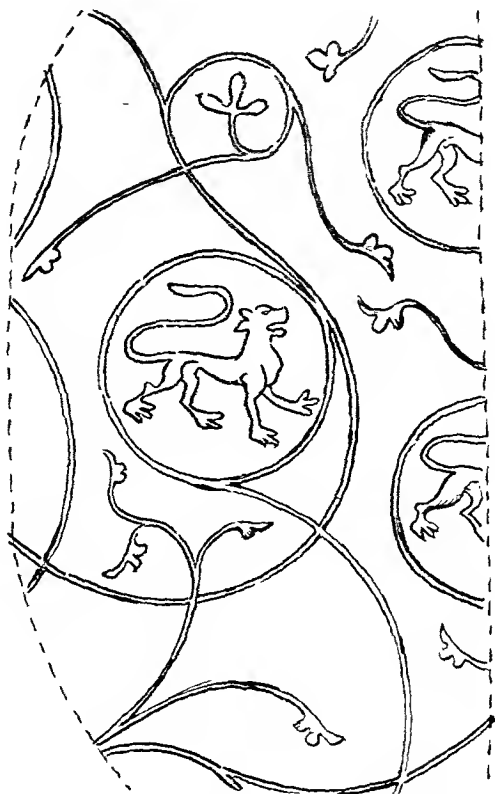


Fig. 4. PATTERN OF THE BLUE CHASUBLE,
VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

The series of Apostles has their distinctive emblems; it is one of the earliest series I know, and harmonises with other sets, those of the Butler Bowdon-Cope for instance. Peter and Paul have keys and sword, Philip loaves, Bartholomew a knife, Andrew an X cross, James a staff and wallet, Thomas a spear, James the Less a club. There are some reasons for

thinking that this scheme of symbols for the Twelve is of English origin. Silver thread is used as well as gold. The body of Christ, for instance, is silver with a gold loim cloth. The angels in the spandrels have wings of peacock's feathers.

No doubt has ever been raised as to this being English work. The orphreys should be compared with a square bag or burse also in the Museum.

The subjects are disposed in quatrefoil panels linked together, and I may remark that most of the copes may be classified as of: 1. the "Panel type"; 2. the "Scroll or Jesse-tree type"; 3. the "Arcaded type."

7. *The Life of the Virgin Series*.—This remarkable work comprises at present ten small scenes beginning with the Annunciation to St. Anne. It is separated into three lengths, the first containing three panels, the second two, and the last five. The last is entire, the other two have been cut down, so that all the pieces may originally have been of the same length. The scenes were evidently designed by some master equal to the

DAVN: PERS: ðæ
 ðHVN: PERS: ðæ:
 VII: hy:

Fig. 5. REMAINS OF INSCRIPTIONS ON THE SYON COPE. ($\frac{1}{3}$.)

ablest painters or miniaturists of the time. In the spandrels of the arcade are set shields of arms alternately *azure three gold cinquefoils* and *barry of silver and gules*. They are said to be the arms of Thornell and Fitton, and must mark an alliance which would serve to date the piece.* The ground is of red velvet, and it may be recalled that two other pieces on the same material have been mentioned. The strip probably formed part of an altar frontal.

I will associate with this piece the Butler-Bowdon Cope, which was recently exhibited at the Burlington Fine Arts Club.† This is also on crimson velvet; it is of the arcaded type, the arches resting on open twisted columns which stand on lions. There are three tiers of double compartments up the middle of the back, and beyond this on either hand the arches radiate. In the spandrels are angels carrying stars

* Bardolf seems also to have borne *azure three gold cinquefoils*.

† It is well illustrated and described in the *Burlington Magazine*, July, 1905, also in the illustrated catalogue of the Exhibition, 1907.

set with seed pearls. The three subjects up the back are: the Annunciation, the Three Kings before the Virgin and Child, and above, Christ and the Virgin enthroned. The other arches are occupied by figures of the Apostles and single saints. There is more gold and less colour in the embroidery than is common. The orphreys have royal and ecclesiastical saints alternately* on damasked patterns in gold work as described above (No. 3). De Farey, who has illustrated it (plate 153), assigns it to the end of the fourteenth century, but it must, I think, have belonged to the first half of that century. The damasked patterns consist of diapers of fleurs-de-llys, eagles displayed, six-petalled roses, lions passant, and clover-leaves. Amongst the decorations are two prettily-drawn green parrots. Naturalistically-drawn birds seem to be a characteristic of English work; there are wonderful birds on the Steeple Aston, Pienza, and Toledo Copes.

8. *The Rose-coloured Jesse-tree Cope* at South Kensington is perhaps the most lovely of all existing pieces of English embroidery. It has been violently cut down, but the surface is in fair condition, and the colour and workmanship exquisite. The Jesse-tree design had long been known when this one was worked: two Jesse Copes are mentioned in the St. Paul's inventory of 1245. A point to notice is that the persons figured are all named in inscriptions of a Lombardic character. We find similar inscriptions on the Steeple Aston Cope and on the Toledo and Vich Copes, both now in Spain. There are also inscriptions on the Ascoli Cope, but they are less prominent.

Our splendid piece must be compared with a strip once in the Spitzer collection and now at Lyons, illustrated by De Farey.† On the latter are Jesse, David, Solomon, the Blessed Virgin and Child, and the Crucifixion. De Farey points out the resemblance, and says, 'One may say that they are from the same workshop.' The figures are practically the same, but David and Solomon are interchanged, so that the one properly designed for Solomon takes in the South Kensington piece the place and name of David.‡

With De Farey I should date it the end of the thirteenth century, say 1290. On this strip are some naturalistically-drawn birds.

9. *The Catworth Fragments*.—These are portions of the orphreys of a cope, now cut up and forming the covers to five little kneeling-cushions. The subjects are apostles and saints in

* This seems to be an English feature.

† Plate 41.

‡ The spelling of these names, such as "Moyzes," should furnish another point for comparison.

niches, each of which is divided by a quatrefoil panel from the next. The quatrefoils contain shields of arms, which are said to be those of William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, and Juliana de Leyburne, who were married in 1329.* At my suggestion Miss Hill has made a drawing restoring the original relation of parts (fig. 6). The apostles are a good deal like those of the Syon Cope, St. Philip carrying three loaves and St. James the Less a club. A king holding a church in his hand is Edward the Confessor, and a fourth figure is a sainted Pope. As the occurrence of English saints is a noticeable feature on several embroideries now abroad, I may remark here that St. Edward, K and M, and St. Edmund, appear on the Butler-Bowdon Cope. In every case such saints are of course an argument in favour of English origin.

10. *The Hochon Orphrey*, also at South Kensington, has much in common with that last described and with the Syon Cope. Four apostles here stand within as many niches, the backgrounds of which are of damasked gold-work.† The apostles are much like those of the Syon Cope, and stand on branching foliage as do those of the Catworth fragments. In the spandrels are little birds treated very naturally. I should date this 1340-50. Two other fragments of an orphrey from the same collection are later, not earlier than 1400 I should say, but they carry on the same tradition. Here apostles and female saints are arranged in pairs, St. Bartholomew and St. Catherine, St. Helen and St. James, St. Paul and St. Faith.

* William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, gave to St. Albans a vestment of cloth of gold of Acca, shot with sky blue. (Dr. Rock.)

† Oak leaves.



Fig. 6. COPE-ORPHREY,
RESTORED FROM THE
CATWORTH FRAGMENTS.

11. *The Steeple Aston Cope*.—This superb work, which is now exhibited by loan at South Kensington, has a peculiar gaiety of style which sets it apart from all other examples except a cope from Daroca in Spain, now in the Madrid Museum, which resembles it so much that I think that they must have come from the same workshop. In the Steeple Aston Cope the subjects are displayed in panels defined by trails of foliage, of vine, oak, ivy, and plane. The embroidery is mainly of gold on what is now, and probably always was, a cream-white ground. The gold-work, as may be seen here and there, was outlined in black. The heads and other points are in colour. The faces are of the very finest drawing and workmanship. In the orphreys are angels with peacock feather wings on damasked gold backgrounds, also dainty naturalistic birds, animals, and fish, amongst them a kingfisher and spotted

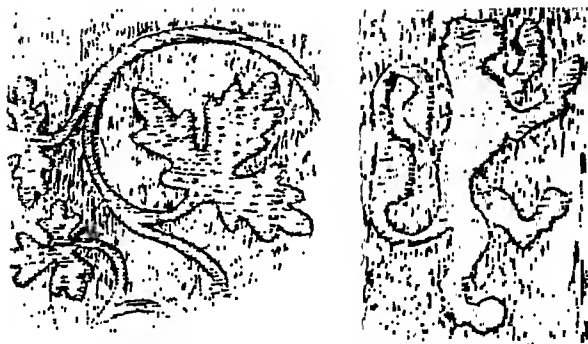


Fig. 7. GOLD DAMASK BACKGROUNDS: FROM PIECES SHOWN AT THE BURLINGTON FINE ARTS CLUB.*

guinea fowl. In the spaces between the panels are lions which are so closely like the heraldic 'leopard' of England that I think we must suppose this to be a royal work. De Farey, who gives an admirable restoration of this beautiful piece (plate 150), speaks of its date as being the end of the fourteenth century, but it can hardly be later than the early years of Edward II. (1307-1327).

12. *The Pierpont Morgan Strip*. Since my paper was read a beautiful piece, purchased in France, has been lent to the Museum for exhibition by Mr. Pierpont Morgan. It is a strip about 2 feet 6 inches long, having the Crucifixion and four apostles under arches, in this order from left to right: St. James; St. Peter; the Crucifixion with the Virgin and

* See below, p. 398.



FRAGMENT OF EMBROIDERY REPRESENTING ST. GEORGE AT STONYHURST COLLEGE.

St. John; St. Paul; St. Andrew. In the spandrels of the arcade are the following arms: Hastings; Fitz Alan; England; Leon and Castile; Clare; and Vere. The arms of Edward I. and his queen thus prominently placed on either hand of the Crucifixion seem to sign it as a royal work executed before 1290, the year of the queen's death. The ground was blue diapered with crescents and stars of a form similar to others which occur on the orphrey of the Syon Cope. This is a most important piece for the history of English embroidery.*

Examples Abroad—Outside England there are many magnificent embroideries of English work of the style we have been considering. But there are others no less splendid which are claimed as English work for no special reason except that we would like them to have originated here. They need to be considered one by one, and to be admitted into the English circle only on sufficient grounds of record or style resemblance.

The fine *Cope at Pienza*, described by the late Mr. Micklethwaite,† is I should say certainly English. On the other hand I find it difficult to believe that the superb *Ascoli Cope*, which was for some time shown at South Kensington, is of English origin. The former is of the arcaded type, very ornate with twisted columns. The subjects are from the Life of the Virgin. A striking feature is the orphrey embroidered with wonderfully natural birds. It was decorated in parts with pearls.

The Cope at St. John Lateran is typically English. Here we have arcades on open twisted pillars, scenes of the martyrdom of St. Edmund and of St. Thomas of Canterbury, birds, an orphrey like the Catworth and Hochon examples. The scene of Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen is almost exactly like that of the Syon Cope. The Virgin and Christ enthroned closely resemble the same subject on the Syon and Steeple Aston Copes.

The Cope at Bologna is probably the earliest of the arcaded type of design. The subjects figured on it are eighteen of the

* At Stonyhurst College is preserved a fragment on which is a knight on horseback (c. 1300) about 10 inches by 8 inches. (See plate.) It is finely drawn in the style of the seals, and is probably the piece described by Dr. Rock as "a shred of crimson cendal or thin silk figured in gold and silver thread with a knight on horseback . . . at first it seemed woven, so flat and even was every thread: looking at it, however, through a glass, we found it to have been embroidered." The knight is St. George, for besides the cross of the arms there are little dragons on the horse's trapper. Notice the dappling of the horse.

† In *Proceedings*, 2nd S. ix. 281; also by Miss Morris, in the *Burlington Magazine*, 1905. The apostles here carry scrolls with clauses of the Creed, an interesting point. Records show that this piece is probably English, and comparison with the examples dealt with below amply confirm this view.

Life of Christ and one the Martyrdom of St. Thomas Becket. The insertion of this seems almost to sign it an English work. The Nativity, Christ in the Garden with Mary Magdalen, and others are like similar subjects in English works. Compare two angels with censers by the hood to similar features on the Butler-Bowdon Cope.

The Toledo Cope is quite a dictionary of English features. At the bottom of the central strip is an Annunciation like the type which has been spoken of. The Three Kings before the Virgin follows. Above, Christ and the Virgin are enthroned as on the Steeple Aston and Syon Copes. The Apostles are of the Syon type. The background is of damasked gold patterns. There are a whole collection of wonderfully naturalistic birds, doves, peafowl, etc. The orphrey follows the design of the Catworth fragments with quatrefoils between tabernacles, the prophets (or confessors) and kings stand on tendrils of foliage, and there is a collection of English saints. First is a bishop martyr standing on his enemy (the only one uninscribed, St. Elphege?), then comes in remarkable fashion a king, St. 'Edwarddus' (so inscribed), giving the ring to St. John Evangelist. This is a famous Westminster subject. Ethelbertus Rex, St. Dunstan, St. Thomas, and St. Edmund are the rest of the English saints proper, but St. Helen and St. Olaf (St. Olaws—is this not our London form?) also appear. The saints all stand on their enemies, Edward the Confessor on the King of the Danes, Dunstan on the Devil, Thomas on a knight, Katherine on Maximian, and so on.

The saints selected for representation on the Butler-Bowdon and Toledo Copes are so similar and are associated together in such a way as to show that they must have had a common source. On the former we have in pairs, counting left and right of the centre, St. John Evangelist and St. John Baptist; St. Margaret and St. Katherine; St. Dunstan and St. Thomas (two London and Canterbury saints); Edward Confessor and Edward K. and M. (two English royal saints); St. Mary Magdalen and St. Helen (the latter also counted as an English saint); St. Lawrence and St. Stephen.

On the Toledo Cope we have St. Margaret and St. Katherine; St. Dunstan and St. Thomas; St. Ethelbert and St. Olaf (two royal martyrs); St. Mary Magdalen and St. Helen; St. Lawrence and St. Stephen; Edward the Confessor and St. Denis; St. John Evangelist and St. John Baptist; a bishop and St. Edmund, king and martyr. Edward the Confessor is next to St. John the Evangelist, to whom he is giving the ring.

The Cope at Vich in Spain is a cope of a semi-arcaded type,

having several figures of English saints, Edward the Confessor (with church), St. Thomas of Canterbury, St. Alban, and St. Edmund upon it. Also Mary Magdalen, Nicholas, Lawrence, Margaret, Stephen, and Agatha. These are all inscribed. It has some affinities with the Steeple Aston Cope, and is altogether, as De Farey says, very English.*

It is of a semi-arcaded type, having interlacing branch work with masks half foliage half faces. It is of red velvet, and the subjects are inscribed. The three central subjects up the back are the Coming of the Three Kings, the Nativity, the Coronation of the Virgin. This arrangement and the saints should also be compared with the Butler-Bowdon Cope.

The *Daroca Cope*, now in the Madrid Museum, has been already mentioned. The subjects are disposed in quatrefoils with angels between, a good deal like the Syon Cope. The ground is all damasked gold. The orphreys are kings and bishops alternately under canopies. One of the kings carries a cup, and must therefore be St. Edward K. and M. The leafage, birds, and other points recall English work, especially, as has been said, the Steeple Aston Cope. The subjects are from the story of the Creation, and end with the Annunciation, the Crucifixion, and the Enthroned Christ worshipped by angels; all strangely original and beautiful. The last-named subject and the Sabbath after the Creation are most remarkable.†

At *Anagni*, near Rome, is a piece now a dalmatic with subjects in cusped square panels, which has a good deal in common with the last described. Amongst the subjects are the martyrdoms of St. Thomas and St. Edmund the King.

Two Copes at St. Bertrand de Comminges are even more certain. One may be associated with the Steeple Aston Cope, indeed it would almost seem to be from the same workshop. It is made up of irregular circles of stiff foliage enclosing subjects from Christ's Passion. Between these panels are naturalistic beasts and birds, such as finches, storks, quails, etc. all of extraordinary accuracy. The field is entirely of gold damasked into patterns. This cope is known to have been given by Pope Clement V. in 1309.

The second cope at St. Bertrand, called the 'Cope of the Virgin,' was also given at the same time. It seems to be of similar age, and is of great importance as it forms a link with the South Kensington Jesse Cope. In it the figures of the Apostles, the Virgin, and Angels are arranged in foliated panels, suggesting at once arcades, and yet a sort of *Jesse-tree*. The foliage is exactly like that of our Jesse Cope, and it is

* "Comme c'est bien Anglais." See his plate 153.

† See De Farey, plate 21.

certainly a work of the same school. On it there are square masks, half faces, half foliage, precisely like others on the Steeple Aston Cope. Again we may date this as c. 1300.

At the Burlington Fine Arts Club two small pieces were shown (No. 5, Case W), one with Saints Peter and Paul, and the other with Saints Andrew and James figured upon them. The gold damasked ground of the former had diapers of rampant and passant lions and the other of foliage (fig. 7).

There are other pieces known which are most probably English. I have here spoken of only the most important and those which I regard as most certain upon the evidence.

Such embroideries as I have described took long to execute and were very costly. The altar frontal of Westminster Abbey occupied four women for nearly four years, and cost £280, equal to three or four thousand pounds of our money. In 1317 Queen Isabella, wife of Edward II., paid the moiety of 100 marks, the cost of a cope which she presented to the Pope. This date would fit the Pienza Cope very well, and the price of such an embroidery may be put as about a thousand pounds of our money. Down to the middle of the thirteenth century we hear of women in connexion with the production of such works, after that I only know of men who are named as embroiderers. An interesting reference to embroideresses is found in the life of Edward the Confessor.* In the City of London there was a noble woman which was right cunning in silk work, which was desired to embroider certain garments for the Countess of Gloucester, which then was young, lusty, fresh, and newly wedded, and would have them made in short space. And when the festival day of St. Edward approached this noble woman was sore troubled in her mind for she dreaded the indignation of the great lady if her garments were not ready at time set, and also she dreaded to work on the day of St. Edward for it was both sinful and perilous. Then she said to the young demoiselle that was fellow with her and wrought at the same work, What think ye best now, either to displease this lady, or else this good Saint Edward? The girl then made a mock of St. Edward but was smitten with palsy so that her mouth was drawn to her ear and she foamed like a boar. Then was she taken to the shrine of St. Edward and was there cured.† We incidentally hear that the craft was an organised one in London in 1402, with wardens empowered to search out inferior work; doubtless the Craft Association was in being long before this.‡

Considering the miraculously skilful workmanship of such

* In the *Golden Legend*. I have not looked for it in the earlier lives.

† It was incorporated by charter in 1561. (W. C. Hazlitt.)

examples as we have been dealing with, a skill only to be obtained by continuous and combined experience, considering further the high type of the design employed, which is comparable with that of the best painters of the time,* and also the remarkable likeness in the details of many of the works, I am drawn to conclude that the great pieces must have been 'trade work,' and for the most part wrought in London. I cannot agree, therefore, with Dr. Rock, who, reasoning from certain shields of arms associated with the Syon Cope, suggested that it was the work of the nuns of some religious house near Coventry: nor can I agree with the authorities of the British Museum, who suggest that their beautiful book cover was wrought by the nun Anne Felbrigge. If, however, these were trade-work, such was trade at the end of the thirteenth century. †

If I may end with a suggestion, it is that, as this class of work is so limited, and yet is so well represented in the two London museums, it would be most interesting and quite feasible if at one of them an effort were made to bring together a *complete* collection of coloured photographs and other representations of English embroideries of the great period."

Mr. HOPE stated that in the early fourteenth century Abbot Wigmore, of Gloucester, had worked a vestment with his own hands, *quam propriis manibus texuit et fecit*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, 21st March, 1907.

Sir EDWARD MAUNDE THOMPSON, K.C.B., LL.D.,
D.C.L., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—*Testamenta Cantiana*: a series of extracts from fifteenth

* I have a note made on an examination of the Ascoli Cope: "Drawing of the artist still visible—that is where the embroidery was worn away."

† A useful bibliography of the subject is given by A. F. Kendrick, *English Embroidery*, 1904. To the works there cited should be added above all M. L. De Farcy's *La Broderie*, with its supplement. The large collection of examples brought together in this work has made comparison easy. Some important articles by Miss Morris appeared in the *Burlington Magazine* for 1905. See also Mrs. A. Christie's *Embroidery and Tapestry*. The important illustrated catalogue of the exhibition at the Burlington Fine Arts Club in 1905 has now been published.

and sixteenth century wills relating to church building and topography West Kent. By Leland L. Duncan, M.V.O., F.S.A. Svo. London, 1906.

From J. Challenor Smith, Esq., F.S.A. :—Notes on the Church of St. Andrew, Soham, Cambridgeshire. By the Rev. J. R. Florenshaw. 4to. Coventry, 1905.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

William Wright, Esq., M.B., B.Ch., D.Sc.

Thomas Frederick Hobson, Esq., M.A.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read a paper on the great Almerly for relics of late in the Abbey Church of Selby, with notes on some other receptacles for relics.

Mr. Hope's paper, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*, was illustrated by a series of lantern slides showing the extent of the recent disastrous burning of Selby abbey church, in which the relic-almerly and other ancient features were completely destroyed.

Mr. W. D. CARŌE said there were specimens of such almeries on some of the less beaten tracks in Denmark. One in the museum at Randers, dating about 1500, had iron hinges of precisely the same pattern as those from Selby, all being of a common German type. Below the great reredos of Aarhus cathedral church was a large iron cage used for the same purpose opening at the back. He shared the opinion of organs expressed in the paper, and referred to the last fire in the roof of Canterbury Cathedral about 1875. The flying buttresses of the original plan should be added during the restoration of Selby Abbey.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH remarked that the fire at Selby and its results seemed to show what he had frequently urged, that the fires so often recorded by the chronicles in the Middle Ages were by no means so destructive as might appear, the piers and walls being seldom damaged. Such fires, however, were frequently made an excuse by the monks or other ecclesiastics for rebuilding their churches in the latest and most fashionable style; and we must therefore always accept the reports of destructive fires *cum grano salis*.

Mr. A. G. HILL discussed the advisability of re-roofing the choir with stone, and added that the moral of the Selby fire seemed to be: No organs.

Mr. HOPE referred to two churches, at Rochester and Norwich, that had been burnt out, and yet showed no trace of fire on the stonework beyond a slight reddening; much of the damage at Selby was due to the jets of cold water thrown by

the firemen on the heated stone. He was interested in hearing of the almeries in Denmark, and desired further particulars.

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., Director, read the following notes upon some leaden dinner plates, a Viking horse-bit, and a Viking sword found in London:

"These lead plates, three in number, are said to have been found in the City Ditch on the site of Newgate Prison in 1903-4; they were brought to my notice by a friend who kindly allowed me to have two, the remaining plate being retained.

They are very roughly manufactured, each being hammered out of a sheet of lead. Upon the rim by way of an ornament is a circular stamp, made by impressing the reverse of a second brass of Antoninus Pius—LIBERTAS. COS. IIII. S.C. Liberty standing to the right holding out the left hand with a cap in it. One of the plates has a rim $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in width and a diameter of 9 inches; the other ones are $8\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Upon the back of each plate is a circular stamp with rope border enclosing the City arms, and another stamp or punch mark containing within a dotted circle a large gateway or a prison, presumably Newgate. In the centre of all three plates is the letter X, perhaps the maker's mark.

I showed one of them to Mr. Gowland, who pronounced it to be composed of lead. This is, as far as I can ascertain, the first time any plate of lead has been brought to our notice. There are no specimens that I am aware of in the British Museum, and I have not been successful in ascertaining any information about those which I exhibit. It is possible they had been used by the prisoners in Newgate or at one of the other gate-house prisons. It is not easy to reconcile the fact of their being made of lead instead of pewter, as the laws and regulations of the Pewterers' Company were stringent in the early days, and any member of the company making or selling pewter not up to the standard was heavily fined and otherwise punished.

Newgate was damaged in the fire of 1666, and afterwards restored, thus it may be assumed that these plates date before that time, but without more evidence it is difficult to give their age.

The iron bit which I also exhibit has slender cheek pieces $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and the cross-bar, which is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, consists of two bars or pieces fitted with loops to the cheek piece, joined together in the middle with a loop. (See illustration.) The cheek pieces have been inlaid or damascened, probably with gold, in a sort of criss-cross pattern. Not much of

this ornamentation is now left, but a little can also be detected upon parts of the cross-bar, just sufficient to prove that the bit was originally damascened all over. This pattern is characteristic of the Danes or Vikings, and is very similar in design to the ornament upon the pommel of the Viking sword now exhibited. This bit, which is in an excellent state of preservation, was found in the month of May, 1906, at the back of St. Ann and St. Zachary's Church, Noble Street, near Cheapside, at a depth of 16 feet from the surface. The only three Viking objects found in the City proper were found near St. Paul's and St. Martin's-le-Grand.



VIKING HORSE-BIT FOUND IN LONDON. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

It will be in the recollection of many of you that on the 5th April last year,* I exhibited a Viking sword that had been found in the Thames in the previous October, 1905, between Putney and Wandsworth: this sword had lost its point. In the month of October, 1906, the point of a sword was found in the Thames opposite the boat house at Putney, and Mr. Lawrence, being convinced that it belonged to my sword, sent it up, and I had the satisfaction of seeing that the two broken ends fitted. I therefore got it rivetted together, and now exhibit it in its repaired condition, as I think it is an almost romantic incident that the sword and point, both lying in the Thames for so many centuries, should have been found by the same person within a year and again brought together. There is little doubt that the point was found where it was lost, and that the sword, rendered useless, was discarded soon afterwards not far away from it. The sword now measures $34\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length.

The TREASURER remarked that Newgate was burnt down, but not during the Great Fire. It was repaired in 1672; and

* See *ante*, p. 117.

a medieval gate, built by Richard Whittington, is shown in a book of 1650 as turreted and battlemented, and so appears in later views.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH was of opinion that the sword when dropped into the river was complete, and was only broken by the dredger; if the two parts had been separated for 1,000 years they would not fit as well as they did. These swords, which formed the subject of a memoir by M. Lorange of Bergen in Norway, were interesting for the English names on the blades, referring not to the owner but the swordsmith.*

Mr. REGINALD SMITH referred to two other Viking bridle-bits of the type exhibited. One was found at Berg, Løiten, Hedemarken (S. E. Norway);† and the other in a chamber 30 feet by 9 feet within a barrow at Söllested, near Assens, in the Danish island of Fünen.‡ All that remained of what had doubtless been a rich deposit was the rusted harness of two horses, with traces of decoration in silver, as on the London example. The name (if any) on the sword-blade should be Ulfberht or Ingelred.

Miss NINA LAYARD submitted for exhibition a number of additional objects found at Ipswich during the exploration of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery described in her paper of 29th November, 1906. They included a circular brooch, a strap buckle of bronze, three necklaces and a few other beads, and a whorl of (Roman ?) brick.

The SECRETARY called the attention of the Society to an announcement in the newspapers to the effect that the Nile dam at Assuan was to be raised to the height originally contemplated, by which the temples at Philæ would be entirely submerged. The Society, acting with the French archæologists, had been able to prevent this extreme height on the first occasion; but the moderately worded resolution that had been sent to Lord Cromer when the Society was informed that the raising of the dam was again contemplated had remained unacknowledged, and has evidently been fruitless.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

* Mr. Lethaby points out that a sword of this type is shown in the hand of the angel in one of the Saxon miniatures of Caedmon's Paraphrase engraved in vol. xxiv. of *Archæologia* (see plate lxxiv.; also lxxx.). Such swords might have been in general use in England in the tenth century.

† Gustafson, *Norges Oldtid*, fig. 430.

‡ *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires du Nord*. 1866-71. p. 128, fig. 5.

We, the AUDITORS appointed to audit the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY to the 31st day of December, 1906, having examined the find the same to be accurate.

CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR

		RECEIPTS.			
		£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
1906.					
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1905					154 16 3
Annual Subscriptions:					
13 at £3 3s., arrears due 1905		40	19	0	
5 at £2 2s., ditto		10	10	0	
1 at £1 1s., completion ditto		1	1	0	
521 at £3 3s., due 1st January, 1906		1641	3	0	
89 at £2 2s., ditto		186	18	0	
1 at £1 11s. 6d.		1	11	6	
1 at £3 3s., paid in advance for 1907		3	3	0	
					1885 5 6
Admissions:					
14 Fellows at £8 8s.					117 12 0
Dividends:					
on £10383 19s. 7d. Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock		301	13	0	
on £1010 1s. Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock		28	15	10	
					330 8 10
Works sold					172 16 5
Stevenson Bequest:					
Dividend on Bank Stock and other Investments					619 0 8
Owen Fund:					
Dividend on £300 2½ per cent. Annuities		7	2	8	
Sundry Receipts		71	1	4	

£3358 3 8

OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, from the 1st day of January, 1906,
underwritten ACCOUNTS, with the Vouchers relating thereto, do

ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1906.

PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1906.							
Publications of the Society :							
Printers' and Artists' Charges and Binding .					1147	11	3
Library :							
Binding		21	9	1			
Books purchased		225	11	11			
Subscriptions to Books and Societies		62	16	0			
					309	17	0
House Expenditure :							
Insurance		40	13	9			
Lighting		94	4	10			
Fuel		25	15	0			
Repairs		133	0	10			
Tea at Meetings		16	4	3			
Cleaning and Sundries		32	16	7			
					342	15	3
Income Tax and Inland Revenue License					19	12	6
Legacy Dnty and Costs : Stevenson Bequest					13	14	8
Pension :							
E. C. Ireland		160	0	0			
					160	0	0
Salaries :							
Assistant Secretary		400	0	0			
Clerk		235	0	0			
					635	0	0
Wages and Allowances :							
Porter, Housemaid, and Hall Boy					170	9	0
Official Expenditure :							
Stationery and Printing		103	1	3			
Postage		11	16	0			
Ditto and Carriage on Publications		44	8	2			
Sundry Expenses :							
Donations	25	0	0				
Picture Cleaning	12	0	0				
Excavation, Roman Wall, London	16	19	1				
Sundries	113	19	2				
					167	18	3
					327	3	8
Cash in hand :							
Conts & Co., Current Account	224	15	8				
Petty cash	7	4	8				
					232	0	4
					£3358	3	8

RECEIPTS.		RESEARCH FUND	
		£	s. d.
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1905		45	16 8
Dividends :			
12 months' Dividend on :			
£1805 13s. 4d. India 3½ per cent. Stock	60 0 8		
£500 J. Dickinson & Company Preference Stock	23 15 0		
£527 1s. 3d. Victoria Government 3 per cent. Stock	15 0 10		
£507 11s. 3d. Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock	14 9 4		
		113	5 10
		£159	2 6

STOCKS AND INVESTMENTS

	Amount of Stock.	Value at 31st December, 1906.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock	10583 19 7	9737 5 2
Bank Stock	2128 9 6	6076 15 11
Great Northern Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock	2725 0 0	3161 0 0
London and North Western Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	2757 0 0	3308 8 0
North Eastern Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	2761 0 0	3257 19 7
Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Consolidated Perpetual Preference Stock	592 5 10	432 7 5
Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock	1010 1 0	934 5 11
	£22557 15 11	£26908 2 0
OWEN FUND.		
2½ per cent. Annuities	300 0 0	253 10 0
RESEARCH FUND.		
India 3½ per cent. Stock	1805 13 4	1864 7 0
J. Dickinson & Co., Limited, 5 per cent. Preference Stock	500 0 0	557 10 0
Victorian Government 3 per cent. Consolidated Inscribed Stock	527 13 0	469 12 1
Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock	507 11 3	469 9 9
	£3340 17 7	£3360 18 10

ACCOUNT.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Berkhamstead Castle Excavations	5	0	0
Silchester Excavation Fund	50	0	0
St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, Excavation Fund	10	10	0
British School at Athens :			
For work at Laconia	10	10	0
Temple at Sparta	10	0	0
	<hr/>		
	20	10	0
Caerwent Exploration Fund	10	0	0
Red Hills Exploration Fund	10	0	0
Glastonbury Antiquarian Society	10	0	0
Balance 31st December, 1906	43	2	6
	<hr/>		
	£159	2	6

31st DECEMBER, 1906.

Amount
of Stock.
£ s. d.

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.

In the suit of Thornton v. Stevenson.

The Stocks remaining in Court to the credit of this cause are as follows :

Great Western Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	8894	0	0
Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock	15145	12	7
	<hr/>		
	£24039	12	7

After payment of the Annuities, now amounting to £400 per annum, the Society is entitled to one-fourth share of the residue of the Income of the above Funds. This is payable after the 10th April and 10th October in every year.

Witness our hands this 27th day of March, 1907.

W. J. HARDY.
A. PREVOST.
BALCARRES.
EVERARD GREEN.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1906.

INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Subscriptions received	1834	17 6	Publications of the Society :		
unpaid, 30th December, 1906	31	9 0	Printers' and Artists' Charges and Binding		1329 9 8
Admissions			Library :		
Dividends :			Binding	50	12 6
£10583 19s. 7d. Metropolitan 3 per			Books purchased	270	18 2
cent. Stock	301	13 0	Subscriptions to Books and Societies	62	16 0
£1010 1s. 6d. Metropolitan Water					
Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock	28	15 10	House Expenditure :		384 6 8
Works sold			Insurance	40	13 9
Stevenson Bequest :			Lighting	93	0 11
Dividend on Bank Stock and other Investments	619	0 8	Fuel	22	7 0
Sundry Receipts	68	16 4	Repairs	137	8 10
Balance carried to Balance Sheet	219	14 5	Tea at Meetings	19	12 11
			Cleaning and Sundries	39	2 7
			Income Tax and Inland Revenue License	352	6 0
			Legacy Duty and Costs : Stevenson Bequest	19	12 6
			Pension : E. C. Ireland	13	11 8
				160	0 0
			Salaries :		
			Assistant Secretary	400	0 0
			Clerk	235	0 0
					635 0 0
			Wages and Allowances :		
			Porter, Housemaid, and Hall Boy	170	9 0
			Official Expenditure :		
			Stationery and Printing	126	15 3
			Postage	11	16 0
			" and Carriage on Publications	44	8 2
			Sundry Expenses	166	17 3
				349	16 8
				£3414	15 2

[1907,

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

To Sundry Creditors	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Unexpended balances :	.	.	.	599	16	6
Owen Fund	.	.	4	15	1	
Research Fund	.	.	43	2	6	
Balance, 31st December, 1905	.	.	308	22	3	7
Less Balance of Income and Expenditure Account	.	.	219	14	5	
				47	17	7
				306	02	9

We have prepared the above Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account from the Books and Statements provided by the Treasurer of the Society, and certify to the accuracy of the same. The Investments, which have been, as before, taken at Stock Exchange List prices, on the 30th December, 1899, with the exception of the Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent "B" Stock, which was purchased in 1905, and is at cost price, do not include those belonging to the Research and Owen Funds. No account has been taken of the Books, Furniture, Antiquities, or other Assets of the Society.

C. F. KEMP, SONS, & CO.

36 Walbrook, London, E.C.
27th March, 1907.

Thursday, 11th April, 1907.

Sir HENRY HOYLE HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.S.A.:—Guide to the Cairo Museum. By G. Maspero, translated by J. E. and A. A. Quibell. 3rd edition. 8vo. Cairo, 1906.

From the Compiler:—Testamenta Cantiana: a series of extracts from fifteenth and sixteenth century wills relating to church building and topography, East Kent. By Arthur Hussey. 8vo. London, 1907.

From Colonel Hobart, J.P.:—Photograph of a panel painting in Loddon Church, Norfolk.

From the Prime Warden and Wardens of the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers:—A short account of the portraits, pictures, plate, etc., in the possession of the Company. By J. Wrench Towse. 4to. London, 1907.

Notice was given that the Anniversary Meeting for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society would be held on Tuesday, 23rd April, being St. George's Day, at 2 p.m., and that no Fellow whose annual subscription is unpaid would be capable of giving a vote at such election.

The Report of the Auditors was read (see preceding pages 404-409), and thanks were voted to the Auditors for their trouble and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

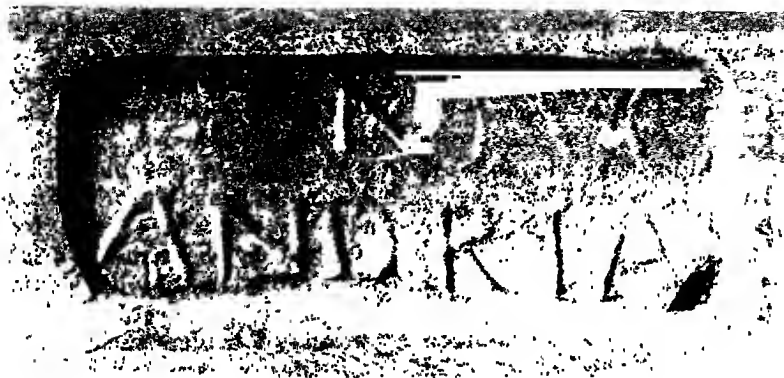
CHARLES DAWSON, Esq., F.S.A., read the following note on some inscribed bricks and tiles from the Roman *Castra* at Pevensey (Anderida?), Sussex:

"I have the honour to exhibit to the Society certain impressed or stamped bricks and tiles, discovered by me in the Roman *Castra* at Pevensey, which have a bearing upon the date of the building of its walls.

Two trays of specimens are exhibited, one containing those collected by myself during visits to Pevensey extending over several years, the other part of the result of the recent excavations. These have been kindly lent to-night for exhibition by the gentlemen in charge of the exploration (Mr. C. R. Peers, F.S.A., Mr. L. F. Salzmann, and Mr. J. E. Ray).

The portion of a black brick exhibited I was fortunate enough to discover beneath the arch of the postern gate in the north side of the wall, in the year 1902. It had evidently fallen down with other pieces from the roof of the arch, where similarly burnt bricks are to be seen.*

This brick, besides the usual semicircular combing-mark, has stamped upon it an oblong impression with rounded corners. Within appears the letters in relief HON AVG ANDRIA,



STAMP FROM ROMAN BRICK FOUND AT PEVENSEY. (†).

showing that the building of this part of the wall of the *Castra* or the postern is probably referable to the reign of the Roman Emperor Honorius (A.D. 395-423), which is a novel historical fact.

The explanation of the word, or abbreviated word, *Andria* is not clear. No marks indicating contraction of the name are present. It may be a geographical name or a name of some person.

Dealing with it first as a geographical name, it suggests *Anderida*, *Anderesium*, or *Andredes-eeaster*, names already identified with the *Castra* of Pevensey. But although

* I have also found portions of a red brick from the eastern part of the wall bearing the mutilated outline of the same stamp.

there is a certain general phonetic resemblance between the names according to the way the accents are placed, the philological connection is by no means clear. In fact all these names stand alone in history.

1. Thus of the word *Anderida* we have only one historical reference, namely among the Roman list of the garrisons stationed along the 'Saxon shore' of Britain.

2. *Anderesium* occurs in a list of Roman stations in Britain, and is mentioned by an anonymous chorographer of Ravenna.

3. *Andredes-ceaster* occurs in the Saxon Chronicle.

4. And if *Andria* is to stand as a geographical name for Pevensey *Castra*, we shall have a feminine form of an island in the Aegean Sea (*Andros*) applied to an island in Pevensey Marsh.

Since these names stand alone and vary to a considerable extent, the question remains if they are all geographically synonymous.

There is a whole group of French geographical names occurring on the opposite coast, in France, of the same general type, such as *Andeliacum*, *Andenesium*, *Anderitum*.

Dealing with the word *Andriu* as the name of some person, Dr. F. Haverfield has expressed the view that the word may be *Andrea* (Andrew) or less probably the Greek word for 'Courage' (used as the name of a ship), but he remarks that such Greek names are rare and were rarely used, and it would fit in ill here.

I have carefully examined by means of ladders such of the surface of the mural bricks and tiles as are exposed by weathering in the walls of the *Castra*, but without discovering any further inscriptions.

Among the specimens exhibited on behalf of the Pevensey Exploration Fund there is a fragment of a brick with a mutilated portion of the same stamped impression. Also two other impressions from other stamps not yet identified.

A provisional inference that may be drawn from these stamps is that the walls of the *Castra* may have been erected quite at the end of the Roman occupation of Britain within a few years of the final withdrawal of the legions. This date will accord, I believe, with the later form of the bastions flanking the walls. Leaving the walls out of the question, there is considerable evidence of far earlier occupations of the site. There are large Neolithic, Midden, and Late-Celtic deposits, presenting a good opportunity of working out layers belonging to the successive periods *in situ*.

In conclusion, I take this opportunity of requesting the

Fellows of the Society and their friends to support the continuance of the further explorations of the *Castra* which are now contemplated."

Mr. MILL STEPHENSON did not accept this late date proposed for the stamped tiles found at Pevensey.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH said the two stamps confirmed each other and the reading was certain and complete. Certain tiles found in London bore the letters LON and the initials PP BR, showing that they were for official use, like others stamped as belonging to the Fleet of Britain at Lyme.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH remarked that traces of the latest period of Roman occupation were rarely found, and referred to a paper he had written on the subject in 1877.* Coins of Honorius were scarce everywhere, but there is another inscription in which his name occurs. Pevensey was one of the forts of the Saxon Shore, erected in the fourth century, but its connection with Honorius was problematic. Andria, without praenomen or cognomen, could not be a personal name, but probably belonged to the site and was another form of Anderida. The find was of great rarity and interest.

Mr. DAWSON, in reply, was unable to accept the late date of the Pevensey walls. Perhaps the tiles were used only for repairs, but they were found in an arch of a postern.

Mr. PEERS thought the bastions indicated a late period of erection. Whether the fort took its name from the forest or *vice versa* could not be determined; but Anderida and Pevensey seemed to be rightly identified.

The Rev. J. K. FLOYER, M.A., F.S.A., read the following paper on the identification of the Castle and Manor of Merhull and Maurholme with a site in the Parish of Warton, county Lancs., known as Halsteads:

"Among the barons who joined the coalition against King John was Gilbert FitzReinfred, Baron of Kendal, and Lord amongst other places, of Warton, within that barony.

To him, in 1199, had John granted the right to hold a free court, gallows, pit,† and a weekly market in Warton on Wednesdays. Gilbert, however, his son, known as William de Lancaster iii., Ralph D'Eyncourt, and Lambert de Brus, were

* *Journal of Anthropological Institute*, vii. 299.

† *Furca*, a pit or ditch to drown women convicted of larceny.

all among the members of the baronial party who had besieged and occupied Rochester Castle, and who were taken prisoners by John and his mercenaries in 1215. The garrison were treated with great severity. William de Lancaster was sent as a prisoner to Corfe Castle; Gilbert himself was fined 12,000 marks, and had to give the following ten persons as hostages: Benedict, son and heir of Henry de Redman, the son and heir of Roger de Kirkby, the son and heir of William de Windleshore, the daughter and heir of Ralph D'Eyncourt, the son and heir of Roger de Burton, the daughter and heir of Adam de Yelond, the son or daughter of Thomas de Bethum, the son or daughter and heir of Walter de Strickland, the daughter of Richard de Coupland, and the son of Gilbert de Lancaster.

Of these, Kirkby and Windsor were Gilbert's grandsons, the remainder, by their surnames, having their origin in the immediate neighbourhood of Warton in Lancashire. Three of them were detained at Nottingham until 1222.* Besides this fine, Gilbert was obliged to surrender his two chief seats, the Castles of Kirby Kendall, otherwise Kendal, and the Castle of Merhull, otherwise spelt Mirhull, into the king's hands. The date of this surrender is 22nd January, 1216, and the original is among the Charter Rolls.†

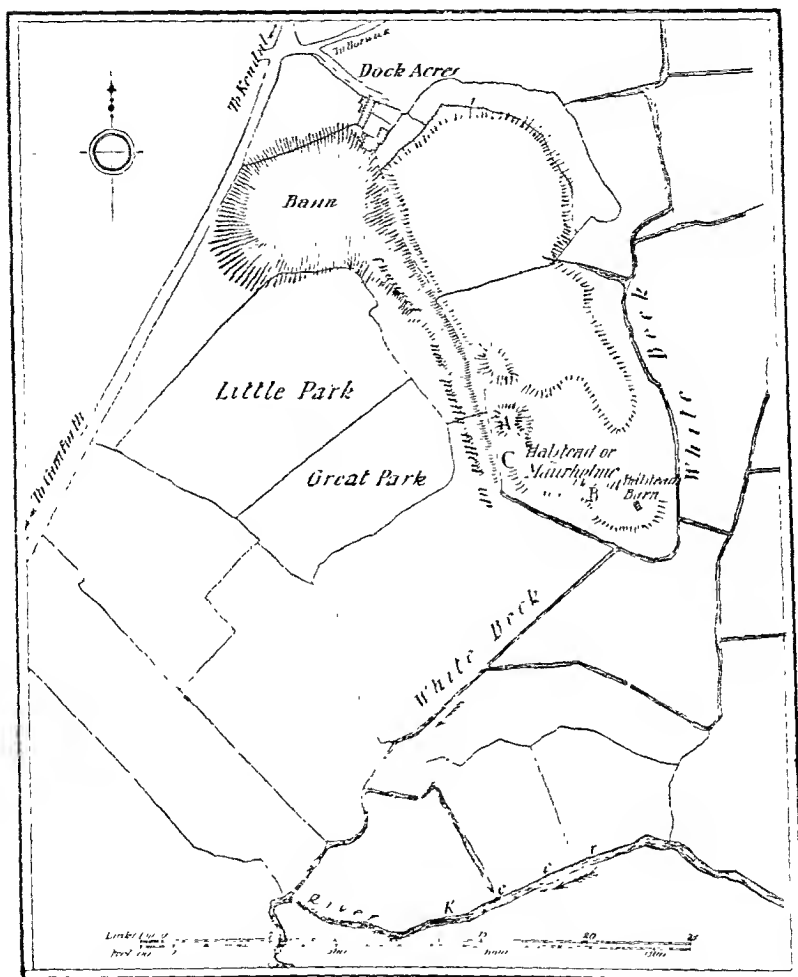
It has been hitherto only a matter of conjecture where this Castle of Merhull stood.

The surroundings and circumstances would suggest the neighbourhood of Kendal or Warton, but no place of that name is known to exist, and Dr. Whitaker, in writing his history of Richmondshire, says: 'It appears there must have been a mesne manor within Warton called Maurholme, which so nearly resembles Merhull, one of the castles which Gilbert de Lancaster (*i.e.* Gilbert FitzReinfred) was required to deliver up into the hands of King John, that I am strongly inclined to believe them to mean the same place; and as there are no vestiges within Warton, nor indeed any tradition of such a castle at present, it was probably demolished at that early period. Merhull, the castle thus surrendered, would rather appear to be Mourehilles in Stahmine, in the parish of Lancaster, if there ever was a castle at that place.'

The difficulty of accepting the latter suggestion is that Gilbert FitzReinfred never seems to have held any land in Stahmine, and there *was* a tradition about its being situated in Warton which did not come to the ears of Dr. Whitaker. A site assumed to be the site of the castle was pointed out

* W. Greenwood, *The Redmans of Laven and Harewood*. Kendal, 1905.

† Rot. Cart. A.D. 1216, Memb. 2 in dorso. See fol. ed. p. 221.



PLAN OF A SITE CALLED HALSTEADS. IN THE PARISH OF WARTON,
CO. LANCs.

many years ago by the late Mr. William Bolden of the Hyning Hall in Warton, and lord of the manor, to Mr. W. O. Roper, F.S.A., the historian of Lancaster and its neighbourhood, and Mr. Roper indicated it to the present writer.

The site presents several remarkable features, which need a little preliminary explanation.

Warton stands about eight miles north of Lancaster, on Morecambe Bay. It is chiefly distinguished by a high limestone hill known as the 'Cragg.' South of this, and between the townships of Warton and Borwick, lies a low tract of land intersected in parts by small streams, of which the chief is the river Keer. This tract in comparatively recent times was a morass with portions here and there of higher ground, and anciently would have been an estuary of the sea. Remains have been discovered of at least two ancient shipbuilding docks within about a mile of each other, one in Warton, the second at Carnforth, and a third on the coast at Quicksand Pool, two miles north of Warton. The earthwork of one of these dock basins, of considerable size, may be seen to-day in the low-lying ground between Warton and Borwick, at a farm known as Dock Acres.*

The basin is an irregular oval, its longer diameter being about 200 yards and the shorter one about 100 yards. In 1903, a rainy season, the bottom of this dock was covered with water, though it is ordinarily dry. From the south-east corner of this led a cutting which eventually joined the river Keer. This is now partly filled up, but 100 yards lower down an artificial cutting is made across a narrow neck of land, which has the effect of forming an island composed of a circular mound (A) at one corner and an irregular oval (B) known as Halsteads, both raised some feet above the level of the marshy meadow. There are no remains of masonry above ground except some traces of a rubble wall laid in mortar, both round the irregular surface and round the circular mound. On one side of the circular tump (A), on a lower level (C), are traces of the foundations of a wall made of freestone and set in mortar. In all these foundations there have clearly been extensive quarryings for stone for other structures; and lumps of freestone, which is not found nearer than a distance of two to three miles, are found in the neighbouring stone walls.

The whole site corresponds closely with the following description of an unnamed place of antiquity described in a

* These docks are described by W. Thompson Watkin in *Roman Lancashire*. Liverpool, 1883.

letter from Mr. W. Hutchinson, F.S.A.,* to George Allan, F.S.A. and read to the Society of Antiquaries, 27th November, 1788.† At the end of a description of Warton Cragg and its antiquities, he says: 'Besides the fortifications on the hill, others of more modern ages and people appear in the vale. In one place a square encampment; in another a circular area walled round, thirty paces in diameter, elevated considerably above the common level with the adjacent ground, and surrounded on all sides with a deep morass, except to the North West, where a ditch is cut across a narrow neck of land leading to it. At the distance of about 100 yards are the remains of large walls like a quay for shipping, built of freestone, which has been brought thither at the distance of several miles, the stone of the adjacent country being limestone. It seems as if the tide had formerly washed up the narrow gullies to this station where the small shipping of the ancients might be moored with safety under the protection of the circular fort or mole, which shows considerable strength.'

There is no other site in the neighbourhood which would correspond in any way with this description but the one I have indicated. We may understand then that in 1788 there were some remains of a strong circular fort or mole about 30 paces in diameter on what is now a circular mound (A), and that on the raised area (B) known as Halsteads, round which may now be traced the foundations of a wall, there was a visible freestone wall not much above the ground level. The site of the area (B) is now known as Halsteads, which may be a modern name, but it is a tempting suggestion that it is Hall Stede or site of the Hall, a derivation which takes us back to Saxon times. The two fields immediately adjoining are known as Great Park and Little Park.

In 1868, at the visit of the Royal Archæological Institute to Borwick Hall, about a mile from Halsteads, Mr. Sharpe stated that at the close of the eighteenth century, about a mile from Borwick Hall, a quantity of timber was found, evidently prepared for shipbuilding purposes,‡ together with a Roman anchor,§ and that near an adjoining farmhouse, which is known as Dock Acre, there are said to have been found the steps of a Roman dock. I may also record here a conversation with Mrs. Jackson Mason, whose family have been the owners of Dock Acre for about 200 years, that it was handed down to her that a lead coffin had been found at Dock Acre

* Author of a *History of Durham*, 1785-94.

† Printed in *Archæologia*, vol. ix.

‡ *Archæological Journal*, xxv. 343.

§ This was at a place formerly known as "Gallihaw," now Galley Hall, at Carnforth.

containing the body of the daughter of a Roman general. There is no way now of inquiring further about this tradition, so I have set it down for what it is worth.

It is necessary to go back in the history to show that the circular fort at a may have been the keep of the castle which Gilbert FitzReinfred was ordered to surrender in 1215-16, and which was built in this spot possibly in quite early days to protect the shipping and the dock behind it from the incursions of Northern pirates.

After the death of Gilbert FitzReinfred, in 1220, his lands were divided. The eldest son, known as William de Lancaster iii., who has been already mentioned, died without issue in 1246, and Peter de Brus and Walter de Lindsay, his two nephews, were declared his heirs.* Peter de Brus had Kendal and Walter de Lindsay had Warton for his chief messuage.

Lindsay granted a charter to the burgesses of Warton to hold their burgages freely, with the exception of certain areas, presumably demesne lands, which are carefully specified. One of these is 'My park of Morholm.' The date of this would be soon after 1246. On the death of Walter de Lindsay, the property passed to his sister Christiana, who married Ingleram de Coucy, otherwise de Gysnes, a member of the ancient French family. Christiana died 8 Edward III. (1334), and in the Inquisition held 'at Maurholm' the site of the manor is said to be worth yearly in easements of houses and gardens 4s. 4d.†

The lands mentioned in connection with the manor, some of which can easily be identified, leave little doubt that Maurholme must have been situated in Warton somewhere in the neighbourhood of Halsteads and Dock Acres. William de Coucy, Christiana's son, inherited Maurholme, and at his death in 17 Edward III. (1343), held 'one whole manor of Maurholme worth yearly in easements of houses and gardens 12d. and a dove house, worth yearly 12d.' William de Coucy died abroad, and as his death seemed uncertain, an inquisition was further held at Warton, on 6 March, 21 Edward III. (1346), upon William and his Brother Robert, after the death of the latter, when it was declared that 'the herbage of the site of the manor of Maurholme . . . with the fruits of the garden, and the herbage of one little marsh near the site of the said manor are worth 30s.' . . . 'and at Warton near Maurholme there is one dove house.' Also William and Robert held all the houses of the manor of Maurholme, namely 'Hall with one great chamber, garderobe, pantry, and buttery kitchen, one chamber for knights,

* Lancashire inquests, 1205-1307, Lancashire Record Society, 1903.

† Inq. p. m. on Christiana de Coucy. M.S.

one chapel . . . two granges, one "thorat,"* one house for turves, one house for carpentry, one house for dogs, one stable, one smithy, two granges called Westbernes and one with a stable . . . the trees growing in the Park and about the enclosure of the manor are worth to sell 10 pounds,' etc.†

After this the manor of Maurholme escheated to the king, who granted it temporarily, in 1347, with the manors of Warton, Camforth, etc., to John de Coupland for his bravery in taking prisoner David Bruce at the victory at Durham.‡ John de Coupland married the widow of William de Coucy, and on her death in 49 Edward III. (1375) Maurholme reverted to William's elder brother Ingelram de Coucy ii.,§ who arrived in England as a hostage for John, King of France, in 1360, was created Earl of Bedford, and married in 1365 Isabella, daughter of Edward III., and sister to John of Gaunt. He was the author of the celebrated triplet:

Je ne suis Roi ni Duc
Prince ne compte aussie
Je suis le sire de Coucy.

Ingelram resigned his English honours to Richard II. on the king's accession in 1377, and returned to France, of which country he became Marshal and Grand Butler. He was subsequently taken prisoner at the defeat of the Christian army at Nicopolis, and died of the plague in 1397. Richard granted his English estates, including Maurholme, in 1399, to Philippa, Duchess of Ireland, and after her death they were to go to the king's son, John, Duke of Bedford, Regent of France.|| He held Maurholme at his death at Rouen in 1435. After this the manors of Warton and Maurholme disappear, Maurholme to be no more heard of, Warton to reappear in Crown lands many years later.

The manor house was in a marshy spot, unsuitable for residence, and after a time apparently being unused went to decay, and the materials were quarried away, the only portion remaining in the eighteenth century being the foundations, or little more, of the freestone outer wall of the enclosed area (B), on or near which the manor house seems to have stood, and which doubtless had its landing steps as a quay; and which Mr. Hutchinson took to be such.

The evidence collected here will be sufficient to substantiate

* ? Is this Thoracium, meaning the old tower.

† Inj. p. m. No. 63 (2nd nos.) 20 Edward III. I am indebted to Mr. W. Farrer for the use of his copies of these three Inquisitions.—J. K. F.

‡ *Cat. of Patent Rolls*, 1347.

§ A deed in connection with this transfer is in *Close Rolls*.

|| *Coucher Book of Furness Abbey*.

the rather slender tradition that Halsteads was the site of Maurholme, and that Maurholme was identical with the Castle of Merhull ordered to be surrendered by Gilbert FitzReinfred, and that the site of this was dictated by the need to protect a shipbuilding dock of considerable importance in early days."

Mr. W. PALEY BAILDON mentioned a tradition that a very large ship had been found at the dock, the remains of the latter being visible till recently. Excavation might throw further light on the subject discussed in the paper.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH recalled the fact that there was no county of Lancaster in the reign of John. Mr. Robey had found that all the tenants had obtained other lands in remote parts of the Duchy.

Mr. BOOKER inquired the condition of Morecambe Bay in Roman times.

Mr. FLOYER replied that the present name was quite modern and had superseded Poulton-le-Sands. The channel was continually shifting, and much might be hidden below the sand: a quarry near the shore had been so buried. There were remains of other docks in the neighbourhood, which had been a shipping centre in those days.

Mr. READ said a stone axe, which was also exhibited by Mr. Floyer, was probably of felstone, and belonged to a well-known type, characteristic of the neighbourhood in which it was found. There was an account in *Archæologia*, xliv., of similar discoveries of celts in the bed of Ehenside Tarn, Cumberland, and in some cases the wooden handles were preserved. The method of hafting was clearly shown, and the specimens belonged to the late Neolithic period. A mould from Basingstoke, like one shown, was of pewter or lead, and was intended for cakes, or something of that kind, but could lay claim to no great antiquity.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, 18th April, 1907.

Sir EDWARD WILLIAM BRABROOK, C.B.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gift was announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donor :

From the Author:—The making of Place House at Titchfield, near Southampton, in 1538. By W. H. St. John Hope. 8vo. London, 1906.

Notice was again given of the Anniversary Meeting on Tuesday, 23rd April, St. George's Day, and lists were read of the Fellows proposed as President, Council, and Officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

The following report, from the Rev. A. D. Hill, M.A., Local Secretary for Notts, was read, on recent discoveries of antiquities at Woolsthorp, Lincs. :

“On the borders of Lincolnshire and Leicestershire, about four miles west of Grantham, the Stanton Iron Company is working the ironstone beds of about 6 feet in thickness, which lie horizontally from 1 to 5 feet below the surface of the soil. A considerable extent of the stone has been removed, and the land lowered over a large area through which runs the ancient track known as Sewstern Lane. This track diverges from Erming Street near Stretton, and running northwards forms the county boundary between Lincolnshire and Leicestershire for some 10 miles. Here the lane continues nearly due north, while the county boundary turns westward so as to include the parish of Woolsthorp in the county of Lincoln. The lane thus becomes the boundary between the Lincolnshire parishes of Woolsthorp and Denton, and is locally known as *Mere Lane*. In a strip of land about a mile in length and from a quarter to half a mile in width, on either side of Mere Lane, many ancient remains have been found in the soil during its removal by the Iron Company, and in pits excavated in the ironstone beds beneath it.

Unfortunately no systematic record has been kept of the discoveries, which have extended over many years, and all traces of the pits sunk in the stone bed have been obliterated by the removal of the ironstone, so that all that remains is the collection of objects found from time to time.

Interments have been found on both sides of the lane, chiefly on the west, the skeletons extended and lying north and south, with the head to the north, sometimes covered with large stones, recorded as having been found with the bodies. 'Cinerary urns' are said to have been found on the top of the rock bed.

Animal bones and sawn pieces of deer antlers were found.

Roman remains: no coins have been recorded. The pottery fragments are chiefly Durobrivian, no Samian, the only complete specimen seen in the collection being a small vessel about 4 inches high. A bronze spout of a vessel, shaped like an animal's head, has been found. Of tiles there are a good many fragments: one complete *tegula*; several tiles without flanges with cross-scoring and a hole in the centre; also oblong tiles without flanges, some with a hole in the centre of the top margin. These are probably wall tiles, and seem to have been fixed with mortar.

Many *Pits* excavated in the ironstone beds have been laid open in the course of removal of the stone. They were of various sizes and depths, and with no obvious relation to each other. A large pit, 5 or 6 feet deep, had a recess coated with 'wattle and daub,' the outer surface of which was burnt hard, as though it had been used as a hearth. A collection of objects found in the pits has been made. They include:

(1) Worn stones of sandstone grit, rectangular and triangular, perhaps 'water boilers.'

(2) A flint flake, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch square, and a flint ball with two small holes, probably natural.

(3) Fragments of large pots of porous coarse clay.

(4) Fragments of pots with impress of straw on outer side, and others with cross scratches.

(5) Two pots (bases only) shaped like flower-pots, with excentric circles on the bottom. In one of them an iron boss or brooch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, was found.

(6) A store of wheat, charred by fire.

(7) Many pieces of slag, perhaps evidence of the working of the ironstone.

(8) Fragments of roughly made, rectangular, somewhat tapering clay blocks, 10 inches long by 2 inches square, such as might be used to support clay vessels in a kiln.

No plans have been preserved of the foundations of buildings, which do not appear to be very ancient.

The area which has been dealt with by the ironstone works is many acres in extent, and the 'finds' have not been accurately recorded. It appears to have been occupied at many periods. There is no evidence of any regular cemetery,

but the few interments seem to have some relation to the ancient track, Sewstern Lane. The whole area is abruptly bounded on the north by a steep declivity crowned with a wood, which has not been investigated."

Mr. READ remarked that the commonplace relics on such sites should be carefully collected; the present exhibits showed the Britons in contact with Roman civilisation. The tapering blocks were for use in kilns and had been found elsewhere, as at Hunsbury. The huts were probably covered with wattle and daub, the clay turning into brick when burnt and the branches being destroyed. He had been in communication with the secretary of the Ironstone Company, and hoped the relics might some day be shown to the Society.

Mr. HILL also sent a photograph from Mr. Blagg of a curious pottery tankard, with handle, that might belong to the Bronze or even to the Stone Age.

Mr. PALEY BAILDON pointed out that Woolsthorpe was a Danish settlement, the name *Ulf* becoming *Wool* in Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire. It was often stated that the Danes gave new names to their settlements: Ulfsthorpe was evidently created by the Danes, and was not an Anglo-Saxon settlement renamed. Remains of this later period should be specially searched for on such sites.

MILL STEPHENSON, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., read the following notes on some unrecorded palimpsest brasses:

"In May last year* I brought to the notice of the Society rubbings of nine unrecorded palimpsest brasses. Since that date seven† others have been noticed, rubbings of which are now exhibited, and in one case the original brass is also on the table.

(1) Twyford (Bucks). For information of this palimpsest I am in the first instance indebted to our Fellow Mr. W. H. Richardson, who kindly drew my attention to a note he had found and suggested I should look up the brass. I then asked Mr. Wilfred J. Hemp, who was residing in the county, to verify Mr. Richardson's note. He very kindly rode over to Twyford and reported the upper portion of the figure to be loose and palimpsest: he also reported the lower portion of the figure,

* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xx. 315.

† Eight, including the example from Fivehead, Somerset, described by the Rev. E. H. Bates at p. 334.

the inscription, and one of the shields as nearly loose and in want of relaying. Mr. Hemp was also of the opinion that the whole brass would prove to be a palimpsest. Acting on this report, I entered into correspondence with the vicar, suggesting that the brass should be examined and then securely refixed. After consultation with the churchwardens the vicar accepted my suggestion and proposed a visit. Mr. Hemp and I then went over to Twyford and took up the loose portions of the brass, which by courtesy of the vicar, the Rev. Edmund Graves, are now exhibited before being finally refixed. The brass lies on a high tomb partly made up of pieces of an earlier monument and partly built up of rubble, probably the work of the modern restorer. It is inlaid in a very massive slab of Sussex marble about 9 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet and about 4 inches in thickness, now split across the centre, which accounts for the fracture in the brass figure. The component parts consist of a well-engraved effigy* of Thomas Giffard, who died on the 25th of November, 1550, a foot inscription, and four shields of arms bearing Giffard twice repeated, Giffard impaling Staveley, and Staveley alone, Thomas Giffard having married Mary, a daughter of William Staveley, of Bignell, as is recorded on the inscription. The figure is in complete armour, bareheaded, and without gauntlets, the head resting on a helmet, the feet on a greyhound. Small pieces are wanting from the elbows, as is also the hilt of the sword and the handle of the dagger.

Turning to the reverse sides it will be seen that the figure is made up of portions of two other effigies, whilst numerous smaller pieces have been soldered on to make up corners and points, as for instance the dog's head, the elbows now lost, the points of the mail skirt, and one of the projections at the sides of the knee-pieces. The upper half of the figure, 22 inches in length, has been cut from the centre of an early priest robed in mass vestments. Portions of the hands are just visible, showing the edges of the cassock sleeves and the sleeves of the alb, with a single apparel on the upper sides, the design being a large four-leaved flower. The chasuble has a narrow border ornamented with similar flowers enclosed in lozenges with small circles between each lozenge, and has also an inner invected border. The fanon is richly worked and terminates in a broad fringed end. This fragment may be dated as *circa* 1330, and may be compared with the well-known figure of Lawrence St. Maur, 1337, at Higham Ferrers, Northants., but it is of finer work than this figure. A closer

* The effigy measures 48 inches in height: the inscription plate is $27\frac{3}{4}$ by 5 inches, and the shields $6\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

parallel is afforded by the palimpsest fragments in the church of St. John Maddermarket, Norwich, conjectured to be spoil from the abbey of St. Benet Hulme, re-used to build up the brass of Robert Rugge in 1558.* The lower half of the figure, 26 inches in length, is composed of about two-thirds of the lower portion of the effigy of an ecclesiastic in academicals, *circa* 1440-50, wearing a cassock and a shorter gown with fur-lined sleeves, the edges of which just appear. This may be compared with the figure of Geoffrey Hargreve, 1447, in the chapel of New College, Oxford.† Some of the numerous little bits soldered on to the various corners may have belonged to this figure, but they are all too small and too much smothered in solder to tell anything.

The inscription is made up of two fragments of figure brasses and another almost complete inscription. These pieces respectively measure 3, 15, and $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by 5 inches in width. The smallest or left-hand piece shows a few lines of drapery only, being cut out of the centre of some figure, possibly from the same figure as the right-hand piece, which shows a portion of the hands and the wrists of a figure of a monk in cassock and gown, and may be dated about the middle of the fifteenth century. It may be compared with the figures of monks in the abbey church of St. Alban, all of which have the curious little V-shaped slits in the cassock sleeves. The most interesting piece is the middle portion, which consists of an almost complete inscription to Master William Stortefford, who died on the 4th of November, 1416. It reads thus :

**Hic iacet magist' Willms Stortefford q[uondam]
 Canonic' & Residanciari' p'sentis ecclie ac [archidiaconi]
 Midd' qui obuit iij^o die mens' Novembr[is anno]
 dñi M^o cccc^o xbj^o cui' aīe p̄ficietur de[us amen]**

This can be no other than the William Stortford who was treasurer of St. Paul's from 1387 to 1393. In the latter year he was appointed archdeacon of Middlesex, and in 1399 prebendary of Islington. He was holding both these appointments at the time of his death in 1416.‡ In his will, dated 1st August in that year, and proved 4th November following,

* *Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society*, iv, 226-230, with illustration of the palimpsest portions at p. 229. See also *Norfolk Archaeology*, xiv, 63-69.

† Engraved in J. G. and L. A. B. Wallers' *Series of Monumental Brasses*.

‡ *Norum Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Londinense*, by Rev. George Hennessey, pp. 8, 11, 33. His will is entered in the Dean and Chapter Register, W. D. 13, 1. 46.

the desires to be buried in the great crypt of St. Paul's at the altar of St. Mary, where a lamp hangs. It may, I think, be fairly inferred that we have here spoil from the pillage of the chantries in the cathedral church of St. Paul in the year 1547.

It is of exceptional interest to be able to allocate one of these palimpsest inscriptions to its original home. A few examples have been so identified, as for instance a brass at Reading dated 1538, which is made up of a portion of the figure and the complete inscription to Sir John Popham, who died in 1463, and was buried in the Charterhouse, London. At Denchworth, Berks., is a plate recording the laying of a foundation stone of Bisham Abbey in 1333, re-used in 1562 for an inscription to William Hyde. At Walkerne, Herts., an inscription to John Lovekyn, lord mayor of London, who was buried in the church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, is now doing duty as a memorial to Richard Humberstone, who died in 1581.

Of the four shields only one was examined, the rest being fast in their indents. On the obverse it bears the arms of Giffard, and on the reverse a small portion of canopy work of fifteenth-century date.

(2) Islington, St. Mary. In the early part of last year it was reported to the Monumental Brass Society that the brasses in the church of St. Mary, Islington, were in need of refixing; in fact one shield was absolutely loose and the rest were in a very unsafe condition. These brasses have been several times moved; a few years ago they were placed on the wall, but at the last restoration were refixed in their slabs. The work of relaying was, however, done so badly that all were again practically loose last year. In an interview with the vicar, the Rev. C. J. Procter, who received me most courteously, I pointed out the danger of leaving such valuable memorials in so unsafe a condition, and offered on behalf of the Monumental Brass Society to bear half the cost of refixing if the parish would contribute the other half. After consultation with the churchwardens my offer was accepted, and the brasses were removed, cleaned, examined, and then securely refixed. Of the two brasses in the church both proved to be entirely made up of earlier fragments.

(A) A small plate, about 18 by 9½ inches, bearing the figures of a man in armour and his wife, *circa* 1535-40, with a small shield 5¾ by 5 inches above. This shield apparently bears the arms of Fowler impaling a coat now much broken and defaced, but faint traces of a chevron may still be seen. Originally there was a foot inscription now lost. Weever* mentions an

* *Ancient Funeral Monuments*, p. 538.

inscription to Alice, wife of Robert Fowler, Esq., 1540, and Nicholas Charles, the herald, notes the same inscription, and gives a trick of the arms, *on a chevron between three birds as many crosses, impaling a chevron ermine between three birds*.^{*} From this evidence the plate may be assigned as the memorial of Robert and Alice Fowler, probably laid down on the death of Alice in 1540, as Robert survived until 1543, in which year his will was proved, and in it is no mention of either wife or child. Robert Fowler was vice-treasurer of Calais, and in 1539 purchased the manor of Barnsbury, in which he was succeeded by his cousin and heir William Fowler, who sold the manor in 1542 to Thomas Fowler.

The later or Fowler side of the plate is of no particular interest, being of a common type, except for the fact of two figures being engraved on a single plate. An examination of the reverse soon explains this, as the top right-hand corner of a large early fourteenth-century brass has been re-used. This plate shows finely-designed canopy work, a portion of a main arch with large leaved crockets above and cusps filled with foliage below, part of an entablature ornamented with large quatrefoils in circles with a row of small four-leaved quatrefoils below, and in the corner between the main arch and the entablature a circle enclosing rich tracery after the fashion of a rose window and set in masonry. In the right-hand corner is a large figure of an angel, nimbed and vested in alb and cope, holding in the left hand an incense boat and swinging a censer with the right, but only the chain of the censer appears, the rest having been cut away. Owing to the deep cutting of the lines the plate was broken during the work on the Fowler memorial and has been neatly rivetted together. This plate is certainly not of Flemish workmanship, nor can it definitely be said to be of English work. The main canopy with its straight lines, crockets, and cusps, and the work on the entablature, especially the row of little four-leaved quatrefoils, looks English, but on the other hand the costume of the angel, the very florid treatment of the rose window circle with the masonry below, and the fact of its being engraved on a single sheet of metal, seems to point to a foreign origin, and I would suggest that it is French work. As there are no French examples to refer to Mr. Hope suggested a search in the late Mr. Greeny's book on incised slabs, and on consulting this work examples of incised slabs were found strongly resembling this plate in general treatment. Angels in copes swinging censers, circles filled with elaborate tracery and

^{*} Lansdowne MS. 874, f. 40.

rich canopy work appear on slabs at Rouen, 1296, Evreux, 1317, Chalons-sur-Marne, 1338, and Epernay, 1351.*

The shield bearing the Fowler arms is simply an older shield re-used. The arms it bears are at present unidentified, *lozengy, on a fess three birds*. During the process of re-engraving this shield appears to have been broken into no fewer than eight pieces, it was then repaired and strengthened by the addition of a small brass plate. The canopy work surrounding the figures, although of fifteenth-century work, is part of the original design for the Fowler brass. It is simply old canopy work re-used, a fact which gives additional interest to the brass.

(B) The brass to Henry Savill and wife Margaret (a daughter of Thomas Fowler of Islington), who died in 1546, aged 19, consists of two effigies, each measuring 21 inches in height, a foot inscription 27 by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and two shields of arms, 7 by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The figures are of a common type, the man in armour, and the lady in the usual costume of this period. The shield above the man bears the arms of Savill quartering Wyatt. The one over the lady the arms of Savill impaling Fowler. Below the inscription are the indents for a child and for two roundels, but these have long been lost. The whole of the remaining portions of the brass are palimpsest. On the reverse of the figure of Henry Savill is the almost complete figure of a priest in cassock, surplice, almuce, and cope. The orphreys of the cope are ornamented with quatrefoils and fyfots alternately in lozenges, the morse being similarly decorated. This figure, except for the head, is almost complete, and may be dated *circa* 1360-70. On the reverse of Margaret Savill is another almost complete figure, only lacking a head and portions of the outer garment. It represents an ecclesiastic in cassock, surplice with large full sleeves, and a mantle of some brotherhood, as it is fastened across the chest by a cord, from which hangs another cord terminating in a cross with a most elaborate and complicated device below, which may possibly be the device or badge of some religious brotherhood. The figure is of late date, apparently of the first quarter of the sixteenth century. On the reverse of the inscription is another complete inscription to Clement Byrd, John Skypper, who died in 1519, and Agnes their wife. It reads as follows:

**Pray for the soules of Clement Byrd and John Skypper ;
Agnes**

* Rev. W. F. Greeny's *Incised Slabs on the Continent of Europe*, 28, 36, 41, 43.

**Their wyf the whiche John decessed the xxi day of Nouembre
the
yere of o^r lord Mⁱ V^e ; xix on whose soules Jhu haue mercy
Amen**

Unfortunately I have been unable to find any information as to Clement Byrd or John Skypper.

The shield bearing the Savill arms is cut out of another inscription, the lettering of which strongly resembles the Byrd inscription and is of similar date. It contains only a few words, thus:

**all citezein and
is wyf whiche
march the yere of
jhu haue mercy**

The shield bearing Savill impaling Fowler is cut out of a large figure of a lady in a fur-trimmed or possibly an heraldic mantle, her feet resting on a dog; one foot of the lady, the hind quarters of the dog, and a corner of the mantle are all that show. It is of late date, *circa* 1520. In building up the Savill brass no fewer than five distinct brasses have been re-used.

(3) Biddenden (Kent). For notice of and for rubbings of this palimpsest I am indebted to our Fellow, Mr. Harold Sands, who kindly brought up the original brass for inspection some few weeks ago. The obverse bears an inscription in eight Latin verses to Thomas Fleet, who died in 1572. The plate, which measures 16 by 9 inches, is now broken into three pieces; one small piece, the top right-hand corner, still remains in its original stone. The largest break is an old one, as may be seen by the solder on the back of the plate. This inscription has been cut from the lower right-hand corner of a large Flemish brass of date *circa* 1520-30. It shows a portion of a marginal inscription with the words *et datoris antestantis alt . . is ru* with the symbol of St. Mark in the corner and an outer border of foliage enclosing the whole. Of the main composition only the base of a canopy shaft, a portion of the marble pavement on this which the figure stands, a piece of the diapered curtain with its fringed edge which formed the background of the design, and a few lines of the drapery of the figure remain. A long hanging strip with a broad fringed end may possibly represent the edge of a tunic or dalmatic, in which case the figure may have been that of an ecclesiastic.

(4) British Museum. Two small palimpsest fragments have recently been added to the national collection.

(A) A well-engraved but mutilated symbol of St. John, no doubt a corner piece from a marginal inscription. It has been cut out of an early sixteenth-century inscription, but of this inscription three words alone remain, and tell us nothing.

(B) A small three-line inscription reading

xpe Ihu here
Roberti Mode
miserere

This tiny plate, only measuring $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 3 inches, and broken at the lower right-hand corner, shows on the reverse the naked feet of a figure wrapped in a shroud, the bottom knot of which appears between the feet.

(5) Hereford Cathedral Church. Amongst the numerous fragments and odd pieces returned to the cathedral church of Hereford by the executors of the late J. B. Nichols is a shield bearing a merchant's mark between the initials N. H. on the fess line. When our Fellow, Mr. J. Challenor Smith, was rubbing the brasses at Hereford he examined this shield, which now hangs loosely on a nail, and found that on the reverse was another and more elaborate mark, but with the same initials N. H. in the chief. As is now well known several of the brasses returned to Hereford do not belong there at all. In the Society's collection there is a rubbing of a merchant's mark, now lost, from Lowestoft, Suffolk, which exactly corresponds with the mark on the reverse of this shield, but I have been unable to find any record of a brass at Lowestoft, either in the Society's collection or in Davy's Suffolk collection in the British Museum, with a mark corresponding to the obverse. Richard Gough, the well-known antiquary, who collected the original brasses which for so many years adorned the staircase of Messrs. Nichols's printing offices in Westminster, and which were subsequently returned to Hereford and elsewhere, may possibly have collected this mark from Lowestoft before Davy made his collections.

In addition to the names mentioned in these notes, I have to thank Mr. W. H. St. John Hope for several suggestions and for much help in the preparation of the notes: and also our Fellow, Mr. J. Challenor Smith, for the trouble he took over the Islington rubbings at a time when I was unable to attend to them."

Mr. HOPE asked for suggestions as to the nature of the girdle-pendant seen on one of the figures, which had not a cope but a mantle, the dress of someone belonging to an Order. Directions as to dress were often found in the statutes

of religious houses, and the pendant was no doubt worn in accordance with the founder's injunctions. The monastic figure was a welcome addition to the small collection of such brasses. He agreed that the fragment was French, the decorated roundel being common in France, but only at a later date in England.

Mr. READ stated that no brass was acquired for the British Museum if its original locality were known; but odd fragments were added to the collection from time to time. Brasses were of special interest as dating particular forms of costume.

The TREASURER inquired the date of the merchant's mark, and was inclined to attribute them as a class to a comparatively late date.

Mr. STEPHENSON replied that the example shown belonged to the late fifteenth century, but merchants' marks were found as early as 1360 (Newark). The earliest on brasses were of the fourteenth century, but seals were still earlier.* As a rule such marks on brasses were late, and were very rarely impaled and quartered with the arms of merchant companies; in one or two instance they were impaled with personal arms.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

* *Norfolk Archaeology*, iii. 177.

ANNIVERSARY,

ST. GEORGE'S DAY,

TUESDAY, 23rd APRIL, 1907.

JOHN, Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in
the Chair.

LAWRENCE WEAVER, Esq., and WILLIAM PALEY BAILDON,
Esq., were nominated Scrutators of the Ballot.

At 4.30 p.m. the PRESIDENT proceeded to deliver the follow-
ing Address :

“The year that has passed since our last Anniversary has been, excepting as regards losses by death, from all points of view highly prosperous. Perhaps it will not be out of place to begin my address by noting with satisfaction the high average of attendance at the evening meetings, the value of many of the papers that have been contributed, and the interest of the discussions resulting therefrom.

On the other hand we are unfortunate in having before us rather a long obituary list. It is as follows :

The Rev. Charles John Armistead, M.A., F.R.G.S.
20th March, 1907.

Thomas Ashby, sen., Esq. 7th January, 1907.

Sir Francis Tress Barry, Bart., J.P., D.L., Hon. F.S.A.
Scot. 28th February, 1907.

Edward Milligen Beloe, Esq. 2nd March, 1907.

The Ven. Charles Henry Butcher, M.A., D.D. 18th
January, 1907.

John Wilson Carillon, Esq. 5th September, 1906.

The Ven. Alfred Saunders Dyer, M.A. 1st January,
1907.

The Rev. Richard Valpy French, LL.D., D.C.L. 22nd
February, 1907.

James Kenward, Esq., C.E. 9th July, 1906.

- Thomas Henry Longfield, Esq., M.R.I.A. 28th October, 1906.
 Frederick William Maitland, Esq., M.A., LL.D. Downing
 Professor of Laws in the University of Cambridge.
 21st December, 1906.
 John Thomas Micklethwaite, Esq. 28th October, 1906.
 The Rev. Henry Norris. 9th October, 1906.
 John Parker, Esq. 10th October, 1906.
 Henry Francis Pelham, Esq., President of Trinity College,
 Oxford. 12th February, 1907.
 The Rev. John James Raven, D.D. 20th September,
 1906.
 The Rev. Francis John Rawlins, M.A. 4th November,
 1906.
 General Sir Henry Augustus Smyth, R.A., K.C.M.G.
 18th September, 1906.
 William Henry Spiller, Esq. 5th October, 1906.
 William Sykes, Esq., M.D. 21st September, 1906.
 Henry Wilson, Esq., M.A. 8th January, 1907.
 Allan Wyon, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., F.R.G.S. 25th January,
 1907. And within the last few days
 The Rev. J. B. Medley, who was only elected last month.

The following gentlemen have resigned since the last Anniversary:

- Samuel Timbrell Fisher, Esq.
 Arthur Smyth Flower, Esq., M.A.
 George Willoughby Fraser, Esq.
 The Rev. William Edward Layton, M.A.
 Stuart Archibald Moore, Esq.

The following Fellows have been elected:

- Thomas Arthur Careless Attwood, Esq., M.A.
 Kennett Champain Bayley, Esq.
 Sir Hugh Bell, Bart.
 Cornelius Brown, Esq.
 Rupert Beswicke Howorth, Esq., B.A.
 George, Lord Hylton.
 Thomas Whitcombe Greene, Esq., B.C.L.
 Thomas Frederick Hobson, Esq., M.A.
 Sir Archibald Campbell Lawrie.
 Arthur Russell Malden, Esq., M.A.
 David Randall MacIver, Esq., M.A.
 The Rev. John Bacon Medley, B.A.

Colonel John William Robinson Parker.
The Very Rev. Joseph Armitage Robinson, D.D., Dean
of Westminster.
The Rev. Robert Meyricke Serjeantson.
John Henry Etherington Smith, Esq., M.A.
William Munro Tapp, Esq., LL.D.
George Heath Viner, Esq.
William Wright, Esq., M.B., D.Sc.

The following have been elected Honorary Fellows :

Jonkheer Barthold Willem Floris van Riemsdijk.
M. Salomon Reinach.

Of the deceased Fellows, one has left a gap in our ranks which can hardly be filled, several have done useful antiquarian work, while two or three, apart from any interest they may have had in subjects which specially concern us, have been men of high distinction.

Sir FRANCIS TRESS BARRY, Bart., early in life joined a commercial firm at Bilbao, and was for some time Acting Consul in the Spanish provinces of Biscay, Santander, and Guipuzcoa. He joined his brother-in-law, Mr. James Mason, in developing the famous San Domingo copper mines in Portugal, and this led to wealth and to various honours. In 1872, the year that he purchased the St. Leonard's estate, Windsor, he was appointed Consul-General of the Republic of Ecuador for the United Kingdom. In 1876 he was created Baron de Barry, Portugal. He was Conservative member for Windsor from 1890 to the last general election, being created a baronet in 1899.

Sir Francis, who became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London 11th February, 1892, in the year 1897 was elected an honorary member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. He took special interest in the elucidation of the origin and purpose of brochs, several excellent examples of which are situated on his property at Keiss Castle, Wick, Caithness. With the help of Dr. Joseph Anderson and other distinguished archæologists Sir Francis made careful and detailed examinations of a number of brochs in Caithness. The result has been to add a good deal to our knowledge of the archæology of brochs, although perhaps no one as yet has entirely succeeded in fixing the period to which they belong and the race by whom they were erected.

Sir Francis Barry resided a good deal at St. Leonard's Hill

Windsor, which is a spot of some interest in the history of the Society of Antiquaries owing to the fact that the actual lamp adopted as our crest was found there. This lamp, which is of bronze or brass, was once supposed to belong to the Roman period, but it is now generally thought to be of medieval workmanship. It was presented to our Society by Sir Hans Sloane, and an engraving of it was published in the first volume of *Vetusta Monumenta*.

While residing at Windsor Barry paid a good deal of attention to the antiquities dredged from the bed of the river Thames, and he several times exhibited specimens of such antiquities at meetings of the Society.*

Other communications made by him to the Society deal with (1) a number of painted pebbles found in the brochs at Keiss, marked in a manner somewhat resembling those found in a cave at Mas d'Azil, France (*Proceedings* xvii. 191-192), and (2) several prehistoric brochs in Caithness (*Proceedings*, xvii. 436-443, also *Proceedings* xix. 140).

EDWARD MILLIGEN BELOE, Esq., who had been elected 6th March, 1890, and died 2nd March, 1907, was a solicitor, practising for many years at King's Lynn. He never seems to have contributed to our publications, but wrote papers which have been printed in *Norfolk Archaeology* (the Transactions of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society) on Herbert de Lozinga, a cemetery cross of the Blackfriars at Lynn, the mortuary or absolution cross, Freebridge Marshland Hundred, and the making of Lynn, Oxborough, etc. Another article from his pen, namely, "In the Great Fen Road, and its Path to the Sea," was published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

The Rev. CHARLES HENRY BUTCHER, D.D., formerly Dean of Shanghai, who had been for many years Chaplain of All Saints, Cairo, was elected a Fellow of this Society, 4th June, 1891, but does not seem to have taken part in our meetings.

Professor F. W. MAITLAND, who died at Grand Canary in December of last year, aged 56, was a man of whom we might well be proud, although he never took an active part in the affairs of our Society. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself in the Law Tripos, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1876, and was elected a Bencher some years ago. Professor Maitland's grasp

* See *Proceedings*, xv. 349; xvii. 181, 434; xviii. 409.

of the history of English law and of comparative jurisprudence was remarkable, and he wrote a number of learned books on these subjects, of which the following titles seem to appeal specially to Antiquaries. In conjunction with Sir Frederick Pollock in 1895, the *History of English Law*; in 1897, *Domesday Book and Beyond*; in 1900, *Political Theories of the Middle Ages* (translated); and *English Law and the Renaissance* in 1901. He edited a number of volumes for the Selden Society, including the *Year Books of Edward II.*, of his work on which at a meeting of the Society in 1905 Lord Alverstone, the President, spoke as being a complete revelation to him, not only from the historical point of view, but from that of their interest and the amusement to be derived from them. Among other work for the Selden Society he edited *The Court Baron* in conjunction with our Fellow Mr. W. Paley Baildon. A pathetic interest is attached to Professor Maitland's last work, the life and letters of Sir Leslie Stephen, which was published only a very short time before his untimely death. Of his various Academic honours it is perhaps unnecessary to give a list.

The next name, that of JOHN THOMAS MICKLETHWAITE, Esq., is one which it is very difficult to treat adequately in the limited space at my command, and the more so as many of those who are present to-day knew Mr. Micklethwaite far more intimately than I ever had the privilege of doing. He was born in 1843, and having adopted the profession of an architect was articled to Mr. Gilbert Scott in or about the year 1863. At an early age he showed signs of remarkable maturity of judgment and began to write in *The Sacristy* a series of papers, afterwards expanded into his work on *Modern Parish Churches*, published in 1874, which caused something like a revolution of ideas among those to whom it specially appealed.

In 1874 he issued, in conjunction with Mr. Somers Clark, a pamphlet entitled *What shall be done with St. Paul's?* which commends itself for the same reasons as the work before mentioned. The necessities of the case are dealt with from a practical point of view. Ritual requirements, utility, and architectural dignity go hand in hand, whilst Wren's choir would have been left intact. In this case, as in the case of all his designs for churches, he insisted on the fact that the building was the shell, its plan and form being dictated by the uses to which it was to be applied. Most of the larger works in which he was concerned were planned in conjunction with his life-long friend and partner, Mr. Somers Clark. St. John the Divine, Gainsborough, the enlargement

and alterations of the parish church, Brighton, and the church at Stretton, near Burton-on-Trent, were thus carried out. They did not, however, always combine in their work. For instance, while the church at South Wimbledon is from Micklethwaite's designs, that of Paul, Wimbledon Park, was by Somers Clark.

Micklethwaite was one of the founders of the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society, and contributed various papers to its Transactions. He also helped to start the Alcuin Club, and supplied its first publication, namely, that on *The Ornaments of the Rubric*, which has passed into a third edition, and is still the best work of reference on the subject. He was a founder of the Henry Bradshaw Society, and took a leading part in the affairs of the Archaeological Institute. About the year 1891 he was Master of the Art Workers' Guild. It was, however, his connection with our Society which, outside his professional work, absorbed most of his time and his affections. He was elected a Fellow in 1870, and was at once recognised as an authority on ecclesiological matters. From that time until the end of his life he was a regular attendant at our meetings and a frequent speaker. The list of papers read by him and printed in *Archaeologia* and *Proceedings* is also considerable. He served for years on the Executive Committee, was several times a Member of Council, and during the Presidency of Viscount Dillon held the office of Vice-President. No man was more anxious to further the best interests of our Society, and although perhaps sometimes a little inclined to be blunt and emphatic in argument, none could be kinder at heart or more free from all petty feelings. In private life he was most generous with his knowledge, an excellent comrade and true friend.

In his profession, what perhaps gave him most pleasure was his appointment as architect or surveyor of Westminster Abbey, in succession to Mr. J. L. Pearson, in 1898. He had long before this acquired most intimate knowledge of the building, and he showed his reverence for it in the absolutely right way by doing his best with jealous care to preserve every fragment of it that remained.

His burial in the west cloister of Westminster Abbey was one of the most impressive ceremonies that have taken place there for years, and around his grave gathered a representative assemblage of fellow-workers and admirers, to some of whom his loss means a blank that cannot be filled.

The Rev. HENRY NORRIS, who died 9th October, 1906, was author of two archaeological works, copies of which are in the

Society's library, namely, (1) *Baddesley Clinton, its Manor, Church, and Hall, with some account of the Family of Ferrers*, published in 1897; and (2) *Tamworth Castle, its foundation, its History, and its Lords*, which came out in 1899.

JOHN PARKER, Esq., who died on the day following the last-named, was a well-known and much esteemed solicitor of High Wycombe, who took a keen interest in the topography and antiquities of his native county. He joined the Buckinghamshire Architectural and Archæological Society in or shortly after the year 1860, and rendered it great service for many years by acting in the different capacities of honorary secretary, librarian, curator, and editor. Since 1876 he contributed nearly 40 papers (including obituary notices, etc., to the *Records of Buckinghamshire*. He also made four contributions to the publications of the Society of Antiquaries, of which two appeared in *Proceedings*, and two (i) on *The Hospital of St. John the Baptist at Wycombe*, and (ii) on *The Manor of Aylesbury*, were printed in *Archæologia* (xlviii. 285-292 and l. 81-103). Mr. Parker was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1880.

HENRY FRANCIS PELHAM, Esq., President of Trinity College, Oxford, and Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University, was such an ardent scholar, and for many years took such a leading part in Oxford teaching, that, although, like Professor Maitland, he was not actively connected with our Society, it will be only right to say a few words about him. Born in 1846, he was eldest son of Bishop Pelham of Norwich and grandson of the second Earl of Chichester. After high academic distinction, in 1869 he was elected to a Fellowship at Exeter College, and was a tutor there for 21 years. He made the subject of Roman history his own, and it was a just tribute to his knowledge and ability that in 1887 he was chosen Reader in Ancient History, while in 1889 he succeeded Canon Rawlinson as Camden Professor. When in 1897 Dr. Woods ceased to be President of Trinity, Mr. Pelham was obviously the most fitting person to succeed him, and during the rest of his life he held the congenial office of President. His energies, however, were not confined to his old college, he managed to get through much work for the university, was an ardent old Harrovian, and took very great interest in the British Schools at Athens and at Rome. Of the latter he was in part the founder. His writing and teaching did much to extend the knowledge of history, especially of Roman history, for which his *Outlines of Roman History* is an admirable

introduction. He was also a man of athletic tastes; in his youth a lover of cricket and football, and in middle age an enthusiast for golf. In short he was one of those strenuous, manly, at the same time most loveable characters which have done so much to make England what it is, and of which not too many are now shaping her destinies.

The Rev. Dr. J. J. RAVEN, Honorary Canon of Norwich, took special interest in the history of church bells. In 1890 he published a work on *The Church Bells of Suffolk*, and the last result of his archæological research was a book on the general subject of English church bells, which was not published until after his death.

General Sir HENRY AUGUSTUS SMYTH, R.A., K.C.M.G., who died in September, 1906, at the age of 81, was of a distinguished family, being son of Admiral William Henry Smyth, F.S.A., and brother of Sir Warrington Smyth, of Charles Piazzi Smyth, for many years Astronomer-Royal in Scotland, and of Lady Flower. He himself had fought in the Crimean War, commanded the troops at the Cape, conducted operations in Zululand, and been Commander-in-Chief at Malta. In his later years he attended our meetings not unfrequently, but took little or no part in the business of the Society.

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON SPILLER, Esq., who died on the 5th of October, 1906, aged 67, was by profession a barrister-at-law. As a Fellow of our Society he made no mark, but was I am told an active member of that quaint coterie called "The Kernoozers," now I believe extinct, though several of those who belonged to it are happily still with us.

HENRY WILSON, Esq., of Farnborough Lodge, Farnborough, Kent, who on the night of January 8th, 1907, was killed by an unfortunate bicycle accident, was well known in the by-ways of literature and politics. Born at Leeds 75 years ago, he was educated at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, and at one time followed the profession of private tutor. He had also been a lieutenant-colonel of volunteers. From a sympathetic notice of him which appeared in the *Times* I venture to cull the following: Mr. Wilson was a man of cultivated literary tastes and of extensive sympathies. During the latter part of his life he devoted a good deal of time to the study and discussion of social and economic problems, and his frequent contributions to the correspondence columns of the *Times* bore testimony to his grasp of the important issues involved

in so many of the great questions which have recently formed the subject of legislation and public controversy. He was a thorough individualist, and his criticisms of the theories of socialism were marked by logical insight. He was one of those remarkable old men to know and converse with whom is indeed "a liberal education." Mr. Wilson had many friends in our Society, attending our meetings not unfrequently, but he seldom or never spoke.

ALLAN WYON, Esq., who held the post of chief engraver of Her late Majesty's seals from 1884 to 1901, died 25th January, 1907, was one of a talented family of medallists and seal engravers descended from George Wyon, silver chaser, who came over to England in the suite of King George I. Among the works executed by Mr. Allan Wyon were the Royal Jubilee medal of 1887, the Darwin medal for the Royal Society, the Episcopal Seals for the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Great Seal of Ireland in 1890, and the seal for the Secretary of Scotland in 1889. In 1887 he completed the publication of *The Great Seals of England*, a book that had been begun by his brother, Alfred Benjamin Wyon. He joined our Society in 1889, and was also a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and of the Royal Geographical Society.

A distinguished lady, Miss MARY BATESON, who died in December last, contributed much valuable work to archæological literature. She edited the *Records of the Borough of Leicester* with distinguished skill and profound knowledge of the subject. For the Selden Society she edited a work on *Borough Customs*, and it was of this book, on the publication of the first volume in 1904, that the Lord Chief Justice remarked that Miss Bateson knew more about English legal history than nine lawyers out of ten.

There is a gracefully worded appreciation of Miss Bateson's literary work in *The Athenceum* (8th December, 1906) from the pen of our late Fellow, Professor F. W. Maitland.

The past year has been one of considerable archæological activity.

On glancing at the Research Fund Account you will see that grants have been made for explorations at St. Augustine's Canterbury, Berkhamstead Castle. Caerwent, Glastonbury, Red-hills, Silchester, and we have also given two small sums to the British School at Athens. All this was I am sure money well spent, and without attempting to describe in detail

the various undertakings that we have thus assisted, I will now make a few remarks on them.

As regards important excavations at Silchester, with which our Society is so much identified and which are now drawing to a close, the operations of last season were somewhat restricted through the prolonged drought, but extended over a large walled-in *insula* in the middle of the grass field. This contained one building only, an extensive house of the courtyard type, that had evidently been connected with some industry in which water was largely used, as a large wooden tank and a number of other wooden structures were found in and about it. One other remarkable feature about the building was a square chamber with an iron plated doorway, and a barrel vault formed of hollow voussoirs such as have only been found elsewhere in Britain in the Roman baths at Bath. It is hoped next year to complete the investigation of the site by a search for the cemeteries and other features without the walls.

The excavations at Berkhamstead Castle have been carried out by Mr. D. S. Montgomerie, who has uncovered and traced a number of buried remains of walls and towers which have not hitherto been recorded. Of these Mr. Montgomerie has prepared a plan which will soon be laid before the Society, with a detailed report of the excavations.

For various reasons it was not practicable last year to resume the excavations on the site of St. Augustine's Abbey at Canterbury, but further funds have now come in and the work is again in progress. It is hoped this year to complete the tracing out of the infirmary buildings and of the dormitory range, and to lay open the eastern end of the nave of the great church which contains the burial place of St. Augustine and his immediate successors.

The excavations at the Lake Village near Glastonbury were reopened last year under the joint superintendence of Mr. Arthur Bulleid and Mr. H. St. George Gray, and a detailed report of the discoveries has been issued, this making the eighth report of the Committee. The area explored was about 580 square yards in extent, and was at the north-west corner of the village. Various dwelling-mounds were uncovered, of which mound 74 seems to have been the most important, containing as it did five floors and a remarkably complete and well-preserved timber substructure. Many interesting relics came to light: in the report an annotated list of them is given.

From the report of the Red-hills Exploration Committee I glean a few facts. Scattered along the margins of the estuaries and tidal rivers of Essex (and perhaps of other

counties on the east coast) are many curious deposits of red burnt clay, intermingled with fragments of rude pottery, to which the name of 'Red-hills' has been given. In Essex alone there are several hundreds of these, varying in size from a few rods to several acres. The origin of them, and the purpose they served have long been matter of speculation. A small fund having been raised, and Dr. Laver having obtained leave to examine some characteristic Red-hills in the parish of Langenhoe, not far from Colchester, in September and October last, excavations were made there under the personal supervision of Mr. Francis W. Reader. Three mounds were systematically examined, and were found to be composed chiefly of the usual red earth, containing many fragments of exceedingly rude red pottery, pieces of dark coloured domestic ware, including the greater portion of a large and highly decorated bowl which appears to be of the Late-Celtic period, a few wedges and 'T-pieces' of burnt red ware, and some hard vitrified slag, together with animal bones and portions of red deer antlers. Another useful work carried out for this Committee was the mapping of the Red-hills in the Langenhoe, Wigborough, and Mersea district.

About the Caerwent excavations, of which from time to time we have had excellent reports, owing to the absence from home of Mr. Alfred Trice Martin, I have not been able to get the latest information.

The British School at Athens having made special appeals for help to carry on their work in Laconia, and more particularly on the site of the temple of Artemis Orthia at Sparta, we felt that we could not do wrong in subscribing, and the results of the excavations seem to have been most satisfactory.

The Treasurer and Mr. F. W. Reader have been watching excavations in London, of which, perhaps, the most important was that revealing the site of the Roman bastion near New Broad Street. An account of it will before long be given to the Society.

THE YEAR'S WORK IN EGYPT, 1906-7.

" Perhaps the most important archæological discovery of the last season in Egypt has been the finding, in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings at Thebes, of the last resting place of Queen Tii, wife of King Amenhetep III., and mother of the heretic King Akhenaten, or Amenhetep IV. This discovery has been made by Mr. Theodore M. Davis, of Newport, R.I., the American gentleman who has already distinguished him-

self by the discovery in the same valley of the tombs of the kings Thothmes IV. and Siptah, and of the parents of Queen Tii, Vuaa and Tuaa; the wonderful discovery of funerary furniture in the tomb of Vuaa and Tuaa in 1905 will be remembered. The tomb of Tii did not contain such magnificent furniture, nor was the mummy so well preserved as those of Vuaa and Tuaa. Water had at some time penetrated into the tomb, with the result that everything permeable, such as wood, bone, or mummy-flesh, had been reduced to a most delicate condition. What was saved was saved only by the use of boiling petroleum wax. However, the objects found were very beautiful, and, as in the tomb of Vuaa and Tuaa, gold was profusely used in the decoration of the catafalque which covered the mummy and of the mummy itself. The explorers trod on fragments of gold-foil wherever they put their feet. We are reminded of the petition of the Mesopotamian prince to Amenhetep III., husband of this very Tii, begging for a gift of gold, 'for gold is as water in thy land.' The tomb did not originally belong to Queen Tii, her body having been rather hastily removed to it from her original tomb at Tell-el-Amarna, in the reign of Tutankhamen, who restored the orthodox worship of the gods. In his work Mr. Davis was assisted by Mr. Edward R. Ayrton, who helped him to find the tomb of Siptah last year, and was previously the assistant of Professor Naville at Deir-el-Bahari and of Professor Petrie at Elmasara and Abydos.

Professor Naville's work for the Egypt Exploration Fund at Deir-el-Bahari has now been finally brought to a close with the completion of the excavation of the Eleventh Dynasty temple, discovered by him and by Mr. H. R. Hall, of the British Museum, in 1903. The first volume of the description of the excavation, by Messrs. Naville and Hall, is announced as about to appear. This particular piece of work is most interesting, since the temple which has been unearthed is entirely unparalleled elsewhere in Egypt, and is the only one of its period (about 2000 B.C.) which is in anything like good preservation. The only buildings with which it can be compared are the earlier temples of the Fifth Dynasty excavated by the German Oriental Society at Abusir, near Cairo, but these are neither so large, so complicated in plan, nor so well preserved as the Deir-el-Bahari temple. It is a matter for congratulation that an English archaeological society has carried out this important work, and Professor Naville may well say, 'Finis coronat opus!'

The discoveries made during the last year of work are, briefly stated, (i.) a great subterranean sanctuary, made in the

form of a gallery-tomb, in which the *Ka* or double of the deceased King Mentuhetep was worshipped. The gallery is 150 metres in length. At the end is a chamber, faced with great blocks of granite, in which stands a *naos* or shrine of alabaster and granite, in which once stood the *Ka*-statue of the king. This has now disappeared. The tomb-sanctuary descends in the midst of an open court, on the central axis of the temple, behind the pyramid. (ii.) a hypostyle hall, behind the tomb-sanctuary, and immediately beneath the cliffs. In the centre of the west end of this court, on the axis of the temple and in line with the tomb-sanctuary, is a small *cella* built of limestone blocks, and containing an altar, standing before a great niche cut in the cliff. This once contained a *naos*. In the south-west corner of the court is a smaller tomb, which may very well be the actual tomb of the king, as distinct from the tomb-sanctuary of his double. This tomb contained merely a great sarcophagus, four times the ordinary size, made of alabaster, and uninscribed.

The whole site of Deir-el-Bahari has now been explored, and nothing more can in future be found in this most remarkable and interesting place.

Professor Naville has worked this year with the assistance of Mr. C. T. Currelly and Mr. M. D. Dalison. Mr. Hall was also able to go out for a few weeks to take part in the completion of the work. Mr. J. T. Dennis was present as a volunteer helper.

With the exception of the clearing of a tomb by Lord Carnarvon, the only other work at Thebes has been that of M. Legrain, who, besides going on with the work of re-erecting the hypostyle hall of Karnak, has been excavating the ruins of the ancient city of *Apet-asut*, the ancient Thebes. The brick ruins, burnt by the fire of the Assyrians of Esarhadden in 667 B.C., are quite a little Pompeii. In the midst of them M. Legrain has discovered a tomb, a rarity at Karnak.

At Abydos Professor Garstang and Mr. Harold Jones have been excavating the necropolis for the University of Liverpool. They have worked a Roman cemetery, obtaining curious funerary stelæ of the late period, and one of the Middle Kingdom, in which several interesting finds have been made.

At Asyût Mr. D. G. Hogarth has excavated tombs of the period between the Sixth and Eleventh Dynasties for the Trustees of the British Museum, obtaining funerary furniture, coffins, etc., of that period.

Professor Petrie has excavated at Gîza as well as near Asyût.

The work of Drs. Grenfell and Hunt at Behmesa, the

ancient Oxyrrhynchus, for the Egypt Exploration Fund, has now come to an end after a very successful season's work. The two explorers were assisted this year by Mr. Blackman, who later on joined Professor Garstang at Abydos.

In Nubia Mr. Randall-MacIver, working for the University of Philadelphia, has made some remarkable discoveries, including an Ethiopian town of the Twenty-sixth Dynasty, with non-Egyptian pottery showing traces of Greek influence exercised from Naukratis.

This leads one to the important fact that it has finally been decided to raise the Aswân dam by 20 feet. Work will begin almost at once. The result will, of course, be that the Temple of Philæ will be finally drowned. Instead of underpinning it and so forth it would almost seem better that it should be bodily removed to the shore or to the top of some high island, where it would be seen again in its original beauty. All the other temples at least as far south as Korosko will be seriously affected, and all the possible archæological sites will be submerged. In view of this possible serious loss to science, it has already been announced in the public press that the Egyptian Government intend to invite the museums and learned societies of the world to co-operate with the Cairo Museum in a final archæological exploration of the whole of Lower Nubia, with the view of making all necessary excavations.

In the Sudan Professor Breasted has pursued his investigation of the monuments there for the University of Chicago.

In the Delta, at Alexandria, excavations near Pompey's Pillar have resulted in a discovery of Sphinxes. One, of black granite, was dedicated by king Horemheb; two others, of fine white limestone, are of the Ptolemaic period.

Outside Egypt an important discovery was made last year which deserves mention here. At Boghaz Köi, the site of the ancient Pterian, on the Halys, Dr. Winchester has discovered cuneiform tablets containing a correspondence between the kings of the Hittites, whose capital Pterian was, and King Ramesses II. of Egypt, whose name is given as *Ramases Mai-Amana Satep-ni-riya*. This, then, is approximately the true pronounciation of the name which we read 'Rameses Meri-Amen Setep-en-Ra.' This find is comparable only to that of the Tell-el-Amarna letters in 1888.

GREECE.

News has just been received to the effect that the excavations at Sparta of the British School at Athens have resulted

in the discovery of the Temple of Athenè of the Brazen House. This was the famous sanctuary in which the traitor king Pausanias was starved to death, and in which his namesake, Pausanias the topographer, saw a great series of reliefs in bronze by the early artist Gitiadas. The principal results of the past season's work at Sparta were (besides the discovery of the Temple of Artemis Orthia and its numerous votive offerings) the determination of the line of the wall and of the main points of topography, the discovery of inscriptions throwing light on the games of Spartan boys, and of a trench containing several of the inscriptions which were copied by Tourmont early in the eighteenth century and afterwards lost. At *Sunium* probable relics of the destruction wrought by the Persian invaders have been found in the shape of two statues of the early 'Apollo' type buried beneath the terrace of the Temple of Poseidon. In *Thessaly* the temple of Apollo *Κοροπαιός* on the Pagasæan Gulf has been excavated, and considerable remains of terra-cotta decoration found. At *Elateia* pre-Mycenæan graves with vases related to the Kamâres type have been found. Dr. Dörpfeld has continued his excavations at *Lenkas*, and has found a settlement over a mile long which he holds to be the town of Ithaka. In *Crete* the Italians have discovered houses of the Kamâres period at Phæstos: over these are the supporting wall of a Mycenæan palace and the foundations of an archaic Greek temple. At *Sitia* a Middle Minoan settlement has been found, built on a hill-crest within a ring wall.

ASIA MINOR.

At *Miletus* excavations brought to light the well-preserved front of the proscenium of the Theatre, the Baths of Faustina the Younger, and copies of the group of Apollo and the Muses by the Rhodian sculptor Philiskos. In *Samos* two statues of the Branchidæ type (one with an inscription showing it to be dedicated by one Æakes) have been found. In *Rhodes* the Danish excavators have discovered at early temple at Rindos, and have identified three new demes belonging to the town. At *Pergamum* the gymnasium *τῶν νέων* has been excavated, and a dedicating inscription by Attalus II. to Hera Basileia found on an architrave. The ancient main road from Pergamum to the Hermos valley has also been traced.

AFRICA.

At *Carthage* the ancient theatre has been excavated and

several statues found. Numerous Greek terra-cotta statuettes of the fourth-third century B.C. have also been discovered. At *Bulla Regia* the forum has been unearthed and the statues of the guardian deities of the city, Apollo, Ceres, and Æsculapius, found in a building opening off it.

FRANCE.

Excavations have been continued on the site of *Alesia*, where a small temple has been discovered. A Celtic inscription in Greek letters and various sculptures have been found.

SPAIN.

Divers have discovered a series of lead anchors off *Cape Palos*, with rude inscriptions in Greek and Latin, e.g. *Ἀφροδίτη σώζουσα*, etc. At *Jávea*, in the province of Alicante, an important gold treasure has been found. The objects are closely related in style to the sculptures of Cerro de los Santos and the Elche head. At *Aljustrel*, in the south of Portugal, a bronze tablet has been found bearing a Latin inscription which gives regulations for the working of mines of silver and copper. It furnishes an elaborate code of rules for protecting the half-share of the State, for arranging questions of partnership in the separate shafts, which were let out to private contractors, on a profit-sharing basis, and for securing the safety of the workings against rock-falls and water. Penalties are prescribed for violations of the rules. A free man was to be fined and excluded from the working; a slave was to be beaten and sold into perpetual imprisonment, somewhere away from the mines.

ITALY.

The proposed scheme of international co-operation in the excavation of Herculaneum, suggested by Professor Waldstein, has been the subject of much discussion. It would seem that the Italians are unable to accept the proposed arrangements.

The Report of the Ancient Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures Committee, of which Lord Balcarras is chairman, is a valuable and useful document. The Committee commence with an expression of regret, in which archaeologists generally will concur, that the archaeological societies of the country have not yet been able to undertake the systematic scheduling of the ancient earthworks and defensive enclosures in their respective

districts, and ventures again to urge the importance of the publication of such lists in *Transactions*, and as separate pamphlets, which can be distributed, not only to the owners and occupiers of the sites, but also amongst the county, borough, rural, urban, and district councils, which now so largely control the affairs of the country, and whose members may be able to use influence to prevent the destruction or mutilation which from time to time threatens the remains of so many early fortresses, camps, and strongholds throughout the land.'

The Committee give a list of some cases bearing out their regret that 'the destruction or mutilation of defensive earthworks, and even more of tumuli and barrows, is constantly proceeding in many parts of the country, but passes unnoticed or at least unrecorded in most instances.'*

This is one of the evils which could be to some extent at any rate mitigated by the appointment of an Inspector of Ancient Monuments. The official at present acting for the Board of Works, with many qualifications and much good will, has not the status, and cannot, however much he might wish it, move in the matter. It is really deplorable that Government not only shows no desire to carry out the Act for the preservation of our most ancient national monuments, but actually sets the law at defiance.

The Committee heartily support the suggestion made by our Fellow Mr. Haverfield, in a paper read on December 20th, 1905, before the Royal Geographical Society, urging the Directors of the Ordnance Survey to give instructions for more careful record of antiquities, and especially for correct delineation of ancient earthworks on the Ordnance Survey Maps, particularly on those of the 25-inch scale.†

Dr. Slater has contributed to the Royal Geographical Society a very interesting paper on the Enclosure of Common Fields.

Enclosures of common fields are very different in their effects from those of commons. One, perhaps the main, advantage is that under the system of common fields properties tend to be so much divided that cultivation, and the fixing of boundaries, become more and more difficult and expensive. An owner of 100 acres may have 100 or have 200 parcels of land. In fact, as Dr. Slater puts it, 'the hamlet is the unit of cultivation, not the farm.'

* *Report of the Committee on Ancient Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures*, p. 5.

† *Report of the Committee on Ancient Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures*, p. 7.

He points out that the enclosure by Act of Parliament of common fields shows a very peculiar and striking geographical distribution, stretching diagonally across England from Flam-borough Head towards the Solent. It does not occur to any extent in the south-east, the west, or the north. He co-ordinates this with the custom of coaration or collective ploughing.

If this had died out before the land was settled and divided, the common field system did not arise. What is still more important, the land, in the Celtic districts, as in Russia, was periodically divided. To these two causes Dr. Slater attributes the absence of these parliamentary inclosures in Cornwall and Devon, in Wales and the north.

On the other hand, in the south and east, which were early settled, the system of common fields had been abandoned by mutual consent and arrangement before the era of Enclosure Acts began.

Dr. Slater has some interesting remarks as to the effect of enclosures on the scenery: 'According to the time and manner of enclosure do we find, as the result, the landscape cut into little fields with great hedges, looking, from an elevated point of view like a patchwork quilt; or the natural sweeping lines of the hills only slightly emphasised by skimpy quickset hedges. In the country of old enclosure we find narrow winding lanes: in the "belt of parliamentary enclosure," broad straight roads with margins of grass on either sides, occasionally with nothing but grass and cart-ruts. You find here almost all the houses of a parish clustered together in compact villages: while in the country of early enclosure they may be so scattered that if it were not for the church, which seems to attract to its neighbourhood the inn and the smithy, there would scarcely be a recognisable village at all. William Marshall, the keenest of the agricultural observers of a century ago, was accustomed to infer the date and method of enclosure of a district from its aspect alone, and I have never found his judgment at fault.'*

Sir Norman Lockyer's work on Stonehenge is of great interest to all archaeologists. In his *Dawn of Astronomy* he brought forward strong evidence in support of the suggestion made by Mr. Penrose that the Egyptian temples were built to subserve a special object, viz. to limit the sunlight which fell on the front into a special beam, which would reach the Holy of Holies on a particular day of the year, and thus enable them to form an almanac, which from a farming point of view would be of great importance. Astronomical changes,

* "The Enclosure of Common Fields considered Geographically," by Dr. Gilbert Slater, in *Geographical Journal* January, 1907.

however, would gradually affect the position of the sun and stars, which after the lapse of years would cease to rise in the direct line of the temple, and the suggestion is that by calculating back when this held good the date of erection of the monument might be determined.

In the case of Stonehenge we know that the 'Avenue' as it is called, which consists of 'two ancient earthen banks, extends for a considerable distance from the structure, in the general direction of the sunrise at the summer solstice, precisely in the same way as in Egypt a long avenue of sphinxes indicates the principal outlook of a temple. These earthen banks defining the avenue do not exist alone. As will be seen from the sketch plan, there is a general common line of direction for the avenue and the principal axis of the structure; and the general design of the building, together with the position and shape of the naos, indicates a close connection of the whole temple structure with the direction of the avenue. . . . There can be little doubt, also, that the temple was originally roofed in, and that the sun's first ray, suddenly shining into the darkness, formed a fundamental part of the cultus.'

With regard to the question of the roof, however, the above suggestion, I now find, is not new, the view having been held by no less an authority than Dr. Thurnam, who apparently was led to it by the representations of the Scandinavian temples as covered and enclosed structures.*

Seen from the centre of the monument the sun on Midsummer's day rises almost in the line of the Avenue, and over the so-called Friar's Heel, but not quite. Sir Norman Lockyer calculates, however, that it would have done so on Midsummer's day 1680 B.C., which accordingly he considers to be the date of the erection of this great national monument, within a margin of say 200 years.

This is by no means of course the first attempt to arrive at a date. Halley, who visited Stonehenge in 1720, roughly estimated the age from the weathering of the stones at something like 3,000 years. Higgins estimated it at 4000 B.C. I myself more than 40 years ago gave reasons for believing that it belonged to the Bronze Age,† which for South Britain I placed at from 1500 to 1000 B.C. Sir J. Evans‡ places it a little later, viz. from 1200 to 500 B.C.

Mr. Gowland refers Stonehenge to the Neolithic period. The difference is, however, to some extent verbal. Traces of

* Sir Norman Lockyer, *Stonehenge and other British Stone Monuments*, 63.

† *Prehistoric Times*.

‡ *Ancient Bronze Implements*.

copper were discovered on one of the stones; so that copper was certainly known, though perhaps very rare.

Mr. James Fergusson we know was of a very different opinion, and referred Stonehenge to the Saxon period, a conclusion which is I think quite untenable. It is much to be wished that some other competent astronomer could go over Sir Norman Lockyer's calculations, and give us his opinion.

We owe to the rich and graphic pen of Mr. Andrew Lang an interesting work on Homer and his Age. He dwells on the systems of burial, first tholos tombs, then shaft graves as at Mycenæ, then burning and the placing of ashes in a funeral vase, as is general in Homer: * on the evolution of arms, first the Mycenaean prime of much archery, no body armour (?); huge leather 'man covering' shields are used, like those of the Algonquins: (2) the same shields strengthened with metal, light body armour, thin corslets, and archery is frequent, but somewhat despised (the Homeric age); (3) the parrying shield of the latest Mycenaean age (infantry with body armour): (4) the Ionian hoplites, with body armour and small circular bucklers.†

Mr. Lang has some interesting remarks on the Greek house of Homeric times, but his principal object is to prove that the Homeric poems, and he dwells mainly on the *Iliad*, 'as a whole is the work of one age. That it has reached us without interpolations and lacunæ perhaps no person of ordinary sense will allege. But that the mass of the Epic is of one age appears to be a natural inference from the breakdown of the hypotheses which attempt to explain it as a late mosaic, and apart from passages gravely suspected in antiquity, present a perfectly harmonious picture of the entire life and civilisation of one single age,' in opposition to Wolf's theory that the *Iliad* 'is either a collection of short lays disposed in sequence in a late age, or that it contains an ancient original "kernel" round which "expansions," made throughout some centuries of changeful life, have accrued, and have been at last arranged by a literary redactor or editor.'

Mr. Leaf, I believe, now adopts the view that the Homeric poems were for a long period preserved, with many changes,

* I am glad to see that Mr. Lang adopts the suggestion which I threw out more than 40 years ago, that the objects so often found complete, but broken, in graves were purposely "killed" that their spirits might accompany their owner to the other world, just as slaves were sacrificed with the same object, though he doubts whether the murder of the unfortunate Trojans at the grave of Patroclus was a case in point, considering it to have been done in anger.

† *Homer and his Age*, by A. Lang.

by wandering bards, but that at length an official copy was made at Athens in the time of Solon or of Pisistratus.

For this Mr. Lang sees no evidence. The language, the grammar, the arms, the customs, all in his opinion prove 'the masterly unity of the old poem.' He points out that we now know the use of writing to be much older than it was supposed to be in the time of Wolf, which removes a great difficulty, and he dwells on the other known cases of composite authorship, especially on the old French chansons. Here we have in many respects processes such as some critics postulate in the case of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. Mr. Lang draws an interesting parallel between Agamemnon and Charlemagne, but maintains that the final result was very different, because in other cases there was no Homer.

While, however, I am quite disposed to agree that in the main the Homeric poems represent one phase of civilisation and belong to one period, Mr. Lang does not seem to meet the arguments of Grote, Monro, Jebb, Leaf, and other critics, who consider that large portions and even some entire books are subsequent, though not necessarily much later, additions.

There is one consideration to which Mr. Lang does not allude, but which has always seemed to me to tell strongly in favour of the antiquity of Homer; I allude to the position of Helen, which I remember bringing forward in the Society more than 30 years ago.

The high position assigned to Helen is inconsistent with our ideas. It evidently was a conundrum to Mr. Gladstone. She was evidently not, he says, and not regarded as, a depraved character.* He explains this by the remark that 'to the world, beneath whose standard of morality she has sunk, she makes at least this reparation, that the sharp condemnation of herself is ever in her mouth, and that she does not seek to throw off the burden of her shame on her more guilty partner. Nay, more than this, her self-debasing and self-renouncing humility come nearer, perhaps, than any other heathen example to the type of Christian penitence.'

Mr. Leaf also speaks of Helen as 'suffering from remorse on leaving her husband,' and refers to 'the deep guilt which can justly attach to a character such as hers.'

But though it is true that Helen often reproaches herself, it is not for her conduct to Menelaus, but for the misfortunes she had brought on Troy. We must judge her by the customs of the time. It has been clearly shown that among the lower races of man marriage by capture was a recognised custom.

* *Juventus Mundi*, 507.

Hers seems to me a case of this kind. It will be observed that she is always spoken of as Paris' wife. So also Hector, though he regarded Paris with great contempt, and reproached him in strong language, addresses him as married :

Thou wretched Paris, though in form so fair,
Thou slave of woman, manhood's counterfeit !
Would thou had'st ne'er been horn, or died at least
Unwedded !

and speaks to Helen with kindness and affection, as, for instance, in the Sixth Book, he says :*

Though kind thy wish, yet, Helen, ask me not
To sit or rest ; I cannot yield to thee,
For burns e'en now my soul to aid our friends,
Who feel my loss, and sorely need my arm.
But thou thy husband rouse, and let him speed.
That he may find me still within the walls.

The aged Priam, even when grieving over the fatal war, is careful to assure Helen that he does not complain of her :

Not thee I blame,
But to the Gods I owe this woful war.

These were no exceptional cases. On the contrary, in her touching lament over Hector's corpse, Helen says :

Hector, of all my brethren dearest thou !
True, Godlike Paris claims me as his wife,
Who bore me hither—would I then had died !
But twenty years have passed since here I came.
And left my native land ; yet ne'er from thee
I heard one scornful, one degrading word ;
And when from others I have borne reproach,
Thy brothers, sisters, or thy brothers' wives.
Or mother (for thy sire was ever kind
E'en as a father), thou hast checked them still
With tender feeling, and with gentle words.
For thee I weep, and for myself no less :
Weeping she spoke, and with her wept the crowd.

Even in that hour of sorrow the people pitied but did not upbraid her. It is true that she reproaches herself ; not, however, apparently for her marriage with Paris, but on account of the misfortunes which she had been the means of bringing on Troy.

So much for the view taken by the Trojans. As regards the Greeks, the passage in book xix. where Achilles speaks of 'baneful' Helen, for whose sake the Greeks were doing battle with the men of Troy, is, says Mr. Leaf, 'the only one in the *Iliad* where any Greek speaks of Helen in words of anger.' Yet even in anger no word of contumely or reproach

* Lord Derby's translation.

was hurled at her. That her unrivalled beauty was baneful everyone will admit, but there is no trace of moral condemnation.

Finally, when Troy had fallen, and she had been recaptured by Menelaus, he took her back, and, as Mr. Gladstone said, 'she resumes her place as a matter of course, and bears it with unconstrained and perfect dignity.'

Moreover, if she had voluntarily left Menelaus, why should the whole Greek strength be put out merely to recover a faithless woman. On the other hand, if she was, as I believe, carried off by force, they were bound in honour to help Menelaus.

It is a curious illustration of the feeling of the times that, as Diogenes Laertius, in his life of Thales, tells us, the cup made by Vulcan as a wedding present for Pelops, having been taken by Paris 'when he carried off Helen, was thrown into the sea near Cos by her, as she said that it would become a cause of battle.' This statement, however, is inconsistent with the Seventh Book, in which Paris agrees to give up the spoils and treasures he had carried off, but absolutely refuses to surrender Helen. I dwell on these considerations, because unless we realise the fact that marriage by capture was a recognised form of matrimony, involving, according to the ideas of the time, no disgrace, at any rate to the woman, it seems to me that we cannot understand the character of Helen or properly appreciate the *Iliad* itself. If Helen was a faithless wife, an abandoned and guilty wretch, the terms in which she is described by Homer would be, to say the least, misplaced; he would have condoned vice when clad in the garb of beauty, and his great poem would be justly open to the accusation of a moral stain for which, however, if this view is correct, there is really no foundation.

But the only point of view from which we can abstain from condemning Helen, was quite archaic. By the time of the earlier Greek dramatists customs had entirely changed, and they speak of her in terms of severe condemnation. Hence we may be sure that if there had been any possibility of interpolations Helen would have been upbraided and condemned, as in fact she was, by later writers, though not by Homer.

This seems to me not only a confirmation of the view held by Mr. Lang, but I have referred to it, perhaps in too much detail, because it seems to me to explain and remove what would otherwise be a sad blot on this great poem.

We made an unusual departure by giving £25 to the Pipe Roll Society, as we found that it was badly in want of funds

to carry on its publications, which are of much value to archaeologists, but could hardly be continued without financial help.

The opening of the Library on Friday evenings is being continued for the present, and attendances seem to be fairly kept up.

The alteration of the rules has been so recent, and is so fresh in the memory of us all, that it is unnecessary to do more than to express a hope that they will work well.

Once more I have to thank several Fellows, and above all Mr. Norman, Mr. Read, Mr. H. R. Hall, Mr. Arthur Smith, and Mr. Hope, for kind help in the preparation of the Annual Address.

Last, but not least, I beg to thank you all for your constant courtesy and loyal support of the Chair."

The following Resolution was thereupon proposed by Sir John Evans, K.C.B., seconded by Sir Richard R. Holmes, K.C.V.O., and carried unanimously :

"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the President for his Address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed."

The Scrutators having reported which Members of Council in Balloting Papers No. I. and No. II. and that the Officers of the Society in Balloting Paper No. III. had been duly elected, the following List was read from the Chair of those who had been elected as Council and Officers for the ensuing year :

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

John, Lord Avebury, P.C., F.R.S., *President*.
Philip Norman, Esq., *Treasurer*.
Frederick George Hilton Price, Esq., *Director*.
Charles Hercules Read, Esq., *Secretary*.
Sir Edward William Brabrook, Knt., C.B.
William Dale, Esq.
Harold Arthur, Viscount Dillon, Hon. M.A. Oxon.
Arthur George Hill, Esq., M.A.
Charles Reed Peers, Esq., M.A.

Henry Richard Tedder, Esq.

Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, K.C.B., LL.D., D.C.L.

Ten Members of the New Council.

Charles Edward Heley Chadwyck-Healey, Esq., K.C.

Ernest Crofts, Esq., R.A.

William John Hardy, Esq.

Francis John Haverfield, Esq., M.A., Hon. LL.D. Aberdeen.

Sir Richard Rivington Holmes, K.C.V.O.

Arthur Henry Lyell, Esq., M.A.

Lieut.-Colonel George Babington Croft Lyons.

Henry Owen, Esq., D.C.L.

Harry Plowman, Esq.

Sir Augustus Prevost, Bart.

Thanks were voted to the Scrutators for their trouble.

Pursuant to the Statutes chapter iii. section 3 the names of the following, who had failed to pay all moneys due from them to the Society, and for such default have ceased to be Fellows of the Society, were read from the Chair, and the President made an entry of removal against each name in the Register of the Society :

Henry Dawes Harrod, Esq.

Percy Manning, Esq., M.A.

George Noble, Count Plunkett, M.R.I.A.

Thursday, 2nd May, 1907.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author :—The last Earl of Warenne and Surrey. By F. R. Fairbank, M.D., F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. 1907.

From the Transcriber :—Registers of the Parish of Little Hadham, in Hertfordshire, 1559 to 1812. Transcribed and edited by William Minet, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Colchester. 1907.

From the Author :—Croydon's more Ancient History and Associations. By A. C. Jonas. 8vo. Croydon. n.d.

From the Author :—Some Antiquities of Middlesex. Addenda (No. 2). The Ancient Forests of Middlesex. By Montagu Sharpe. 8vo. London, 1907.

From the Author :—Signs of Old London, Ludgate, St. Paul's, and Cheapside. By F. G. Hilton Price, Dir. S.A. 8vo. London. n.d.

THOMAS WHITCOMBE GREENE, Esq., B.C.L., was admitted a Fellow.

A. G. LANGDON, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following notes on some Prehistoric and other objects found together near Buttern Hill, Cornwall:

“For some years Mr. F. H. Nicholls, of Lewannick, has been making a collection of various objects similar to those exhibited here this evening. Mr. Nicholls' name is not entirely new to this Society, for of the only two Ogam inscriptions in Cornwall, the second example was found by him, a report and illustration of which I had the pleasure of contributing to the *Proceedings* of the Society for 24th January, 1895.

Before, however, describing the objects now exhibited, it will be as well to give a brief account of the place where they were found, and the conditions under which they have been discovered.

For the purpose of streaming for wolfram, or tungsten, a metal which is used as an alloy for hardening steel, Mr. Nicholls leases some land on the West Moors, near the foot of Buttern Hill, situated about a mile to the east of Brown Willy, in the parish of Altarnon, and some 12 miles west of Launceston. The men employed by him are instructed to

look out for, and put aside, any curious objects that may be found.

To illustrate the nature of the ground on which these operations are carried out, I have prepared a rough diagram showing its section, to a scale of one-quarter real size, which I may briefly describe as follows.

Below the moorland surface grass is a bed of peat 3 feet 6 inches deep, beneath which is a stratum of compressed gravel, from 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet in depth, resting on the original granite shelf or basement, and it is about 12 inches above this granite shelf that the objects in question are found. The total depth below the surface would thus be about 6 feet 6 inches. The excavation consists of a trench about 50 feet wide, and when the peat has been removed, the compressed gravel is dug out with picks, broken up, and then carefully washed in a running stream of water until the lighter materials are washed away. Amongst the heavier bodies remaining, besides of course the wolfram, are the objects under consideration, consisting of the holed-stones, flint scrapers and flakes, and a number of tin 'grains,' as they are locally called, some of which weigh upwards of an ounce. In the gravel bed also are occasionally found small oak branches from two to three inches in diameter, pieces of hazel bushes, nuts, etc. Judging from the large deposits of mud on either side of the gravel, and the water-worn appearance of the grains and wolfram, it seems natural to conclude that the general conditions of the site point to the existence of an old river bed.

With regard to the objects, I should first like to draw attention to the holed-stones, some of which are here illustrated. Of these two, represented by Nos. 3 and 4, are made of a stone having a satin-like surface, while No. 5, found on the moor with the other two, is of quite a different texture. An examination of the holes shows that in all cases the splayed portions of the holes is greater on one side of them than on the other; the same peculiarity is also noticeable on the opposite side of the stone. There can be little doubt therefore that this working of the hole is due rather to design than to accident.

Similar holed-stones have been found by Mr. Nicholls in the adjoining parish of Lewannick, Nos. 1 and 2 being examples. But I would call particular attention to the largest specimen of all, No. 1, which measures 6 inches at its greatest diameter; because the hole in this case differs entirely from the others; it is nearly symmetrical, and is polished or worn to a perfectly smooth surface, apparently by constant



HOLED-STONES FROM THE WEST MOORS, NEAR BUTTERN HILL,
ALTARNON. AND LEWANNICK. CORNWALL. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

use for some purpose or other. A portion of the rock face of the stone remains on the flat topped edge of this specimen. Nor must I omit to mention that in the vicinity of the workings there are a great number of hut circles, some being within 50 yards of the operations, while on the top of Buttern Hill are numerous grave chambers, easily detected by their hollow sound. I was present when one of the latter was opened; it was covered by a rough granite slab, the small and approximately circular chamber beneath being formed of rude stones, resting on another granite slab. Although this investigation took place on a fine summer's day, and the grave was, as stated, on the top of a hill, we noticed that a few inches below the surface the ground was quite moist. Buried in the wet and dark-coloured mud at the bottom of the chamber a large stone hammer was found.

With these evidences of former inhabitants before us it seems reasonable to assume that the specimens now exhibited were probably connected with them.

The flints do not seem to call for any particular attention, beyond the fact that they were found side by side with the holed-stones and tin grains; indeed the proximity of the articles to each other is, I think, one of the most remarkable features of the discovery. For instance, all the specimens on card A came out of one wheelbarrow full of sand; but of course all barrows full are not so prolific, in fact it very often happens that many days, and sometimes weeks, pass without anything of interest being found. It will be seen that the specimens on this card comprise a holed-stone, a flint implement, two tin grains, and one piece of wolfram, the latter, in being broken up to show its sections, splintered into the five pieces shown. I should perhaps add that most of the wolfram is largely mixed with quartz. The now rounded formation of the tin grains shows that they have been subjected to a considerable amount of attrition by water action at some time or another, and the crystal shaped piece is, I am told, of so uncommon a form that I have sent it with the other specimens, thinking it might be of interest to the geologists amongst us.

Besides the objects already dealt with, one of the most extraordinary finds in the workings, and one that has proved a great puzzle to all the old streamers and granite workers in the locality, is the large block of granite shown in the centre of the diagram, and resting as will be seen on the granite shelf. That it should be there is in itself not remarkable and of no real importance, but that it had actually been worked by man whilst in that position is most remarkable, and makes its discovery very interesting. At my request

Mr. Nicholls, who had already mentioned the existence of this stone to me, made a special visit to the moor with the object of obtaining full particulars regarding it, and I cannot do better than give the account of his investigation in his own words. He says: 'The block of granite was originally, as near as I could judge, about 8 feet square and 6 feet deep, and allowing for rounding up of corners would have been about 24 tons in weight. It had been split down the middle, presumable by wedges inserted in the existing V-shaped grooves which are now about 4 inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Now as holes of this depth and shape would be quite useless for cleaving purposes, I conclude that a great deal of disintegration must have taken place, especially as the stone is quite smooth on the top, as if worn down by the action of weather or water, or perhaps both. The half of the stone (shown by a dotted line on the diagram) had been taken away, but some small pieces were left close by. There is one thing I should like to add, and that is, that although the peat appeared to be one solid mass, yet the gravel underneath gave one the impression of having been moved, as it was not nearly so dense at the sides of the block as it was a little way from it. But this is not altogether unusual, because we have before found large portions of ground where the gravel is quite loose, and then again directly adjoining it is quite compact.' Mr. Nicholls concludes by saying that 'blocks of granite are often met with in the workings, but this is the only worked one yet discovered.'

On the open moor, however, above the gravel and peat, there are hundreds of granite blocks scattered about, but these I am informed are probably the result of a glacial tip.

Now it is extremely improbable from all points of reasoning that any people would have ever been likely to excavate for granite, especially in this case, where the particular block in question was concealed. I am therefore drawn to the conclusion that this granite boulder was worked by man, certainly before the 3 feet 6 inches layer of peat was deposited on top of it, and in all probability at the time when it was in its present position, prior even to the formation of the ancient river bed, in which it is almost buried by the sand from which the objects were obtained. When we consider the ages which must have elapsed in order to develop the land as we find it to-day, from the granite shelf to the moorland grass, yet another proof of the antiquity of man is added from the discoveries at Buttern Hill.

Mr. Nicholls is naturally keenly interested in these constant discoveries, and is very anxious to ascertain if like objects are

found under like conditions, but more especially if any light could be thrown on the use or object of the holed-stones.

From time to time I have inspected his finds, and have also seen the workings, but being unable to offer any explanation, I suggested that it would be a good thing for him to send up a sample lot of all specimens to the Society, to which I would add a few notes, and ask the Committee to kindly exhibit them, because I felt sure that amongst the many Fellows with their varied knowledge and experience something might be learnt here if anywhere, personally hoping that Sir John Evans, Professor Gowland, and Mr. C. H. Read might be present at the meeting, and have an opportunity of examining the articles and expressing their opinions upon them.

It has been necessary to deal at some length with the geological features connected with the subject, but I know that this course was absolutely necessary since no opinion on the object could be given without a full description of the locality and conditions under which they were brought to light."

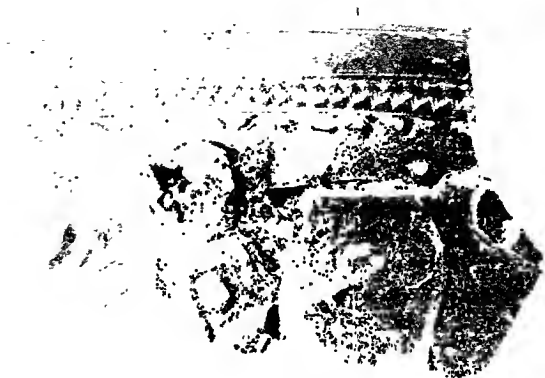
Mr. REGINALD SMITH suggested that the perforated stone discs were used as loom-weights in the same way as clay weights in those parts of Britain where suitable stone was not found. Specimens similar to those exhibited were common in Scotland, and some had been published* but not explained. The two celts, though different in type, might be contemporary, as they were collateral descendants of the primitive celt.

F. HAVERFIELD, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., communicated the following note on a fragment of Arretine ware found at Bicester :

"This fragment of Arretine ware was picked up some years ago near Bicester by Mr. C. L. Stainer, of Christ Church, Oxford, and by him given to me at the time of finding. The exact spot is a grass field lying in the angle contained by the main road from Bicester to Oxford and the branch lane from that road to Chesterton, and on the north side of the latter lane. The well-known site of Alchester, a Romano-British 'station' or village, is close by to the south-west. Mr. Stainer tells me that other Roman remains have, to his knowledge, been picked up in the same field when it

* *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxxvii. (1903), 166.

was under cultivation. I propose to present the fragment to the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. But as Arretine ware is very rare in Britain, and the known finds are almost restricted to London and the south-east, this item from the Midlands deserves the notice of the Society of Antiquaries before its incarceration in a museum."



FRAGMENT OF ARRETINE WARE FOUND AT BICESTER. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

WILLIAM DALE, Esq., F.S.A., read the following Report, as Local Secretary for Hampshire :

"Since reading a paper on Neolithic Implements from Hampshire before the Society in December last, I have made some further additions to my collection, which I am showing to-night. They were found within the last two years by a schoolmaster in my neighbourhood who has devoted much time to collecting, and who allowed me to appropriate the best of his finds in consideration of my relieving him from temporary difficulties. Among them are two remarkably well-made chipped celts, one from Bishopstoke, the other from Otterbourne. I should also like to call attention to a fine polished celt from Romsey, which seems never to have been used, and may be taken to represent the earliest stage in the life of a polished celt, while another from East Leigh is near the end of its career, and has been much ground down. The angle of the sharpening was probably the angle at which it was hafted.

The most interesting object is a tiny celt of green stone, not

much more than an inch square. Like three other small Hampshire celts made from material not found in the neighbourhood, this little celt came from the coast, and is so distinctly foreign that if I did not know it was found at Beaulieu I should have said it came from Brittany or the Swiss Lake dwellings. It is curious it should have been so carefully sharpened, and evidently much used, when a flint implement would have been of much more use. I think we must regard these small celts of non-local rock as imports, and evidence of communication with the Continent in Neolithic times.

Passing to the age of bronze, I show a palstave and socketed celt found together while cutting a ditch at Owslebury, near Winchester. It is not the first instance of socketed celts and palstaves being associated, although it is, I believe, generally thought that the palstave is the earlier form of implement. The socketed celt looks like a fresh casting, while the palstave is worn and corroded, and is probably much the older implement of the two.

The exhibition of a Sloden thumb pot found last year with a denarius of Gallienus at Clausentum affords me the opportunity of giving you the latest information concerning this Roman site. After vainly endeavouring to dispose of the Manor House and the area round it, Lady Macnaghten at last decided to go back there herself, and she died there last year. The house is now in the occupation of her son, and there is no likelihood of any disturbance or breaking of the ground, at any rate, at present. Previous to this the Tetrican milestones and the altar to the goddess Ancasta were removed from the summer-house and are now lying on the floor at the Hartley College waiting for the day when the town shall have a proper museum. Such pottery as was of any interest I secured. The large collection of coins found on the site were of local interest, and extended over the whole period of the Roman occupation. Some had been named and described by Mr. Roach Smith: I made a vigorous effort to save them, but the wishes of six daughters prevailed, and they were made into bracelets and waistbands.

The Sloden pot is a typical specimen and calls for no remark. Sloden ware is found on both sides of the river for some distance from Bitterne Manor, and must have been extensively used in the neighbourhood.

The pottery sites in Sloden Wood are now much overgrown, and it is difficult to find them. As no exploration has been done there for 50 years, I have often wished systematic digging could be done once more, and perhaps fresh discoveries made at this interesting manufactory."

WILLIAM DALE, Esq., F.S.A., also read the following note on a discovery of a bronze bucket of the Early Iron Age at Weybridge, in Surrey :

“The bronze bucket about to be described was found early in April in the course of constructing the new motor track near the railway station at Weybridge. The man into whose possession it came was one who had been employed on the Bitterne Manor Estate near Southampton, and had been in the habit of bringing me Roman antiquities. He had the courage to refuse 10s. for it which was offered him on the spot, and sent the bucket on to me wrapped in an old sack.

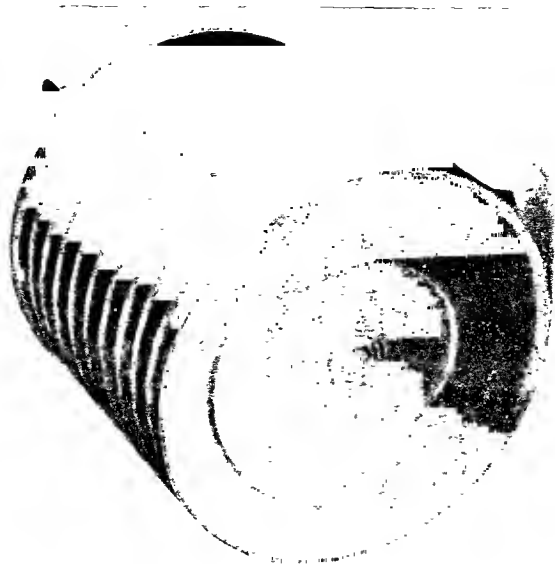
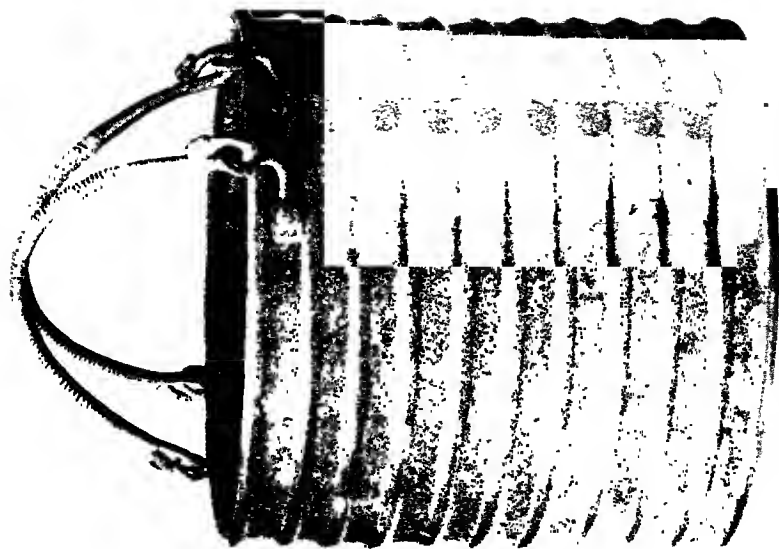
His account of its discovery is that it came up in sinking a shaft for one of the piers of a bridge, and the section he gives is: 5 feet of clay, 7 feet of sand, and then 4 feet of gravel, in which deposit the bucket was found. It seems difficult at first to understand how the gravel could be at the base of the clay and sand, and I have been unable to see the section myself. But in the course of over 2,000 years the features of the neighbourhood may have changed very much, and silt and other clayey or sandy material may at this spot, through the action of the weather and the river, have covered up to a considerable depth what apparently is the Quaternary gravel of the River Wey in which the bucket lay.

I have not been able to hear of anything else found on the spot, but the proper authorities now have their eye on the site. Being found at such a depth I fear nothing else will be discovered unless expensive digging were made at the place where the shafts for the bridge piers were sunk.”

Mr. REGINALD SMITH added the following notes :

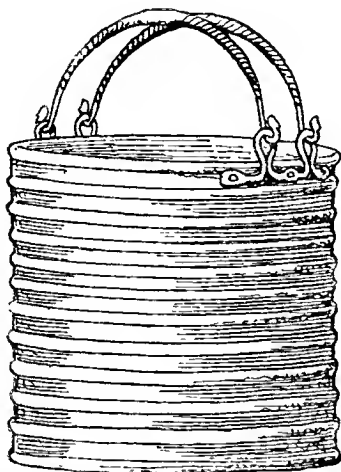
“The remarkable bucket exhibited by Mr. Dale is the first of its kind discovered in Britain, but belongs to a type well-known on the Continent, dating from the Hallstatt period which is so poorly represented on this side of the Channel. The period named after the famous cemetery in the Salzkammergut of Upper Austria, succeeded the pure Bronze Age, and is readily distinguished from the later Iron Age of La Tène, which accounts for the last four centuries B.C.

Before dealing with its precise date and archaeological importance I may offer a few remarks on the manufacture of the bucket so happily preserved. The cordoned or corrugated bronze forming the body is sheet-metal obtained by repeated hammering and firing, the ridges being produced in repoussé fashion with wonderful skill and precision. The plate, measuring $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and furnished with nine ribs



CORDONED BRONZE BUCKET FOUND AT WEYBRIDGE, SURREY.

of semicircular section to strengthen it, was then bent into shape over a drum, and the ends fastened together by nine flat-headed rivets in a vertical line between the ribs. The top rim is turned over to form a tube moulding, and constitutes an additional rib on the outside. A half-rib is formed by the lower edge being bent back at a sharp angle to clasp the edge of the bottom, which consists of a separate bronze plate embossed with a broad band in relief, and having indented concentric rings at the centre (see fig.)* Below the rim double loops in one piece are attached, each by three rivets on opposite sides, the middle rivet of one of the pair being in the



CORDONED BUCKET OF BRONZE, HALLSTATT (†).

same vertical line as the rivets of the body. To the double loops are attached a pair of arched handles returned and tapering at the ends, and twisted into a spiral in the same manner as torcs of the late Bronze Age, *e.g.* those from Tarrant Monkton, Dorset, in the British Museum. It may be added that the whole vessel is in perfect condition and of a dull gold colour. On the more protected parts of the base are the marks of small leaves which have been in contact with it during its burial at Weybridge.

A specimen with one more rib, but otherwise practically identical, was found with others of the same type in the

* Compare one of the series from Kurd (Tolna, Hungary) figured by Hampel. *Alterthümer der Bronzezeit in Ungarn*. pl. civ.

Early Iron Age cemetery at Hallstatt.* To judge from the illustration, its height is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches (16 cm.) and diameter $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches (17 cm.), while the Weybridge specimen is 7.1 inches (18 cm.) in height and 7.9 inches (20 cm.) in diameter. Specimens from Hanover range between $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches (16.8 cm.) and $7\frac{3}{8}$ (19.4 cm.) in height, and between $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches (22.5 cm.) and 9.1 inches (23 cm.) in diameter; while one from Posen is 20 cm. high, and 21.5 cm. in diameter. The present example, is therefore of average dimensions and proportion.

It is generally admitted that such buckets belong to the Hallstatt period, which is now held to extend from the eleventh to the fifth century B.C.: and recent classifications enable us to assign a still more precise date as well as a definite place of origin to the series. From associated objects it is clear that at Hallstatt they belong to the middle period when the large iron sword was in favour, and cremation (which was in the main the earlier rite of burial in this cemetery) was still in practice. On this point Dr. Moriz Hoernes of Vienna has kindly communicated further details from the unpublished journal of von Sacken. Thus in grave 910 one of these narrow-cordoned buckets (enggerippte Bronzecisten) was found with a long typical iron sword, the pommel being of ivory: with a chape, bronze pin with knobbed head, a whetstone, conical bronze bucket, and bronze bowl with somewhat incurved rim. In grave 660 were also two heavy bulbed arm-rings and five spectacle-brooches of bronze; and in grave 769 the other objects were: fragment of a bronze bowl with broad rim, two crossbow-boat brooches with long foot and terminal of bronze, one iron knife in iron sheath, an iron lance-head and palstave. Further it was observed that such buckets occurred regularly in cremated burials; and the conclusion from the above is that they were not confined to the latest phase of Hallstatt, if, indeed, they do not belong exclusively to the middle period.† The Certosa period (fifth century) is represented to a small extent at Hallstatt, but at Certosa itself buckets of this kind are wanting, specimens there being provided with fixed handles at the side.‡ On this last point our Fellow, Professor Montelius, kindly writes, in reply

* Von Sacken, *Grabfeld von Hallstatt*, pl. xxii, fig. 1, pp. 97, 145; reproduced in *Early Iron Age Guide* (British Museum), p. 37, fig. 30.

† In this connection a somewhat dangerous slip in Dr. Hoernes' recent paper on Hallstatt may be noticed (*Archiv für Anthropologie*, iii. (1905), 281). In the chronological table under "Illyrien," Glasinac I. should be "Stufe der Skelettgräber," and Glasinac III. should be "Stufe der Brandgräber"; not *vice versa*, as at Hallstatt.

‡ Zannoni, *Gli Scavi della Certosa di Bologna*, pl. xiii, figs. 41, 43, 45; xxi, 34-36; lxxv, 1; lxxxvi, 5; xcii, 1; cxviii, 1.

to an inquiry, that in his opinion those with movable arched handles are older than those with fixed side handles. The latter belong to the fifth century, but the former date at least from the seventh and may be still older.

The origin and distribution of these buckets have been discussed at some length by Dr. Carlo de Marchesetti* and others, and statistics show that they centre in north-east Italy (Venetia), but were exported to the south, to Central Europe,† to Germany and France, but are somewhat unaccountably rare in the Austrian littoral. He records two found near Bologna and 46 elsewhere, and the contrast with the fixed handle buckets is very striking. Fifty-one of the latter have been found near Bologna and four elsewhere in Italy, while north of the Alps only eight with fixed handles are known against 44 of the Weybridge type. There is one specimen with arched handles in the British Museum (Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities) from the Island of Elba.

Specimens found on Italian soil should be the best for dating purposes, but authorities are by no means agreed as to the chronology of the best known interments furnished with them. A bucket of the Weybridge type was found containing cremated bones at Casteletto,‡ Ticino, covered by a bronze bowl embossed with human and winged animal forms, the latter suggesting oriental influence. On the other hand interments containing five others at Novilara (south of Pesaro) were those of four warriors and one woman, all unburnt; and as this part of the cemetery is referred to the period before figured vases, the buckets cannot well be later than the eighth century.§

The beginnings of oriental influence in Italy are marked by the well-known Regulini-Galassi tomb at Cervetri (Caere), which is usually attributed to the early seventh century B.C. The equally famous warrior's tomb at Corneto (Tarquinii) shows no trace of such influence, and is assigned by several authorities to the late eighth century: but Professor Montelius is in favour of the tenth century.||

Still another famous discovery in Italy must be cited in

* *Correspondenz-blatt der deutschen Gesellschaft für Anthropologie*, etc. Sept. 1894. 103; cf. Pauly-Wissowa, *Reallexicon*, iii. 2604.

† In 1884 fourteen of these buckets were found together at Kurd, Tolna, Hungary: seven, of the Weybridge type, are figured by Hampel, *Altherthümer der Bronzezeit in Ungarn*, plates civ.-cvi.

‡ Montelius, *Civilisation primitive en Italie*, pt. I, pl. 45, fig. 19 (H. 25 cm. = 9.8 in. D. 28 cm. = 11 in.): cup, fig. 18; text, p. 250. *Monumenti Antichi*, x. 126-7.

§ Montelius, *op. cit.* pt. ii. pl. 150, figs. 13, 15: *Mon. Ant.* v., pl. 13, fig. 24, p. 298: pl. x., fig. 12.

|| *L'Anthropologie*, 1906, 131.

illustration. In 1902 a complete bronze-chariot, and other remarkable objects, including a bucket (with the same number of cordons as the Weybridge specimen), were found together at Monteleone di Spoleto, in the upper valley of the Corno, south-west of Norcia, in the old Sabine country. The grave is considered by Professor Furtwängler to be that of an Italian prince of the sixth century.*

That these buckets are not of Greek or even Etruscan origin seems to be clear from their peculiar technique. Dr. Willers,† in discussing Roman buckets of the imperial period, has occasion to refer to the earlier specimens: and remarks that, during the period in question, it is unlikely that any Greek workshop would have produced vessels of bronze plate, especially as such were intended not for local use, but for a wholesale export trade. Such workmen would have cast or wrought the bronze. In the best period of Etruscan bronze-work a very subordinate position was occupied by bronze-plate, and casting was almost exclusively practised. Conditions were different north of the Apennines, in the lower Po valley, and in Venetia. Here too, at a somewhat later period, was a flourishing bronze industry: cists and buckets of bronze plate were produced, and an active export trade maintained. He recognises an earlier form of bucket, with broad bands and fixed side handles, the bronze hoops being embossed with simple repeating forms:‡ and mentions that such have not been found in Hanover, where, on the other hand, the Weybridge form is comparatively common. An example is recorded from the province of Posen, but they are mostly confined to the Rhine district,§ in north Europe; and one found at Eygenbilsen,|| near Tongres, Belgium, must be specially mentioned, as the associated objects are generally referred to the fifth century. The same may be said of the Klein Aspergle bucket. Reproductions of most of the specimens found north of the Alps are exhibited in the Museums of Mayence and St. Germain.

Though in one or two instances the narrow-cordoned bucket is referred to the sixth or even the fifth century B. C., the evidence from Hallstatt detailed above may reasonably be

* *Denkmäler griech. und röm. Sculptur*, plates 586. 587; fig. 3 in text. Now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

† *Die römischen Bronz-eimer von Hemmoor*, pp. 98-101.

‡ *As Iron Age Gwde*, figs. 29, 2.

§ Lindenschmit, *Altertümer*, vol. ii. pt. iii. pl. 5, figs. 7 (Mayence) and 8 (Luttum, Verden): vol. iii. pt. xii. pl. 4, fig 3 (Klein Aspergle, Ludwigsburg).

|| Schuermans, *Bulletin de la Commission royale d'art et d'archéologie*, ii. (1872), 239; *Revue Archéologique*, xxv. 364. pl. xii: Reinecke, *Zur Kenntniss der La-Tène Denkmäler*, p. 79; notes, 4, 7.

held to establish an earlier date; and Mr. Dale's bucket may therefore be traced with some degree of confidence to a Venetian workshop of the seventh century, when Britain was in the Bronze Age, and Southern Europe had known the use of iron for some hundreds of years. It is on this account rather difficult to classify, but its welcome appearance gives promise of further discoveries which may one day justify a Hallstatt period for Britain, during which the use of bronze for weapons and implements was gradually discontinued in favour of iron. At present the latter metal does not seem to have gained much ground in our islands till the fifth or fourth century B.C.

In conclusion, I may be pardoned for treating the present discovery as a vindication of the views put forward last session by Professor Ridgeway and myself with regard to early Italian brooches in this country.* We admitted that the evidence was not conclusive, but the Weybridge bucket will go far towards establishing the authenticity not only of imported brooches said to have been found in our soil, but also of the embossed rim of a bowl from Ixworth. This certainly belonged to a shallow vessel like several found in the Hallstatt cemetery,† and may be still older than the Weybridge type of bucket, as the technique is quite different.

Our Fellow, Mr. Dale, who has expressed his intention of handing over the bucket to the National Collection, must be heartily congratulated on its acquisition in such perfect condition, and a word of acknowledgment is also due to the intelligence and loyalty of the workman who seized this opportunity of enlivening British archæology.

NOTE.—The cordoned bronze bucket found during excavations for the Brooklands Motor Track at Weybridge, Surrey, has since been generously presented by Mr. Dale to the British Museum.

JAMES CURLE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a number of Roman military ornaments found at Newstead, near Melrose, Scotland, upon which Charles H. Read, Esq., Secretary, read the following notes:

"The Society is probably aware that for some years past systematic excavations have been in progress at the Roman military station at Newstead, near Melrose. Our Fellow, Mr. James Curle, has been to a great extent in charge of these explorations, in the course of which he has found a

* *Proceedings*, xxi. p. 103; bowl-rim. fig. 11, p. 108.

† Von Sacken, *Grabfeld von Hallstatt*, pl. xxiv.

large number of very important relics; in some instances of more importance than any found elsewhere in these islands.

Towards the close of 1905 the workmen came upon a pit in trying to find the line of roads issuing from the fort towards the south. In this pit, which was of no great depth, there was found a decorated Samian bowl, fragments of a large square glass bottle, and some burnt bones: this seemed to justify further exploration at this point, and trenches were cut in the vicinity, with the result that fourteen pits or wells were discovered, from 10 to 30 feet in depth, having at the bottom a thick deposit of black, peat-like material. In this stratum a number of tools, weapons, armour, pottery, leather, and other objects which had evidently been thrown into the pits were discovered. The most important object was an iron helmet of exactly the same type as that in the British Museum found at Ribchester, and having a visor in the form of a human face: then followed a second helmet of brass with an inscription upon it, and an iron helmet with no decoration. Then come the objects upon the table, which have been described as 'pieces of bronze armour for the protection of the shoulders, and two pieces probably for the arms;' some of a second similar set bear the Roman numerals XII. and XV., all of this set with the name *SENECIO* scratched with a sharp point. In addition, Mr. Curle has sent for exhibition the remains of a belt with two large silver bosses at the end, and a number of studs with which, no doubt, the belt was ornamented. It will be noted that all these objects are in an unusual state of preservation, which is due to the peaty nature of the material in which they have been so long buried.

I need say very little about the belt fittings, which more or less speak for themselves, but I should like to call the special attention of the Society to the objects described as pieces of armour. I cannot help thinking that anybody who is familiar with the appearance of plate-armour, no matter of what country or period, cannot but agree with me that whatever these curious objects may be, they have not been intended as body-armour for a man. The curves of the edges are in the reverse direction from what they should be had the plates been intended to fit the shoulder: the ends which should come over the humerus are neither large enough for any human shoulder, nor is the outline such as would be expected in a piece of armour. The holes round the edge show that they must have been attached by pins or threads to some other material, and the remains of a leather coating, both inside and out, is a curious feature which, while it does not agree

with the armour theory, does not help us towards any better solution. One small point is perhaps worthy of observation, that is, that if these objects were fastened round the edge by rivets, the head of the rivet was certainly on the inner side and not on the outer, as may be seen from the condition of the holes at this moment. Another small feature is that the leather lining on the hollow side of the 'shoulder-pieces,' as well as of the other arm-pieces, does not seem ever to have reached to the extreme end. I confess that I am much puzzled as to what use these curious objects can have served. Although found in a rubbish heap it will be noted that they were found with helmets, and it is therefore not wonderful that they should have been thought to be pieces of armour. I trust that some reasonable suggestions may be made which will help to solve the problem.

A brief printed account of the discoveries in general lies upon the table, and on pp. 7, 8, and 9, will be found a complete list of the objects found in these pits. It is perhaps worth mentioning that among them are (Nos. 73 and 74) two large iron objects, possibly part of the frame of a saddle, and among the wooden objects is a yoke (No. 109). Is it conceivable that these bronze mounts belong rather to the saddle or to the yoke than that they served as defensive armour?"

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 16th May, 1907.

Sir EDWARD WILLIAM BRABROOK, C.B.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—On a recent Palæolithic Discovery near Rickmansworth.
By Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.S.A., etc. 8vo. n.p. 1906.

From the Author, Professor J. R. Rahn, Hon. F.S.A.:

1. Der Kupferstecher Martinus Martini und sein Werk. 8vo. Zürich, 1906.
2. Mittelalterliche Wandgemälde in den Bündner Tälern Schams und Domleschg. 8vo. n.p. 1906.
3. Eleven pamphlets and reprints of articles by Professor Rahn. 8vo. Zürich, etc. v.y.

From the Board of Education, South Kensington :—A series of twelve Delft plates illustrating the tobacco industry, presented by J. H. Fitzhenry, Esq., to the Victoria and Albert Museum. 4to. London, 1907.

From the Author :—John Lingard, a learned Lancashire Priest. By T. Cann Hughes, F.S.A. 8vo. Lancaster, 1907.

From the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—A set of 60 colotype plates of Somerset Church Towers prepared for a monograph on the subject by the late Mr. R. P. Brereton.

From Edward Bell, Esq., F.S.A. :—The Itinerary of John Leland in or about the years 1535-1543. Parts I.—III. Edited by L. Toulmin Smith. 8vo. London, 1907.

From C. A. Tennant, Esq., F.S.A. :—Some East Riding Families. By Lord Hawkesbury, F.S.A. 8vo. Hull, 1899.

From Captain Francis Norman, R.N., Berwick Historic Monuments Committee :—Official Guide to the Fortifications. 8vo. Berwick, 1907.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, called attention to a proposal to pull down the church of St. Alphage, London Wall, which although for the most part a comparatively recent building of no architectural value, possesses a mediæval tower of more than usual interest, as well as a fine Elizabethan monument to a former Lord Mayor of London. He accordingly moved the following resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. R. S. Mylne, and carried unanimously :

“That the attention of the parishioners of St. Alphage, London Wall, be drawn to the great artistic and historical interest of the tower of their church, and that they be asked not to agree to any scheme of union of St. Alphage with St. Mary Aldermanbury which does not provide for the preservation and maintenance of this tower.”

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., read a paper on a ruined monastery in the Kara Dagh Mountains of Lycaonia.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH confirmed the date attributed by the author to these remains, the *terminus ad quem* being the capture of Iconium by the Seljuk Turks between 1030-1035. After that there would be no Christian buildings in the district; and churches of such simple character must have been built long before. A large series of sarcophagi found in the district had been recently discussed,* and pointed to Antioch, not Constantinople, as the chief artistic centre at that date. The influence of Byzantium was not felt in this

* Mrs. Strong, *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1907.

part of Asia Minor, and the churches described in the paper must therefore date before the destruction of Antioch by the Saracens, about 600 A.D.

Mr. FRESHFIELD, in reply, expressed the belief that these churches and associated buildings were constructed as an antidote against the Arian heresy.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

Thursday, 30th May, 1907.

Sir EDWARD WILLIAM BRABROOK, C.B.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—Sculpture in Jamaica. By Frank Cundall, F.S.A. 4to. London. 1907.

From the New England Historic Genealogical Society:—A List of Genealogies in Preparation, 1906. With an Appendix. Svo. Boston (U.S.A.), 1906.

From Sir J. Charles Robinson, C.B., F.S.A.:—Drawing of Sculpture on the Tomb of Anthony Babyngton, in Kingston Church, Nottinghamshire (executed by the donor in the year 1840).

SOMERS CLARKE, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Egypt, communicated the following memorandum on the submersion of parts of the Nile Valley, and the measures to be taken by the Egyptian Government to minimize the evil:

“In January last* I wrote from Egypt suggesting that the Society of Antiquaries should formulate a resolution, and communicate it to the Egyptian Government, in relation to the destruction which would overwhelm the antiquities in Nubia, if the Dam at Assuan be raised 23 feet above the present level; and to the undertaking which the Egyptian Government had given that the said antiquities should receive every consideration that was possible.

It cannot fail to interest the Fellows of the Society to know that our representations have not been in vain, and that the care already taken to maintain the remains on the

* See *ante*, p. 295.

Island of Philæ is to be extended to those temples and other places of archæological and architectural interest which will be submerged when the enlarged reservoir is full.

In *The Times* of 23rd April some extracts were given from a Parliamentary Paper known as 'Egypt No. 2,' 'Dispatch from the Earl of Cromer respecting the water supply of Egypt.'

In justice to the Government of Egypt it should be stated that these extracts do not by any means give an adequate account of the liberal and enlightened spirit in which the difficulties of the case are being met. Indeed, it might be supposed that around Philæ alone was the fresh work of investigation to be centered.

As a matter of fact, in order to avoid, if possible, the submersion of the antiquities, all parts of the valley between Assuan on the north and Khartum on the south were carefully examined by a commission especially appointed for that purpose, the geological formation was studied and the conformation of the valley observed with regard to the capacity (A) for the storage of a large body of water, (B) economy of construction, (C) materials at hand for such construction, (D) safety.

Having regard to the quantity of water that can be impounded with a wall of a given height, it is now proved that no place offers such convenience as Assuan. Not less than £E14,000 were voted for the investigation and necessary survey.

That which especially interests us is the following question. What steps will the Egyptian Government take to examine, survey, and to preserve, and finally to give to the world the results obtained?

We must bear in mind that not only archæology and architecture will suffer, but also ethnology, botany, and indeed nearly all kindred sciences.

The swamping of any part of the Nile Valley is, for us, its destruction.

The survey of that part of the valley which will be submerged has, to a considerable extent, been initiated during the examination already referred to.

An archæological survey is to be taken in hand, no effort being spared to render this as complete and thorough as possible. In this survey will be included all temple and town sites, cemeteries, and all other indications of ancient civilization. Plans of these will be prepared to a large scale.

Copies will be made of all inscriptions whether on walls or rocks, beginning with those which will be first submerged.

The ancient sites, cemeteries, etc., will be excavated, and everything will be recorded.

The temples and other ancient buildings that can possibly be affected by the increased level of the water in the reservoir will be underpinned, fortified, and at the same time measured and drawn.

Lastly, the result of all investigations will be published to the world.

The sustentation of the temples will be undertaken by the Department of Antiquities under M. Maspero.

The rest of the work is placed in charge of Captain Lyons, R.E. Those who have the pleasure of knowing this gentleman are well aware of the admirable method, care, and thoroughness which he brings to bear upon every work he undertakes.

The organization of the great work is already begun. The Egyptian Government has voted £E60,000 in order that it may be carried out in its integrity.

We may be glad that the suggestions for pulling down and re-erecting on another site parts of the ruins at Philæ have not been entertained."

On the recommendation of the Council, it was resolved :

"That a copy of Mr. Clarke's memorandum be sent with a covering letter to *The Times* newspaper."

A. T. MARTIN, Esq., M.A., in the author's absence abroad, read a paper by Thomas Ashby, Esq., D.Litt., F.S.A., on Excavations on the site of *Venta Silurum* at Caerwent, Monmouthshire, in 1906. This paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Mr. HUDD added some remarks descriptive of the objects exhibited and the circumstances of their discovery.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH assigned the hinged brooches approaching the harp pattern to the second century, and those of cross-bow type to the fourth. Roman pewter seemed to belong principally to the fourth century, but some specimens even of the well-known Appleshaw hoard might be earlier. Perhaps the most interesting find was a bronze buckle of Anglo-Saxon type, with triangular plate rivetted at each angle. This was an isolated discovery like that of single brooches of the same period at the two Roman stations of *Crocolana* and *Murgidunum*, Notts.*

* *Vict. C. H. Notts*, i. 203 ; cf. *infra*, p. 487.

Mr. WALTERS remarked on the well-preserved red pottery exhibited. This was evidently made in imitation of the Gallo-Roman ware generally called Samian, and appeared to belong to the third century, when supplies of the original article were failing. One of the specimens was of a type* represented in the series from Pudding-pan Rock, with a projecting course below the lip.

Mr. LAWRENCE WEAVER added some observations on the manner of using the slabs exhibited, as bedding for a tessellated pavement; some of the concrete still remained on the slabs.

Sir J. C. ROBINSON, C.B., F.S.A., exhibited the two wings of a devotional triptych, with contemporary portraits believed to be those of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 6th June, 1907.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—Complete Dictionary of Contributors to the Society of Artists of Great Britain 1769-1791 and the Free Society of Artists 1761-1783. By Algernon Graves, F.S.A. Svo. London, 1907.

From the Author:—Roman Remains at Cwmbryn, Carmarthenshire. By John Ward, F.S.A. Svo. n.p. 1907.

From Murray Marks, Esq.:—The Italian Bronze Statuettes of the Renaissance. By Wilhelm Bode. Part I. fol. London, 1907.

This being an evening appointed for the Election of Fellows no papers were read.

CHARLES DAWSON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited the following pieces of ordnance of small calibre of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries:

* See *ante*, p. 279 (form 14).

1. Breech-loading wrought-iron swivel gun recently dredged up from Pevensey Bay, Sussex.
2. A cast-iron swivel gun dredged up at Newhaven, Sussex.
3. Portion of a cast-iron gun from John Hogge's Furnace, Buxted.
4. Moulds for casting shot from Waldron and Buxted.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

Philip Norman, Esq., Treasurer, referred to the threatened destruction of Crosby Hall and to the recent refusal of the Common Council of the City of London to submit the matter to the Library Committee for report. As he felt that every effort should be made to preserve this interesting building he proposed the following Resolution, which was seconded by J. Seymour Lucas, Esq., R.A., and carried unanimously :

“The Society of Antiquaries of London, being of opinion that the preservation of Crosby Hall is of urgent importance, suggests that the Lord Mayor and Common Council be petitioned to refer the question to their Library Committee.”

The Ballot opened at 8.45 p.m and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following were declared elected Fellows of the Society :

Alban Head, Esq.
Francis Henry Tristram Jervoise, Esq.
Alfred William Newsom Burder, Esq.
Francis Chatillon Danson, Esq.
Edward Wooler, Esq.
Hon. John Fortescue.

Thursday, 13th June, 1907.

Sir EDWARD WILLIAM BRABROOK, C.B.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Editor:—The Registers of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the Chapel of St. Mary's, Birkenhead, 1719-1812. Transcribed and edited by F. C. Beazley. 8vo. n.p. 1906.

From the Author:—The late John Thomas Micklethwaite, F.S.A. By W. Niven, F.S.A. 8vo. London. 1907.

From the Trustees of the British Museum:—Reproductions from Illuminated Manuscripts in the British Museum. Series 1 and 2. sm. 4to. London, 1907.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

Thomas Arthur Carless Atwood, Esq., M.A.
Alban Head, Esq.
Francis Henry Tristram Jervoise, Esq.

EDWARD CONDER, Jun., Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following notes on a pre-Norman cross shaft found at Newent, Gloucestershire:

"In the early part of April, 1907, during some alterations in the churchyard of the parish church of St. Mary, Newent, it was found necessary to move a small stone block which protruded about 1 foot out of the ground. Local tradition stated that this stone marked the spot where the upper portion of the spire fell in 1673, during a storm which wrecked the church. On moving the earth it was discovered that the stone was elaborately carved and many feet in the ground. The stone was carefully taken up and photographs of the four sides I now produce. It is evident that we have here a portion of the shaft of a free standing cross of a very early date. The fragment measures 4 feet 9 inches in length, including two tenons. The portion sculptured measures 3 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 5 inches wide at the base, and 1 foot 4 inches wide at the shoulder. In thickness it varies from 5 to 10 inches.

On one face (A) is represented the Fall of Man. On either side of the tree of knowledge, round which a serpent is turning, stand figures of Adam and Eve. On the other face



A.



C.

PRE-NORMAN CROSS-SHAFT



B.



D.

FOUND AT NEWENT, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

(B) may be seen the sacrifice of Isaac. On one edge, a side, of the stone (C) is possibly a representation of David cutting off the head of Goliath. On the other edge (D) there is a curious type of animal with a peculiar head and serpent-like neck.

The stone is a coarse grey sandstone, almost a gritstone, very rough and hard.

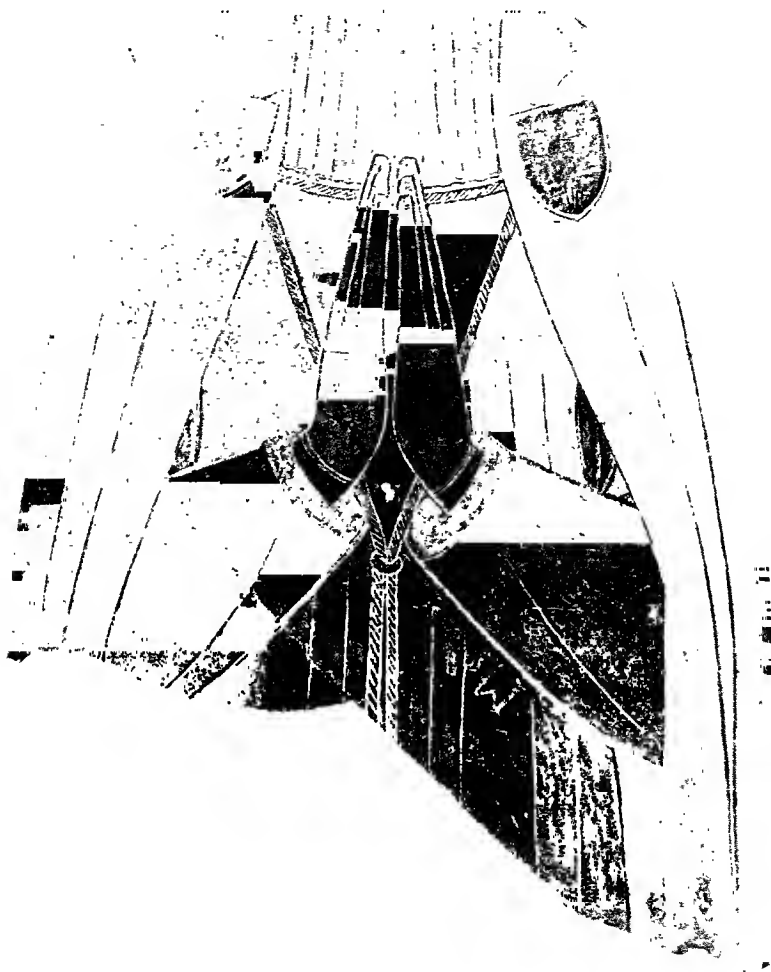
Newent is situate in the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire, 9 miles west of the Severn and 8 miles east of the Wye. The district came under the Mercian rule circa 750—800 A.D.; Offa's Dyke of 778—784 A.D. pushing back the Welsh frontier from the Severn to the Wye. In 877 the Danes captured Gloucester. Can we place the probable date of the Newent cross as early ninth century or during the Mercian rule?"

Mr. J. G. WOOD remarked that the cross had tenons both at the top and bottom, and was therefore not complete. There were three Old Testament scenes which were no doubt originally balanced by others from the New Testament at the top; above them would come the wheel-cross. Newent was mentioned in Domesday, and was not at all an out-of-the-way place; so that the cross, if it really belonged to that place, would carry back its history beyond any written records.

H. WILSON HOLMAN, Esq., F.S.A., by permission of the Rev. W. T. Perrott, exhibited part of a palimpsest brass lately found at Luppitt, co. Devon, on which MILL STEPHENSON, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., read the following descriptive notes:

"The palimpsest brass exhibited by our Fellow, Mr. H. Wilson Holman, is one of exceptional interest. It was found in the bank of a hedge close to the church of Luppitt, in Devonshire, and in all probability was thrown away with the rubbish during a restoration, as it does not show any signs of having been long in the ground. The late Sir Wollaston Franks had somewhere seen a rubbing, but could never remember where, and asked me to keep a look out for the brass, as he was especially anxious to trace it on account of the small shields used to fasten the cord of the mantle, which he considered might throw some light on the class of objects usually termed 'armorial pendants.' I made various inquiries at the time, but could get no information. However in April last our Fellow, Mr. J. Brooking Rowe, sent me a small reproduction of the brass, together with an extract from *Devon Notes and Queries*, and I saw at once that the long sought for brass had at last turned up. I showed the repro-

duction to Mr. Holman, who is interested in the west country brasses, and who has kindly offered to complete the Society's collection for Devonshire and Cornwall, and to his kind intervention we are indebted for the exhibition of the original brass.

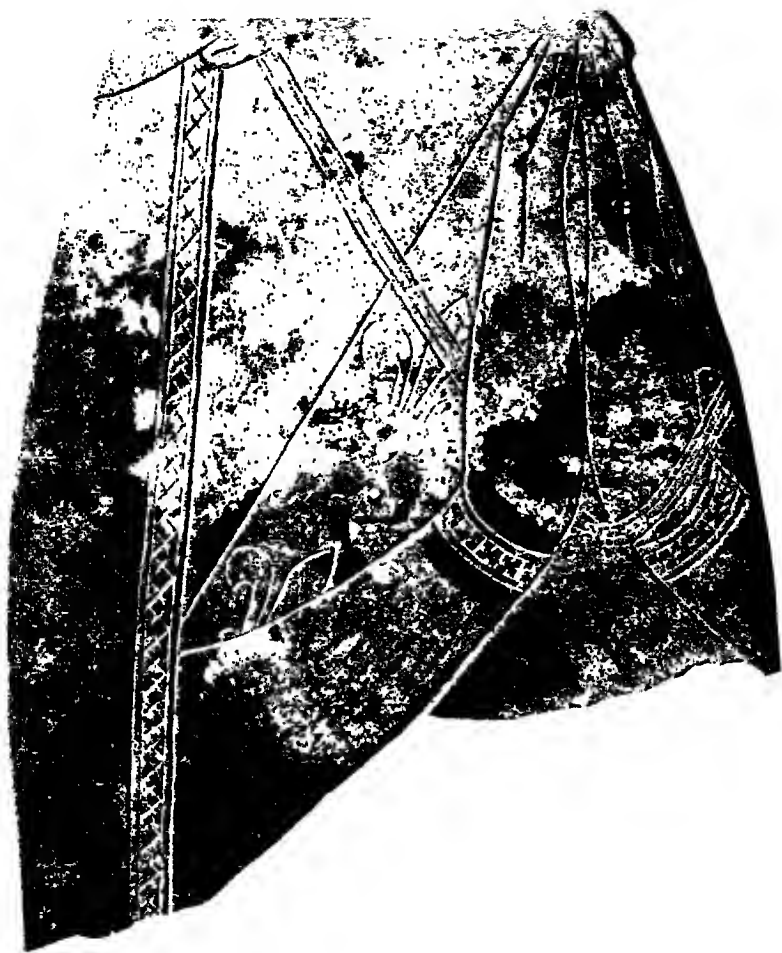


PART OF BRASS OF A LADY FROM LUPPITT, DEVON. ($\frac{1}{4}$ linear.)

Unfortunately it is but a fragment, only about 14 inches in length by about 11 inches in width.

The obverse or later side, which is of excellent design and

workmanship, shows a portion of a lady in the costume of a widow, and may be dated to the second quarter of the fifteenth century. Roughly the figure extends from the shoulders to the elbows, and shows the wimple, the ends of



REVERSE OF BRASS OF A LADY FROM LUPPITT, DEVON. ($\frac{1}{4}$ linear.)

the veil head-dress, the gown with close sleeves edged with fur, and the mantle, also fur-lined and fastened by a cord, but the special point of interest is the use of small shields in

the place of the usual studs or brooches to fasten the cord to the mantle. The shield on the right shoulder bears the arms of Bonville, *sable six mullets silver pierced gules*, the one on the left shoulder the arms of Damarell, *per fess gules and azure three silver crescents*, quartering Bonville. Sir William Bonville, who died in 1408, married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Damarell, and to the issue of this match we must look for the lady commemorated by the brass. In addition to sons Sir William left two daughters, Katherine, married successively to Sir John Cobham and John Wyke, and Elizabeth, who became the wife of Thomas, Lord Carew, most probably the lady to whose memory the brass was laid down. So far as I am aware this is the only example on brasses of the use of small shields for such a purpose, and to enable the cord to run freely there must have been a fair-sized loop at the back of the shield, or a loop large enough to take a ring for the cord to run through. Our Fellow, Mr. O. M. Dalton, very kindly examined the British Museum collection of armorial pendants, but reports none with a loop on the back, and I should much like to find such an example. For the use of small shields as decorations on the camail of knights I am again indebted to Mr. Dalton for a reference to an engraving of an effigy at Zürich showing a small shield on the camail.* Other foreign examples are also quoted. At Ashbourne, co. Derby, an effigy of a member of the Cockayne family shows the same peculiarity.†

The reverse or earlier side of the brass shows that the figure has been cut out of a much larger figure of another lady of date about 1400. This fragment, which is also well engraved, shows the hands, the right shoulder, and the right arm of a lady wearing a gown with tight sleeves, which have at the wrists small bands ornamented with quatre-foils. The mantle has a narrow border correspondingly ornamented but is otherwise plain, whilst the front of the gown bears a chevron charged with five fleur-de-lys, arms which may belong to the families of either Babthorpe, Arton, or Peyver. The cord of the mantle is arranged in a peculiar and unusual manner; it passes under the right but over the left wrist.

No casement now remains in Luppitt church or churchyard, and as the brass is valuable owing to its exceptional features

* *Archæological Journal*, xix. 2.

† Figured in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, vii. 375.

I would venture to suggest that the Society might take some steps to have it placed in a suitable frame so as to ensure its safe preservation in the future. Considerable force seems to have been used when it was torn from its slab, as it is badly cracked and bent on its lower edge. The plate is of excellent material and of unusual thickness. It has been bevelled off at the top in order to make a junction for the head of the Bonville lady."

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, ESQ., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read a paper on the mitre, crosier, gloves, etc. of Bishop William of Wykeham, the buskins and sandals of Bishop William of Waynfleet, and some crosier-heads, chalices, and rings from graves of Bishops of St. David's.

By kind permission of the Warden and Fellows of New College and the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, and the Dean and Chapter of St. David's, the ornaments in question were exhibited.

Mr. READ considered that the loan of the relics on the table was a great compliment to the Society. They comprised some remarkable specimens of what the princes of the Church wore and carried in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The exhibits from St. David's were among the rarest types of art in this country; and to compare with the crosiers he could only call to mind one, that belonged to a bishop in the first quarter of the thirteenth century, and was formerly in the Magniac Collection. The latter had within the crook a large and gorgeous floral design much resembling one of the two from Wales. The only goldsmith that could equal this work was the well-known Frère Hugo of Oignies in Belgium, whose craftsmanship could be studied at Brussels and at the Sacré Cœur, Namur. The simpler crosier should be the earlier of the two, but the evidence seemed decisive to the contrary, the more elaborate dating from the beginning of the thirteenth century, the other from the end. The earlier piece was charmingly ornamented with two bands of niello on the stem, which should be reproduced.

The two chalices accompanying the crosiers were evidently made for use, not for funeral purposes; there was a close parallel to the larger one in the British Museum, from Berwick St. James, Wilts. The curious ornament made for the interment of the bishop was a novelty, with imitation stones and gilding upon it. The substance between the two plates of crosier-head form was doubtless solder.

The crosier from New College belonged to one of the most gorgeous periods of ecclesiastical art. The mitre, which had been set out so ingeniously by Mr. Hope, was decorated with gems mostly of glass, which were not at all uncommon at this time, and were evidently prized. They were probably made at Venice, and were of a high quality as glass, still retaining their original brilliancy.

The filling of the crook was not altogether clear; and illustrations showed that it was not necessary to fill up the crook of metal crosiers, though ivory specimens would need the additional support.*

The group of the Annunciation belonged to the lower tier, and the kneeling figure of St. John was now in its right place. Above it a piece of edging had been cut away probably to accommodate a figure as large as the Angel, no doubt the Virgin and Child adored by the Baptist. The work must be English, but here again there was a difficulty. At that period there was no enamelling of the kind done in England, though it was common in France and Italy, and envoys to the court at Avignon for the selection and election of Wykeham may have brought back a set of these enamelled plates. They were probably manufactured at Montpellier. The same might be said of the mitre, some parts of which were not of English style: the jewels were bought as such and sewn on to dresses and vestments. It had been suggested that the fragments of the mitre should be mounted for permanent exhibition, and he would recommend that they should be arranged on the flat so as to display both sides and obviate the necessity of handling them for examination.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH considered that the authorities of New College and St. David's had shown great courage and confidence in the Society, for which special thanks should be voted. The fragments of the mitre could be arranged on parchment (like a specimen at Cologne), and when restored might be preserved in some place more secure than the Warden's lodge and more accessible to the public. It was difficult to understand how the small kneeling figure could have formed part of a group in keeping with the general scheme. Crosiers of this kind usually have heads of ivory enclosing an angel, like that in Mr. Morgan's collection at South Kensington; the platform needed some such treatment. The mitre was specially interesting as a relic that had not been tampered with or altered, and might be profitably com-

* See for example Cahier and Martin, *Mélanges d'Archéologie*, iv. 243.

pared with one carried off by Gustavus Adolphus and now preserved at Stockholm. He suggested that the jewel formed a kind of morse.

Mr. JACKSON thought that the figure before which the Baptist knelt was that of Our Lord.

Professor TURNER expressed regret that the Warden of New College was prevented from being present to hear the description of the relics exhibited. The College was indebted to the Society for the interest taken in the matter and the practical suggestions that had been made with regard to restoration and future custody. The crosier had been kept in the chapel and only removed when the Bishop of Winchester was present. He hoped that the mitre when restored would be placed there also, and that the Society would advise as to the proper lighting of both exhibits.

Mr. PALEY BAILDON trusted that the Treasurer would see his way to making a special grant for the adequate illustration of the remarkable relics on exhibition.

Mr. Hope's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications, and special thanks were accorded to the exhibitors of the remarkable series of English episcopal ornaments.

Thursday, 20th June, 1907.

LORD AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the chair.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant-Secretary, read a detailed report of the excavations on the site of the Roman city at Silchester, Hants, in 1906.

The excavations of 1906 extended over the six months from 17th May to 19th November, under the constant supervision and direction of Mr. Mill Stephenson.

In pursuance of the plan outlined in last year's report, the investigations were confined to the grass field which occupies a considerable area near the middle of the Roman site.

There was every reason to believe that an *insula* of some size lay north of the baths, and eastward of *Insula* VI., and this proved to be the case.

Like *Insula* XIX., excavated in 1898, this *Insula* XXXIV.

was found to be completely enclosed by walls, and also like *Insula* XIX. it contained but one important building, a large house of the courtyard type which more or less filled up the western end.

The house has undergone a certain amount of reconstruction, but is, on the whole, a good example of its class.

The most remarkable feature about it is an added room of moderate dimensions, which was guarded by an iron plated door, and covered by a barrel vault. The latter was constructed of hollow voussoirs, and it is one of the very few instances of such construction that have been met with in Britain.

Another curious feature about the building is the amount of woodwork found in and about it. Some of this is difficult to account for, such as a well constructed drain, but not properly covered in, which underlay one of the corridors. This was in connection with another drain which was traced across the intervening street into *Insula* VI. to the west.

Along the southern edge of the house were traces of a gallery (?) carried by a row of tree trunks, which had perhaps been destroyed by fire. Quite a number of worked timbers belonging to it were found under a later floor. To the east of this gallery was a large open tank constructed wholly of piles and planking, and some 60 feet in length, which was partly covered at one end by a bridge or platform.

The object of all these curious constructions is somewhat doubtful, but they may have belonged to a tannery.

To the south of the house was a courtyard enclosed by offices.

With the exception of a large block to the north-east of the house, with apparently a projected but never completed hypocaust, there were no other buildings in the *insula*. It was, however, subdivided by walls in a manner suggestive of gardens or of such areas as drying grounds connected with some industry.

Although *Insula* XXXIV. has a decided slope from north to south, the ground was in parts quite wet and boggy, and there was consequently an unusual dearth of pits and wells.

On this account the 'finds' for the year were extremely few in number.

The DIRECTOR remarked that though the portable finds were few, a great deal of structural work had been done in the past season. Twenty-two years ago he had first shown the map of Silchester to the Society, and now the excavations would be completed in two or three years. Since 1890 regular

annual reports had been presented and published. Mr. Lyell had done much useful and very trying work, and the special thanks of all concerned were due to Mr. Stephenson for his most efficient supervision of the excavations. As treasurer of the fund he would be glad to receive subscriptions for the continuance of the work.

Mr. LYELL stated that the examination of various specimens of wood this year had proved of interest, and he hoped to find similar material on other early sites.

Mr. READ remarked that objects found at Silchester had generally been accepted as Roman without question; but the small Saxon knife of scramasax type exhibited raised a suspicion that parts of the ground had been subsequently disturbed. The small globular bell, called in French *grelot*, was another case in point, and belonged to the sixteenth or seventeenth century.

Mr. Hope's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

HAROLD BRAKSPEAR, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper descriptive of excavations on the site of the Cistercian Abbey of Stanley, co. Wilts, in 1905, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Mr. HOPE congratulated the author on this addition to the series of monastic plans. Stanley Abbey was the first Cistercian house found in England with the curious set of chapels south of the nave of the church, like those at Melrose, and the structure had evidently grown from humble beginnings. It was a pity that more could not be made of the infirmary buildings, as these were so generally neglected by explorers; they were purely domestic in plan, and corresponded to the manor houses of the period. The want of symmetry in the cloister was doubtless due to defective setting-out, and the buildings round it had evidently been converted into a private house after the suppression. The tiles formed a good series, and were well worth illustrating, some being of exceptional size. Though mostly fractured *in situ*, and therefore difficult of removal, they had been most carefully drawn.

EDWARD LAWS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a number of implements of the Bronze Age found with human bones in a rock-shelter at the mouth of a cave near Pembroke Castle on the shores of Milford Haven.

Mr. READ said that a recent discovery of the same kind (at Ravencliff Cave, co. Derby) showed continuous habitation of the cave for centuries. The saw did not appear to him to be of the cross-cut variety, being very diminutive. The palstave belonged to the latter part of the Bronze Age, and was common enough, but the chisel and saw were comparatively rare.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 27th June, 1907.

Sir EDWARD WILLIAM BRABROOK, C.B.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors.

From Harold Sands, Esq., F.S.A. :

1. The History and Antiquities of Colchester Castle. 8vo. Colchester. 1882.
2. An Account of Leicester Castle. By James Thompson. 8vo. Leicester 1859.
3. Some Kentish Castles. By Harold Sands, F.S.A. (Reprinted from *Memorials of Old Kent*.) 8vo. London, 1907.
4. Sutton Valence Castle. By Harold Sands. (Reprinted from *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xxv.) 8vo. London, 1902.

From J. E. Pritchard, Esq., F.S.A. :

1. Notes on the Ecclesiastical and Monumental Architecture and Sculpture of the Middle Ages in Bristol. By George Pryce. 8vo. London and Bristol. 1853.
2. Old Bristol Houses. By J. E. Pritchard. 8vo. n.p. 1894-1897.

EDWARD WOOLER, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

It was announced from the chair that the President had appointed Sir RICHARD RIVINGTON HOLMES, K.C.V.O., to be a Vice-President of the Society.

ALBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on the Gold Chains of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.

The WARDEN and FELLOWS of NEW COLLEGE, Oxford, exhibited two mitre cases, one of the fourteenth, the other of the fifteenth century, which had always been associated with the mitre of Bishop William of Wykeham, their founder.

H. S. TOMS, Esq., exhibited a Late-Celtic bronze pin, and a figure of a hog, found at Woodendean, Sussex, on which he communicated the following note:

"I am sending for inspection a small bronze pig and



LATE-CELTIC BRONZE PIN AND FIGURE OF A HOG FOUND AT
WOODENDEAN. SUSSEX. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

pin, found nearly two years ago whilst gravel-digging in Happy Valley, Woodendean, near Brighton. I obtained the two from the man who dug them out. He informed me that they were about a yard underground, and that they were lying quite close to two bronze discs, about the size of small tea-saucers. The latter, he said, were broken by the pick, and were thrown among the gravel, as he considered them worthless. I paid a visit to the site of the discovery the day after

I acquired the pig, but, as the 'find' had been made some six months before, the gravel containing the remains of the discs had been removed and placed on the roads.

Another pig, very similar in size and shape to mine, but not so well cast, is exhibited in the Lewes Castle Museum. Unfortunately this has no information attached to it.

Yet another was recently found by a market gardener in his garden at Kemp Town, where he has turned up a great deal of Roman and hand-made pottery, together with coins and brooches. This specimen, however, has been lost, but we are hoping that it will come to light when the garden is dug over again."

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., Director, exhibited a small demi-figure of a boar, in bronze, found in Eastcheap, London.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, exhibited a grant of land in the barony of Iverke, co. Kilkenny, to John Byrne, late trooper in the troop of Captain Henry Baker in Colonel Ludlowe's regiment, in exchange for a debenture dated 13th September, 1654, for £43 5s. 3d. The grant bears date 2nd March, 1654-5, and the signatures and seals of three commissioners.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

The Ordinary Meetings of the Society were then adjourned to Thursday, 28th November.

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